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AN AGED LOVER.

"No longer a lover!" exclaimed an aged patriarch, "ah! you mistake me if you think age has blotted out my heart. Though silver hair falls over a brow all wrinkled, and a cheek all furrowed, yet I am a lover still. I love the beauty of the maiden's blush, the soft tints of the flowers, the singing of birds, and, above all, the silvery laugh of a child. I love the starlike meadows where the butter-cups grow, with almost the same enthusiasm as when, with the ringlets flying loose in the wind, years ago, I chased the painted butterfly. I love you, aged dame. Look at her. Look at her. Her face is care-worn, but it has ever held a smile for me. Often have I shared the same bitter cup with her, and so shared, it seemed all sweet. Years of sickness have stolen the freshness of life; but, like the faded rose, the perfume of her love is richer than when in the full bloom of youth and maturity. Together we have placed flowers in the casements, and folded the hands of the dead; together we have wept over little graves. Through sunshine and storm we have clung together; and now she sits with her knitting, her cap quaintly frilled, the old style kerchief crossed, white and prim, about the heart that beats so long and truly for me, the dim blue eyes that shrinkingly front the glad day, the sunlight throwing a parting farewell, kisses her brow and leaves upon it faint tracery of wrinkles angelic radiance. I see, though no one else can, the bright, glad, young face that won me first, and the glowing love of forty years thrills my heart till tears come. Say not again I can no longer be a lover. Though this form be bowed, God imparted eternal love within. Let the ear be deaf, the eye blind, the hand palsied, the limbs withered, the brain clouded,—yet the heart, the true heart, may hold such wealth of love, that all the powers of death and the victorious grave shall not be able to put out its quenchless flame."

HASTY MARRIAGE.—A few weeks since a couple called at the residence of a clergyman in town, for the purpose of being united in marriage. It lacked but a few minutes of 6 o'clock, and the bridegroom informed the minister of his desire to take the train due here at ten minutes past 6! The service was immediately commenced, though with reluctance on the part of the clergyman, who looked upon the marriage ceremony as too sacred to be performed with such unseemly haste; and when the whistle of the approaching train was heard, the pair were at the depot, ready for their wedding journey.

Another eager candidate for the marriage state called on the town clerk one afternoon, to obtain the necessary certificate. The official on learning the lady's age, declined to issue the certificate until a written consent was obtained from her parents, she being under age.

The impatient lover immediately left for Randolph, where the lady resided, to obtain the paper. At midnight the door-bell of the clerk's residence was "convulsively" shaken, and upon opening the door the clerk was inwardly convulsed at the sight of his afternoon visitor, who had come for his certificate. The ardent aspirant was finally put off with the assurance that he should have it at 5 next morning, and he left. At 4 the bell began to jingle, and the noise was kept up till, like Macbeth, he had "murdered sleep," with the clerk, at least, who at length yielded to the importunate desire of his customer, proceeded to his office, and made out the coveted document.—*Abington Standard.*

ARABIAN RESPECT FOR WOMAN.—So great and so sacred is the respect of the Bedouin Arabs for the fair sex, that the presence, the voice, even, of a woman, can arrest the uplifted cimetar when charged with death, and bid it fall harmless. Whoever has committed a crime, even murder, is safe if a woman takes him under her protection; and the right of pardoning is so completely established in favor of the sex, that, in some tribes where they never appear before men, and in others where they are occupied in the tents, if a criminal can escape to their tent, he is saved. The moment he is near enough to be heard, he cries aloud, "I am under the protection of the harem!" At these words all the women reply without appearing, "Fly from him!" and were he condemned to death by the prince himself, and by the council of the principal persons of his tribe, the punishment of his crime is remitted without hesitation immediately, and he is allowed to go where he pleases.

HOME.—To build a happy home, six things are required, Integrity must be the architect and tidiness the upholsterer. It must be warmed by affection and lighted up with cheerfulness. Industry must be the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere and bringing in fresh salubrity day by day; while over all as a protecting canopy and glory, nothing will suffice, except the blessing of God.

☞We sleep, but the loom of life never stops; and the pattern which was weaving when the sun went down is weaving when it comes up to-morrow.

☞Mourn not that you are weak and humble. The gentle breeze is better than the hurricane; the cheerful fire of the hearth-stone than the conflagration.

☞We should use our cunning as we do courage—always have it ready to defend ourselves, never to offend others.

☞It isn't enough that men and women should be of true metal; they should also be well tempered

☞"A soft answer turneth away wrath," as the man said when he hurled a squash at his enemy's head.

☞If you are conscious of being green, and don't want folks to see it, try to be an invisible green.

The Poor Man's Rest.

Let me rest but lay me low,
Where the hedgeside roses blow;
Where the little daisies grow,
When the winds a maying go;
Where the footpath rustics plod;
Where the breeze bowd' poplars nod;
Where the old woods worship God;
Where his pencil paints the sod;
Where the wedded throstle sings;
Where the young bird tries his wings;
Where the wailing plover swings
Near the rushet's rushy springs!
Where at times, the tempest's roar,
Shaking distant sea and shore,
Still will rave old Barnesdale o'er,
To be heard by me no more!
There, beneath the breezy west,
Tired and thankful let me rest,
Like a child that sleepeth best
On its gentle mother's breast.

Mystical Night.

Only now the moaning of the breeze
Answers to the song that I am singing,
In the moonlight dyke the crouching hare
Raises up her watchful ears to listen;
From the blackness of the ghostly trees
Swift and silent bats like dreams are winging;
Round the grassy hammocks here and there
Elfin tapers glisten.

HOW IT CAME TO PASS.

A GOOD STORY.

They were having such a splendid time, I knew; everybody was enjoying themselves—everybody—everybody but me! I could bear it no longer—the feelings I had been struggling to repress must have their vent at last; and, springing up, I flew like a startled hare out through the front door, down the long avenue, past the flower garden, across the orchard, till I reached my own little arbor, which, from earliest childhood, had been my hiding place and refuge in every trouble and vexation, and there, flinging myself upon the soft, green grass, I gave way to a passionate burst of tears.

"It was so hard—so hard," I sobbed, while my slight frame shook like a leaf. "I did want mother to go. I didn't want to be selfish, and ugly, and hateful. But indeed, indeed, I could not help it!—I had wanted to go so badly—had thought about it so much. Oh dear! oh dear! oh dear!" And I cried till, worn out by the violence of my grief, I could only lie and sob, with now and then a long-drawn, tremulous sigh.

Just then I heard, right at my side, the sound of an approaching step. Before I could spring up, before I could even raise my head, I felt myself lifted by a pair of strong arms and seated—of all strange places in the world—on a gentleman's knee. The next moment, after a startled glance at my face, the stranger (for he was a stranger) suddenly loosened his hold, and, springing to my feet, we stood facing each other.

"Pray, pardon me," he said, his handsome face flushing crimson. "You seemed in such distress, you looked so very small and dainty, curled up among the leaves, I took you for a grieved child."

His confusion was so very evident, his dismay so apparently genuine, that, forgetting my own embarrassment, I could only blush, and say with a smile:

"I am not much more."

"It was very foolish in me," he continued; "but I always feel a great dislike to letting people alone when they seem in trouble.—Can you tell me whether I am trespassing or no? I am looking for Mr. Devine's house, and, having a natural propensity for short cuts, I was making, I imagined, a bee-line for the chimneys of the mansion pointed out to me. Have I lost my bearings?"

"No, you were right. You are upon Mr. Devine's ground now. I am his daughter."

He bowed in acknowledgement of the introduction.

"My visit is more especially to Mrs. Devine. She was one of my mother's dearest friends, and I have heard so much of her that I have her already, without ever having even seen her."

"She is the dearest, best mother in the world. No one can help loving her," I said, warmly.

He smiled, a quiet, little smile.

"I could not have it from better authority. Are you the only child?"

I laughed at the idea.

"Indeed, no! There are seven of us, and I am third upon the list. They tell me, though, that I am the only Weston among them. I have my mother's hair and eyes; you might almost know her by me. But," I said, abruptly, struck by a sudden thought, "if you have never seen her, and yet know her so well by report, you must be—"

"Harry Liston," he interrupted with a smile. "Harry Liston, of New York, at your service. At present on my way to the renowned Captain Cross, where, I am sadly afraid, I was expected this morning; but, being a shockingly lazy individual, I did not arrive at the village till this afternoon, and finding, upon inquiry, that your mother's lay between me and my destination, I could not resist the temptation to linger still longer by the way."

"Oh! then you have missed the picnic!" I cried in dismay.

In some way, I had entirely forgotten the awe that I expected to feel in the presence of that most terrible of "lions," a real live author, and looked up into his face quite fearless as I announced this—in my eyes—extraordinary misfortune.

"And they counted upon you, too, so much! I'm very sorry."

"The picnic—what picnic? Oh! yes, to be sure—I did hear something of a grand Fourth of July celebration; but I don't particularly care for that sort of thing, as a general rule, and, to tell the truth, I am just a little pleased at escaping it. Have I missed any very great pleasure?"

"Indeed you have! They have been planning it here for weeks, and the arrangements were all admirable. Every one has gone in the neighborhood—every one from our house except grandma and I. So, you see, you have made your visit at an unfortunate time."

"Not at all," he said gravely. "But, as they are all gone away, there is no need of our adjourning to the house just yet, is there?" he queried, quietly seating himself upon the bench of the arbor. "It is so pleasant out here, especially to a way-worn traveller. You have no duties calling you, Miss Devine?" he added, hastily, seeing a shade of embarrassment on my face.

"No, oh, no! not just now, at all events.—Grandma's nap will last at least for an hour longer; but you will think me very rude—hadn't you better go on to the grove? It is only two miles further, and you will be in time yet for the pleasantest part of the entertainment. They will like it so, too."

"Nay, excuse me. Two miles seem quite an interminable distance to one so worn out already as I am." And he threw back his head with a ludicrous attempt at an air of complete exhaustion. "I don't believe I could walk two steps without suffering from the exertion. And please, Miss Devine, be seated; it fatigues me just to see you looking so ready for motion."

And as I complied with his request, he went on:

"But, may I ask, as this picnic was to be such a splendid affair, and as everybody was going, why Miss Devine staid away? It can't be possible that she takes no interest in such vanities; no, she spoke with too much enthusiasm just now. What, then, keeps her at home—might I know?"

I blushed and looked down in confusion.—It seemed so foolish not to tell him the plain truth. But then, to do so would look like praising one's self; so I faltered out:

"I could not—I had to stay with grandma."

"You wanted to go, then?"

"Indeed I did, so much!"

"And why couldn't some one else stay with grandma? There are eight other members of the family, I believe, are there not?"

"Yes, but there was no one else that could, except Bessie or mother—and—and—I did not want either of them to miss the pleasure."

"Why not Bessie as well as—pardon me, what is the name?"

"Faith, if you please. Oh! it wouldn't have done at all to have had Bessie stay.—She is the belle of the county, you know, so pretty and agreeable; the celebration would have been nothing without her. Father would not have allowed it either, he is so proud of her. I am, too; we all are. And I think you will admire her when you see her; indeed you can't help it. Everybody does."

He seemed slightly amused at my enthusiasm.

"No doubt; but I must caution you that, as a general rule, I don't like beauties. And to return to the picnic. Why couldn't your mother stay?"

"She wanted to. Indeed, I had hard work persuading her to go; but I knew she needed the rest and refreshment. She works so hard for us all."

"Then it was at your own request that you were left at home? It was a voluntary sacrifice?"

"It is hardly worth calling a sacrifice," I said, hanging my head with a thrill of shame at the remembrance of the outbreak he had witnessed.

He must have remembered it too, for, bending over to look into my flushing face, he said, "Was that what you were crying about?"

"I was very silly and wicked; but I had struggled against it all day. I couldn't help it, indeed."

And I glanced up timidly. What was it in his eyes that made my own fall, abashed, before them, and caused the blood to flush so rosily in my cheek? I could not tell; he only said, very softly, "Poor child!" Yet I felt that another moment would bring a repetition of the outburst, so, springing up hastily, I said:

"I must go to the house now, and see if grandma has waked. Will you come? I can give you some cold ham, biscuit, and a cup of tea for your supper, and a little music afterwards, if you will stay and wait for the party."

"I don't know but that I ought to say 'No, thank you,' but I am particularly fond of cold ham and biscuit, and fonder still of a little music afterwards," he added, rising to follow me.

"It will be a very ordinary performance, I warn you," I said doubtfully, as we went on. "I am not a bit talented, you know. Lucy is the smart one."

"And Bessie the beauty? What department, then, do you claim?"

"Oh, I am nothing in particular. Charles calls me a Jack-of-all-trades. I think pie-making is my peculiar accomplishment. You shall have a piece of my cherry pie for your supper, that is, if you ever indulge in the article at that meal. I know it isn't just the thing."

He laughed.

"I think I will try a piece, at all hazards. This is the house, is it not? And is that grandma at the window?"

"Yes."

And I hurried in, to ask, anxiously, if she had been long awake, and if she had wanted me.

"No, child, not at all. But what gentleman is that you have with you? Seems to me I know his face; anyhow, he's as handsome as a picture."

Before I could answer, he was at my side, hat in hand.

"Grandma, this is Mr. Liston—a son of mother's old friend, don't you know?"

"Yes, yes, I remember. Mary Seymour's son. Well, I might have known. He's her very image. Do sit down and tell me how your mother's health is now. And where are you living?" she asked, with a face full of interest.

And knowing that grandma, once roused to conversation, would make a most admirable hostess, I slipped away to perform one or two highly important duties. First, I must spread the supper table with a delicate damask cloth, and the dainty "best china." Then cut the ham; set the tea to draw; bring from the spring house a pot of fresh, delicious butter; select from the pantry a plate of mother's snow white biscuit, and my own nice looking cherry pie; and then, after having given an approving glance at the *toute ensemble* of the dining room, fly up stairs to brush my disordered curls, bathe my red eyes, and exchange my chintz morning gown for the more appropriate one of blue lawn.

Descending again to the parlor I found grandma descanting, after a fashion of her own, upon the virtues of each member of the family; entered, in fact, just in time to hear her say, with emphasis:

"Well, I don't care what other folks say; for my part, I think little Fay the 'flower of the flock!'"

"I do not doubt it."

That would not do at all, I thought; so I interrupted the conversation by the announcement of supper.

* * * * *

It was certainly the pleasantest of all pleasant meals. We lingered around the table till we could no longer distinguish each other's features in the gathering twilight, and grandma declared that her bed-time had slipped past unnoticed. Then, conducting our guest into the parlor, I left him until I had seen her comfortably settled for the night, and heard her say, with her good night kiss,

"This has been a very pleasant evening, hasn't it, Faith? He's a real noble fellow, just like his mother. Bless him."

Descending to the drawing-room again, I spent a happy hour with our guest. He conversed delightfully. He requested me to sing, with which request I complied with such talent as I possessed, and received his earnest thanks. He, in return, sang three sweet songs, with a fullness and richness of expression that I never heard before. When the last words had died upon his lips, he said decisively:

"No more music to-night. You are as sensitive as a little wind-flower, Miss Faith."

Then rising to go, he took my hand, and holding it with a soft yet close pressure, he added:

"You need some one to care for and cherish you as they would a bird or gem—anything that was more rare and precious, do you know it little Fay?"

I think it was his tone more than his words that made my heart thrill with a new, yet strangely sweet sensation of great joy and gladness; yet I only said, very quietly:

"But you are not going yet, Mr. Liston?—I think I can hear the sound of the carriage in the distance already. Surely you will stay and see mother?"

"Not to-night," he answered.

Then with a seriousness of manner that made his words seem too deep for mere compliments, he added:

"This evening has been to me one of such rare enjoyment, that I cannot bear to mar it with the sight of another face, or the sound of another voice. Good night. I shall take the road back to the village I think, sleep at the hotel, and not dawn upon the gallant captain's till to-morrow; by which time, I trust, the storm caused by my non-appearance will have had time to blow over. Is not that the 'better part of valor?' My respects to your mother, Miss Faith. I shall call upon her very soon. Once more, good night."

And, with a smile, a bow, one last pressure of the hand, he was down the steps and away.

The sound of his retreating footfalls was lost in the noise of the approaching carriages, and, as they drew up at the door, I descended in time to receive into my arms Carrie's little figure, heavy with sleep, and to feel the tightening clasp of her arms about my neck, as she awoke to the consciousness of my presence.

"O, darlin' Fay!" she murmured, drowsily, "I'm so glad. I wanted you so all day."

But as I bore her in and laid her down upon the parlor sofa, she sank again into the heavy slumber of complete exhaustion. Then I ran back again to the door.

"Well, what kind of a time did you have? Who all were there? What did you do?—Was the music good?—and the oration? Do tell me all about it."

"O, Faith!" exclaimed Charlie, a little impatiently, "for mercy's sake, don't ask so many questions all in a breath, or, rather, don't ask any at all until to-morrow. We are a little the forlornest party you ever encountered. Wilhelm, Lucie and Carrie have slept in concert for the last mile, and Bess and Will have quarrelled the whole way."

"Quarrelled! O, Bess!" I exclaimed, in astonishment. "It seems so strange to me that a day of such pleasure should end in a quarrel!"

"Well, Faith," said Bess, with a slight shade of self-reproach in her tone, "he's been too cross for anything in this world. Come into the parlor, that's a good girl, and help me off with my things. Bother this hat! the strings are in a knot of course. Well, I had a right pleasant time after all. But, O Faith! just think, the young lawyer—Liston his name is—didn't come after all. Was it not provoking?"

"Indeed, I should think it was!" I tried to say, sympathisingly; "And he so very pleasant, too."

"Pleasant!" she cried, turning suddenly, with a look of amazement. "Why, Fay Devine, how do you know? You have never laid eyes on him!"

"Yes, but I have, though. He spent the afternoon and evening here."

"Well, I never!" Mother, just hear this.—While we've been fretting ourselves to death over the non-arrival of our distinguished guest, Faith has been quietly entertaining him at home. I declare, it is enough to provoke a saint."

And by way of establishing her claim to that title, Bessy went off to bed, in a decided fit of the sulks.

"You shall tell us all about it in the morning, my daughter," said our mother, coming into the parlor, and noticing the hurt expression on my face. "Just now we are all tired and cross, and want to get to bed as soon as possible. Here, Will, carry the baby up for sister. Don't, Fay, she's too heavy for you. Take charge of these wrappings—will you, my child? I have my hands full, you see."

And she followed the procession of weary children that were slowly dragging themselves up stairs.

"But, mother, dear," I said, pausing at my door to await her approach, "do tell me, have you had a pleasant time?"

"A delightful time, my daughter," she said, softly, "made doubly so by the remembrance of her to whose filial love I owed it all. And you—you have not been unhappy?"

"Oh, mother, dear," I cried, throwing my arms around her neck, and hiding my blushing face on her shoulder, "it has been the happiest day of my life. And now I know you have enjoyed it, I am so much more than repaid for my sacrifice."

And so, indeed, I was. Not only because my petty self-denial of this morning had been my first step in that path of sacrifice which, sooner or later, all human feet must learn to tread—not only because it had taught me that our greatest trials may often prove blessings in disguise, and therefore, always—always to hope and trust—not only because it had knit my mother's heart and mine in bonds of closer and firmer affection; but because (have you not guessed it already?) the friendship commenced that afternoon, beneath the shadow of the old arbor, ripened, in time, into the true, earnest and protecting love which makes me at this moment the very happiest little wife upon whom the sun shines.

THE TOOLS GREAT MEN WORK WITH.

It is not tools that make the workman, but the trained skill and perseverance of the man himself. Indeed, it is proverbial that the bad workman never yet had a good tool. Some one asked Opie by what wonderful process he mixed his colors. "I mix them with my brains, sir," was his reply. It is the same with every workman who would excel. Ferguson made marvelous things—such as his wooden clock, that actually measured the hours—by means of a common penknife; a tool in everybody's hand, but then everybody is not a Ferguson. A pan of water and two thermometers were the tools by which Dr. Black discovered latent heat; and a prism, a lens, and a sheet of pasteboard enabled Newton to unfold the composition of light and the origin of color. An eminent foreign savant once called upon Dr. Wallaston, and requested to be shown over his laboratories, in which science had been enriched by so many important discoveries, when the Doctor took him into a little study, and, pointing, to an old tea-tray on the table, containing a few watch-glasses, test-papers, a small balance, and a blow-pipe, said: "There is all the laboratory I have." Stothard learned the art of combining colors by closely studying butterflies' wings; he would often say that no one knew what he owed to these tiny insects. A burnt stick and a barn-door served Wilkie in lieu of pencil and canvas. Bewick first practised drawing on the cottage walls of his native village, which he covered with his sketches in chalk; and Benjamin West made his first brushes out of the cat's tail. Ferguson laid himself down in the fields at night in a blanket, and made a map of the heavenly bodies by means of a thread with small beads on it, stretched between his eye and the stars. Franklin first robbed the thunder-cloud of its lightning by means of a kite made with two cross-sticks and a silk handkerchief. Watt made his first model of the condensing steam engine out of an old anatomist's syringe, used to inject the arteries previous to dissection. Gifford worked his first problem in mathematics, when a cobler's apprentice, upon small scraps of leather, which he beat smooth for the purpose; while Rittenhouse, the astronomer, first calculated eclipses on his plow handle.

IN THE LONG RUN.—There is no little of repining on the part of many very worthy people, which must be attributed chiefly to a habit of forgetting some well known truths. It would be good for all to remember that, in the long run, the things which now fret and annoy will all be seen to be parts of a plan of infinite benevolence. The evils we lament will be turned into agencies for good, and the sorrows we experience will eventuate in future joys. That life is the sweetest which is passed in extracting honey from the bitterest adversities; and he is the wisest man who can most heartily confide in the rectitude of Providence, and in the final supremacy of truth and right. In the long run, that Christian comes out well who works cheerfully, hopefully, heartily, without wasting his energies upon vain regrets and passionate murmurings. The bird sings in the storm; why may not the child of God rejoice too, even though the passing clouds lower?

PATRIOTIC LADIES.—The ladies out in Indiana have taken patriotic ground in the following resolutions which were adopted by them at Logansport, on the 30th of September:

Resolved, That we deem it to be the duty of every young unmarried man to enlist and fight for the honor of his country, his flag, and his own *reputation*.

2d. That the young men, in this time of our country's peril, have but one *good* excuse for not being a soldier, and that is cowardice.

3d. That the young man who now fails to respond to the call of his country is not worthy the kind regards or the smiles of the young ladies of our native Hoosier State, and that none but ladies of *doubtful age* will smile on such men.

4th. That we will have nothing to do with young men who refuse to go to the war, and that "Home Guards" must keep their distance.

5th. That the young man who has not pluck enough to fight for his country has not got the manliness to make a good husband.

6th. That we will marry no man who has not been a soldier.

7th. That we will not marry till after the war is over; and then—"Home Guards!" No never!

A POLITE AND CAUTIOUS JUDGE.—An Irish judge tried two most notorious fellows for highway robbery. To the astonishment of the court, as well as the prisoners themselves they were found not guilty. As they were being removed from the bar, the judge, addressing the jailor, said: "Mr. Murphy, you would greatly ease my mind if you would keep those respectable gentlemen until seven or half past seven o'clock, for I mean to set out for Dublin at five, and I should like to have at least two hours' start of them."

☞Fox, the celebrated orator, was one day told by a lady whom he visited, that she "did not care three skips of a louse for him." He immediately took out his pencil and wrote the following lines:—

A lady has told me in her own house,
That she cares not for me "three skips of a louse."
I forgive the dear woman for what she has said,
Since women will talk of what *runs in their head.*

☞The nearest approach that an old bachelor ever makes to real happiness is when he dreams or imagines himself married.

☞The bosom of a bad man is a desert, and the passions and vices are its tigers, and hyenas, and serpents.

☞A shot that hits is better than a broadside that misses.

THE STORY OF A MORMON WOMAN.

M. Remy, in his "Journey to Great Salt Lake City," just published in London, tells this story of life in Utah:

On our reaching the borders of the Jordan not far from the city walls, we perceived two women sitting on a heap of corn stalks, who appeared to be plunged in the bitterest grief. They were a mother and a daughter. The mother, the widow of a near relative of Joseph the prophet, had been married a second time to a priest whom we had once met with on a distant mission. She was an Englishwoman, and independently of an education little usual in the class to which she belonged, she was endowed with all those qualities which make her country women so respectable. Her daughter, Mary, the only child of her first marriage, was a young person from sixteen to eighteen years of age, as intelligent as she was pretty; it was impossible to grow tired of observing in her face that graceful blending of beauty and innocency which inspires in every man of feeling a respectful admiration. After pressing these women to tell us the cause of their suffering, they made the following statement:

In the spring previous the missionary returned home, after having been preaching to the savages for the space of three years.—He was received with open arms, as he had every right to expect. However, it did not appear to him that the sacrifice of his long absence was sufficiently compensated by the affection of a woman who could not bear him children, and he requested and obtained from the presidency a revelation authorizing him to marry a second wife. So far no one had reason to complain, since all this was in conformity with the manners of the place, and according to law. But the missionary took it into his head to ask the hand of his step daughter, Mary. The poor child refused, at first very timidly and gently, in the hope that her step-father would not insist upon it. But he tormented his wife to use her authority over her child, to make her consent to this marriage; but as her mother heart utterly rejected this office, she did nothing, and the consequence was dissensions in the family.—The supreme authority of Brigham was invoked; but the pontiff, whose good feeling on this occasion is worthy of praise, refused to do anything more than give his advice.

Neither menaces, nor caresses, nor counsel, had any effect upon the girl, whose noble instincts revolted at the idea of her becoming her mother's rival, and who, moreover, was passionately in love with a man who had solemnly promised to marry her, and her alone. The missionary found at last that there was no making head against so determined a will, and out of spite, went and selected a woman from amongst the waiting women attached to the harem of H. C. Kimball. But a new storm was on the point of bursting. The second wife was no sooner installed in the conjugal dwelling than she found out that she was only a makeshift. Calling to her aid every artifice which hatred could suggest, she succeeded in captivating her husband's heart; and the latter had so far forgotten himself as, on the morning of the day on which we met these weeping women, to maltreat them so grossly as to compel them to abandon the roof they had assisted in building and ornamenting with the fruit of their industry. They made no one responsible for their misfortunes; they inveighed neither against heaven nor their religion, nor the new wife, nor the missionary. They prayed God to forgive this man his blind violence and to real in their hearts the good feelings which animated them.

SMALL CREATURES.—Among the papers published in costly style by the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, is one on the microscopic plants and animals which live on and in the human body. It describes quite a number of insects. The animal which produces the disease called itch, is illustrated by an engraving half an inch in diameter, which shows not only the ugly little fellows' body and legs, but his very toes, although the animal himself is entirely invisible to the naked eye. When Lieut. Berryman was sounding the ocean preparatory to laying the Atlantic telegraph, the quill at the end of the sounding line brought up mud that, on rubbing it between the thumb and finger, it disappeared in the crevices of the skin. On placing this under the microscope, it was discovered to consist of millions of perfect shells, each of which had a living animal.

WAR AND THE FASHIONS.—A New York letter says war colors even the determinations of fashions this season. Rose sublime—a very high crimson—is to be the prevalent color for ladies this fall. It is used a great deal, mixed with black, and with a very showy effect. It is brought out in dresses, bonnets, and every article of ladies' outside wear. Flame color, too, is to be much worn. What will our delicate little blue eyed, yellow haired blondes do? for these high colors will be death to the favorable effect of their spring like charms. The brunettes—the hold eyed Cleopatras and the dark haired Vashtis—will triumph in all that oriental splendor which suits their voluptuous style exactly.

TO LET.—There are more things "to let" than are placarded. Hearts are to be let every day; old hearts, young, stricken hearts—all empty—all to let.

There are heads to let; to any new thing, to isms, ologies and ists; heads without a tenant.

There are hands to let. Hands plump and fair; hands lean and brown. Those to love, these to labor; these for rags, and those for rings.

There are consciences to let; elastic, accommodating consciences; at five per cent a month; sixty per cent a year. To let on bond and mortgage and a pound of flesh.

And so it goes, from soda to souls; almost everything with its price; and everything in the market but griefs. They never quoted, never a premium, never to let.

☞A rigidly pious old lady, down east, says—"This civil war is a judgment upon the nation for permitting women to wear hoops.'

☞An avaricious man is like a sandy desert, that sucks in all the rain, but yields no fruitful herbs to the inhabitants.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, NOV. 2, 1861.

The Latest War News.

Since the disastrous affair at Edward's Ferry unusual quiet has prevailed between the armies of the Potomac. The rebels in large force are opposite Harrison Island, and have fortified themselves so as to protect Leesburg. Picket firing between scouts on each side of the river is of daily occurrence.

Rebel troops have been withdrawn from Fairfax Court House to Centerville, where they are entrenched. Our scouts have visited Fairfax and report the place nearly deserted. Gen. Johnston is in command at Centerville.

The great event of the week is the sailing of the Southern fleet, which has been fitting out for several months. It sailed from Fortress Monroe at daybreak on Tuesday. The vessels, 50 in number, formed in line, and went out between the Capes in splendid style. There are 16,000 troops in the expedition for a land force, under command of Gen. Sherman, while the naval department is amply furnished, and is under the command of Commodore Dupont. There are 700 horses on board for cavalry and artillery service, besides forage, lumber for houses, brick for ovens and furnaces, shot, shell and cannon, sufficient to supply the expedition for months. It is not known where the expedition will first strike, but we shall probably hear from it in the course of a week. It is supposed that it will make a descent upon the Southern coast in several places simultaneously, carrying consternation to the inhabitants. So large a fleet has never before been fitted out in American waters, and no nation in the world ever furnished its equal in so short a time. Great things are expected of the expedition, yet a small accident or mistake may defeat all its plans and oblige it to return. We shall wait anxiously to hear from it.

We have cheering news from Missouri. On Friday last week, Gen. Fremont's body-guard, 300 strong, attacked 2,200 rebels in Springfield, drove them from the town, raised the National flag on the Court House, then retired upon their re-enforcements. They expected to fully occupy the town on Saturday. Trustworthy information from Missouri is to the effect that the rebels in that State are scattering, and really feeble at all points. Hardee gives no support to Jeff Thompson, and Ben. McCulloch does as little for Price, who is still retreating, and, as it is thought, endeavoring to draw Fremont into the Ozark Mountains.

We have from Western Virginia a dispatch stating that General Kelly, who, as it will be remembered, was badly wounded in a brilliant engagement at Philippi some time ago, left New Creek on Friday night, and on Saturday afternoon attacked the rebels at Romney, routing them, and taking a number of prisoners, besides taking three cannon and all the enemy's camp equipage and wagons. The rebels retreated towards Winchester.

The blockade of the Potomac still continues, and none of our vessels are able to get up or down. Col. Taylor is encamped opposite Quantico Creek, having thrown up entrenchments. On Wednesday the rebel batteries fired upon the Maryland shore, but did no harm. The rebel steamer George Page is cooped up between our gunboats and is apparently aground, and will require a high tide to float her off.

On Saturday, a scouting party of our troops, 13 miles from Cairo, met a body of rebel cavalry and infantry, with whom they had a sharp engagement. The enemy was entirely routed, with the loss of a captain and lieutenant.

On the same day, three companies of the 9th Illinois Regiment went to Saratoga, Ky., on the Cumberland river, and attacked a body of rebels, whom they routed, killing 13, taking 24 prisoners, and capturing 52 horses. They had two wounded on their side.

The rebel steamer Theodora, formerly the Jordan, Capt. Lockwood, left Havana of the 23d inst., for Charleston. She landed Mason and Slidell at Cardenas, and afterwards went to Havana, Mason and Slidell going overland. They were received with the highest consideration, from the Captain General down. The Theodora took a large quantity of arms on her return, also provisions, coffee, &c. She was presented with a silk flag by the Southern ladies.

Gen. Rosecrans' despatches from Western Virginia state that he is preparing to make advance movement, with a view to drive the rebels from that section of country, and states that he believes they have been retreating for several days past.

A full panic prevails at Washington. The stoppage of supplies by way of the Potomac, has run up the price of coal to $8 or $10 a ton.

Old residents state that good roads cannot be counted on after 17 days longer, and after that time it will be impossible for large bodies of troops with artillery to reach Manassas from Washington.

The Indians report a large body of troops marching from the West, and many think it may be the California force so anxiously expected. If so, they design, on its arrival, attacking the force in that region from Texas.

A despatch from Richmond to the Memphis Appeal, 23d, announces the burning of three federal vessels on the Potomac by hot shot thrown from the Confederate batteries near Evansport.

A Blind Man Marries Three Blind Wives.— Ancient mythology painted Love blind, and out in Ohio we have a case which demonstrates that love has not yet obtained eyesight. A Mr. Thomas Bishop at Cleveland, a blind man, is under bonds on a charge of marrying three blind ladies, within the space of eight days. On the 10th of September he was married at the American House in Cleveland, to a lady of Huron county, at which time he assumed the name of William Gibeau. Seven days later, assuming the name of Gibeau, he married a young lady of Cleveland. On the next day, September 17th he left the city, taking with him all the clothing and valuables of both women, and afterwards married a third wife at Marietta, Ohio. He is a graduate of the Ohio State Institute for the Blind, at Columbus, as are all or the ladies he has succeeding in duping, and there made their acquaintance a few years since. The ladies are of unimpeachable character, and are deeply sympathized with in their misfortune.

Col. Lee.—At the federal defeat at Edwards' Ferry, Col. Raymond Lee and Staff were furnished with a skiff, to make their escape, but the gallant Colonel refused, and gave orders to use it for conveying the wounded across the river. It was filled with wounded, who reached the Maryland shore in safety, and this gallant and humane Massachusetts officer was taken a prisoner. All honor to this brave son of the old Bay State.

The Center of the World.

When a little lad we reclined upon the green grass in our father's door-yard, looking up to the blue sky which appeared to form its apex directly overhead, it seemed that we were exactly in the center of the world. Many times since then we have seen people who appeared to be acting under a similar hallucination.—Our neighbors of the Springfield Republican are among them. In their estimation there is no city in the world possessing the merits and virtues of that community—no people in creation endowed with such advantages or capable of performing such wonders. Springfield appears to them exactly in the center of the world, and all other places but suburban or rural localities—merely satelites surrounding the central orb. Springfield sets an example, and all the world endeavors to follow it.—Springfield gets up a Great National Horse Show, and immediately Palmer, Hartford and Rockville get up Horse Shows. But lest the latter should detract from the glory of the Springfield exhibition, the Republican comes out with an article explaining the difference, and informing "outside barbarians" that no show can be "famous" or "successful" unless held in Springfield—that horses are bred and made on purpose for that show—that ladies of delicate nerves and fastidious sentiments can attend without being shocked by coarse and vulgar people—that the minister, yes, the minister, who wears a white neckcloth, can go, and mingle his piety with stallions, geldings, and breeding stock, "without lowering the dignity of the cloth!"

We are informed, also, that the Palmer, Hartford and Rockville shows are base imitations, bogus shows, which are simply horse races, got up by horse jockeys, who, by borrowing plumes from the Springfield programme, have appeared like the ass in the lion's skin. Now this is decidedly after the bragging style of that journal in other matters, and we have no doubt its readers have learned to appreciate it. Time after time have they been seduced to Springfield by the "high sounding words" of the Republican, to attend some great public demonstration which turned out to be a humbug. We have at this time a fresh recollection of the last exhibition on Hampden Park, when the flaming extras of the Republican announced every day that Flora Temple would certainly trot on the following day, and how the crowd came every afternoon, expecting to see the trot, but to go home with another promise from an extra that the trot would most surely come off on the next day. But that was the "Great National Show," and if what could have been exhibited in three days had not been strung out to fill up a week, it would not have been so "high sounding," and Springfield would not have made so many dollars out of it.

David Crocket discovered that "some things can be done as well as others," but the Republican don't think so, and in its last issue, after annihilating all other horse shows, in its own estimation, declares that "Springfield still maintains her proud preeminence, as the only place which can get up a horse show that is truly national in design and execution, as well as name!" Think of that, ye imitators, and "dry up."

A Needle Brigade.

While the cold winds of November sweep down from the north, many a soldier, guarding the Capital and defending the Government, will think of the warm fireside he has left at home, the wholesome food and comfortable clothing he would enjoy had he not enlisted, and perhaps regret that he left friends and comforts to endure danger and hardships.—There are hundreds, thousands, aye, tens of thousands of young soldiers now exposed to the rigors of a November sky without sufficient clothing to keep them warm. They need blankets, flannels and socks. The Government cannot supply them as fast as needed, and a call comes up to the women of the North to furnish these articles.

It is not expected that the ladies will take the field, but they can aid essentially in putting down this rebellion by organizing themselves into Needle Brigades, and working with a will for those who expose their health and lives for their country's welfare. In every town there are one or more sewing societies, which have hitherto been of little use, except to manufacture and retail neighborhood scandal, but which may now be turned to good account in manufacturing clothing for soldiers. Let their attention be turned to this matter immediately, and many comfortable garments may be provided before winter sets in. Will not the ladies exhibit a patriotism worthy the cause, by engaging in so noble a duty? Form the Needle Brigades at once, and let the good work commence.

Telegraph to the Pacific.—There is now one continuous line of telegraph from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific. Messages of congratulation have been exchanged between San Francisco and the President, and the mayors of eastern cities. It is a great thing for the Californians, who are thus put in immediate communication with the east. The news which we have usually obtained in a fortnight from California, will now be published every morning, and the Californians will be kept posted every day with the progress of the war. It costs about $6 for ten words sent over the line, and 53 cents for each additional word.—The line of wire, reaching from Cape Race, on the Atlantic coast, to San Francisco, is about 5000 miles long. A railroad to the Pacific will come next.

One of the Fathers Gone.—Mr. Foster Webster died recently at Webster, Maine, aged 99 years. In early life he accompanied his father, who was a captain in the Continental army, and was with him during the whole of the revolutionary struggle. At the memorable battle of Saratoga, when Burgoyne surrendered his forces, he and his father were present, and bore a conspicuous part in that glorious campaign.

Once Again.—Gen. Peirce has turned up again, this time with authority to raise a company of Mass. volunteers.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK.

New York, October 26, 1861.

Riding down street one fine day last week on the top of a Broadway stage, the driver remarked rather petulantly that "he wished it would rain." "Why?" said I. "Because," replied Jehu, "all these women on the sidewalk would be caught and have to ride; and we should do a big business." The maxim, "Make hay while the sun shines," does not apply to omnibusses. Such a day as this, drizzly, slippery and nasty, is their hayday. To the rest of us such a day is exceedingly unpleasant here, from the fact that the clouds seem to shut in and press back upon us all the smoke and gasses which arise from the dwellings, shops and nostrils of a population twice as large as that of the whole state of Connecticut. The dullness of the day has been hardly broken by the transit of a regiment from Ulster county. The passage of troops through the city is so frequent that a regiment is hardly noticed by the police who are obliged to clear them a road down Broadway.

How public attention shifts. Three weeks ago the question of emancipation by military proclamation was discussed everywhere, and the Rev. Dr. Cheever declared that it must continue to be agitated until the government was compelled to act; but besides those who on Sunday evenings crowd the church of the Puritans to hear the scathing sarcasm of the Rev. Dr., the public interest has drifted away to other themes. The discussion of Fremont's removal has had its day and begins to wane before the naval expedition and the terrible repulse at Edward's Ferry. We shall forget this latter in a few days I presume. I could hope we might forget it forever. It was a terrible misfortune if not a mistake and blunder to butcher and drown half a regiment by throwing them across the river in the face of a greatly superior force. When will our generals learn the folly of advancing upon the enemy's position with but a handful of men?

But while we blush with shame that our enemies have so often beaten us, and wonder how they can *always* bring superior numbers against us, let us not be discouraged. We fought eight years to gain our liberties, and we should be base sons of noble sires if we were not willing to fight as long to maintain them as they fought to gain them.

If we require a year's education by defeat and disaster before we can become efficient soldiers, let us submit to *that*, rather than the deeper infamy of bowing before the sword of the slave-driver as the negro bows before the whip.

"No; let him learn that our arms are strong,
That our courage will fail us never;
Who strike to repair long years of wrong
And bury past shame forever."

The Times, Tribune and Herald, are having a nice little family quarrel. The Herald seems to consider itself more than a match for both the others; and if audacity and mendacity will avail anything Bennett will surely come off victor. If the loyalty of that arch-villain could be relied on, I think he would make a good general. He is certainly full of fight and is shrewd and bold on paper. He might shrink from the gleam of steel, as mean men usually do.

Speaking of shrewdness; some of the newsboys did a big thing the other night in this neighborhood. About 8 o'clock P. M., there was heard a great cry on the street, "Extra World! Great Battle on the Potomac! Rebels Defeated!" &c., and a number of my acquaintances rushed out and secured copies of said extra at the moderate price of six cents You may imagine their delight when having reached their rooms they discovered that they had each secured one half of a morning paper. The boys had torn in two their old papers and sold them in the dim gaslight of the street at the rate of twelve cents each. Pretty fast young men, these newsboys.

Fernando Wood is organizing his machinery for a re-election. Every Irishman whose vote can be bought is supplied with work at the expense of the city, and an active manipulation of the wires is going on. I hope he will be permitted to retire to private life, but the Tribune predicts that under the guise of Union demonstrations, a worse set of men than have ever ruled New York are likely to be placed in power, and perhaps Wood will be their chief, for he is eminently worthy the position, but how he expects to make people believe he is a Union man, is beyond my comprehension.

Barnum still lives and exhibits his living hippopotamus, but Gen. Tom Thumb, who in one sense made Barnum, is dead. He died in poverty and misery in a Paris hospital. It seems to me that a strange fatality has attended whatever Barnum has taken in hand, from Tom Thumb to the Crystal Palace, but I hope his Museum will escape the fate of his other proteges, for it is really a wonderful collection. No doubt there is some humbug about some of his proteges, for instance, the "What Is It?" which he represents as having been captured in the interior of Africa, and supposes to be part man and part monkey, seems more likely to be an idiot negro boy picked up perhaps in the purlieus of the Five Points, and taught some show tricks. The "Happy Family" too, composed of cats, rats, dogs, rabbits, &c., seem to need a pretty strict oversight to keep their happiness complete. I saw at least one "family scene" in which a poor dove was sadly treated by a rascally monkey, for which Pug had to take a good whipping, and I hardly think that even Barnum will succeed in bringing about a millenium in the animal kingdom just yet. There are, however, an innumerable number of real wonders in the Museum, and I do not believe twenty-five cents can be spent so profitably in New York as visiting it.

Perhaps I had better not meddle with the fashions, but from what I saw in the stores today, I would suggest that a new style of plush goods will be worn for ladies' cloaks this winter.

The testimonial presented to Maj. Anderson by the city of New York, for his gallant defence of Fort Sumpter, is on exhibition at Ball & Black's, where it was manufactured.—I will not attempt to describe it. I will however venture the prediction that should the commander of the recent naval expedition retake that fortress, and reduce the city of Charleston to ashes, he will be judged worthy of a nobler memorial. L. L. M.

New York, Oct. 30, 1861.

Much has been said, and something done, to raise the standard among officers and men in the army, by abolishing liquor and immoral habits. But a visit recently to see a regiment near the city convinced us that the most unblushing licentiousness prevails among a portion of the regiments. Officers, who are married men, were attended by loose women, whom they design to take to the seat of war with them. And soldiers were found imitating their example. Attempts have been made to turn the *soldiers'* women out of the camp; but did not succeed. These men were mostly from the country. We think that no decidedly vicious men should be allowed to get a commission in the army. What may we expect of our young men who go out under such leaders?

The Edward's Ferry battle is considered to be another Bull Run affair. Why they should select so many Massachusetts men seems singular. It is stated on good authority that not more than four hundred of the Fifteenth Massachusetts remain alive from the battle. Almost every officer is wounded, while the loss of arms is without a parallel.

Telegraphic communication between New York and San Francisco has become an established fact. Last Friday the mayor of San Francisco and the mayor of this city exchanged congratulations by means of electricity, and the line is now open to the public. There was not that demonstration of joy here that there was four years ago, on the occasion of the Cable celebration, when Cyrus the Great rode in open chariot up Broadway, borne on the voices of half a million vociferous worshippers. The tariff between here and San Francisco has not been established. Between here and Salt Lake City, for the short time since the line opened, was $8,20 for every ten words. The message sent, left San Francisco at about 10 a. m.; received here about 4 p. m. Distance, about 3000 miles.

The destination of the great naval expedition is exciting the curiosity of many. It is in every respect a most powerful and admirably organized expedition, and will unquestionably render very valuable service to the Union cause.

One year ago who would have thought that on a vessel leaving this port to carry missionaries to a foreign land, it would be necessary to arm her for defence against pirates in our own land? Last Saturday the Po Yang sailed for Hong Kong, China, with a party of missionaries, carrying an armament of six guns, and a crew of twenty-eight men.

Since Dr. Cheever returned from England, he finds many more friends than he left; there has been such a change in public opinion upon the subject of slavery. A few evenings since we attended one of his lectures. After being cheered two or three times in the usual way of stamping the feet and spatting the hands, he stopped and remarked to his audience, that, although pleasant to the feelings of the speaker, to express themselves, he would suggest to them the propriety of adopting the plan of our Methodist brethren, by saying Amen, consequently, after that, we heard A-men.

The Rev. I. S. Kalloch, who became somewhat noticed, a few years since, in Boston, is settled over the Laight St. Church in this city. That he is still popular among the *ladies*, may be inferred from the fact that three-fourths of his congregation is composed of ladies.

Green peas were offered for sale, on Saturday, grown in the open field.

Business among the wholesale dealers is very good; but among the retailers, there is some complaint. Yours, J. B. B.

Local Nominations.—The Councillor convention at Westfield, last Saturday, renominated Joel Hayden of Williamsburg, for re-election. The county convention at Springfield on Friday, nominated Jas. E. Russell for register of deeds, Geo. Morris, clerk of the courts, Chas. R. Ladd for county treasurer, and Benning Leavitt of Chicopee, for county commissioner. All but Mr. Leavitt are present incumbents. The democratic convention which met at the same time, adopted the same ticket.

A Sharp Shooter.—Mathew Campbell, Jr., of the Halifax (Nova Scotia) Rifles, seeing a large sea gull passing in the distance, sighted his rifle at four hundred yards, and at that distance passed a bullet through the bird's body, and while it was reeling toward the water he seized up the loaded rifle of one of his companions and sighting it at the same distance, passed a second bullet through the bird's head.

A Daughter of Eve Vanquishes the Old Serpent.—A young lady in the household of John Hormel of East Bethleham, Washington County, Pa., encounted an enormous reptile near her residence. The heroic girl instead of running, as many would have done, gave battle, and soon vanquished the loathsome reptile. Upon examination it was found to be a rattlesnake, forty-three inches long and bearing eleven rattles.

Taking a Fair View of the Matter.—George Bromley, of Preston, Ct., while sitting on the railroad track, a few days since, was struck by a passing train, and pitched into the bushes. Upon the train backing up to ascertain his injuries, he came forward and told the conductor that if he had damaged the engine any he was ready to settle for it, and left for home.

The Result of Employing Traitors.—The World's Washington correspondent states that the person who divulged Gen. McClellan's plan of making several thousands of prisoners at Munson's Hill to the Confederates, and thus defeated it, was a clerk in the War office, and that he has been sent to Fort Lafayette.

Vacancies Filled.—The State committee of the Republican party have filled the vacancies on the State ticket of last year by nominating John Nesmith of Beverly for Lieut. Governor, and Dwight Foster of Worcester for Attorney General. This gives us the same ticket as last year, with the exception of Lieutenant Governor.

The Price of an Eye.—A woman in Chicago has just recovered the heavy verdict of $10,000 against a physician of that city, who promised to cure her defective eyesight, but destroyed the eye instead. The defence was that she desired to have her eye put out, in order to insert an artificial one, but the jury did not admit the plea.

Further Restrictions.—The War Department has determined to restrict newspaper correspondents in the use of the telegraph for the transmission of intelligence of warlike movements, and we are, therefore, in a measure cut off from our usual supply of news.

Blankets Arrived.—The blankets ordered from Europe in August are arriving; 29,500 have already reached New York. They cost the United States forty cents per pound, weighing five pounds.

Liberal.—John C. Rives, publisher of the Congressional Globe, gives ten dollars a month out of his own pocket, to the families of the soldiers who have enlisted in the armies of the Union from the District of Columbia.

Condemned for Forging.—One of the tribunals of Paris has just condemned to three years' imprisonment, for forgery, an American by the name of Gould, son of the late Judge Gould of the Supreme Court of Connecticut.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Oct. 28, 1861.

During the present struggle going on between the two sections of our country, there are numerous letter writers or correspondents for newspapers; and being for a short time in this city of "magnificent distances," and it might with equal propriety be called a "city of rumors," it occurred to me that for once the Journal should have a correspondent.—To a stranger there are many things which are strange, both on the journey and in this city which a New England man would not think of without seeing, but as so many visit Washington, and it has been so often described I will make no note of it, but will give a few jottings of some things I have seen outside of the city in connection with the war. Being one of a party of four old acquaintances, we, through the influence of Gen. Wilson, first obtained passes, which, by the way are difficult to procure. We then hired a team, with a "contraband" for a driver, whereby we avoided the risk of being driven by a traitor farther into Old Virginia than would be consistent with our present plans.

Thus prepared, we left the city by the Georgetown Ferry, and found ourselves at once on the "sacred soil," our passes being quite often called for. We passed several intrenchments, rifled pits and masked batteries, and fort Corcoran to Ball's Cross Roads, where we took a different road for the purpose of going to Hall's Hill, where Gen. Porter's division is encamped. There are an abundance of hills, which I think take their names from the proprietors of the soil. After proceeding a short distance and not feeling quite sure that we were going in the right direction, we sought information of a jolly specimen of Virginia property, who was mounted on a primitive looking wagon, loaded it seemed with old cast off garments, and beside him an old red banjo, his team being two dilapidated mules. He said, "Take de leff han' road." Seeing an appearance of a road leading to the left, we asked if that was the one he meant. He said, "No, but you see thro' de trees dat old raketty shaketty house?" "Yes." "Well, dat is de place to turn to de leff." The house named was what is called Mt. Olive Church, which had the appearance described by the darkey, the rebels having nearly despoiled it and burned another house near it about a month ago.

Proceeding in the direction pointed out, after various adventures in mudholes, we arrived at the encampment which is in full view of Fall's Church, and apparently within cannon shot distance. The rebels occupied all this ground as well as Fall's Church only about three weeks ago, and it is supposed their pickets are not far beyond at the present time.—As we came to the encampment the whole division of about 12,000 men were under arms for review and exercise by Gen. McClellan and staff, and Gen. McDowell and staff. We noticed also the three French Princes who were in Gen. McClellan's staff—Prince de Joinville, son of Louis Phillip, Duke de Paris and Duke de Chatres. Other distinguished personages were present, among whom were Russell of the London Times, Gen. Burnes, who is to succeed Gen. Baker, Gen. McDowell's wife and son, and a grand daughter of Zachary Taylor. The review was a splendid affair, the troops passing in double quick time in presence of the officers. They were then formed in line of battle and under the direction of Gen. McClellan assisted by his aids, went through the different modes of firing, advancing, retreating, flank movements, forming in solid squares, double lines, prostrating themselves, &c. The exercise lasted four hours. Leaving the field we visited Gen. Wilson's camp, which is in a beautiful and commanding position. From thence returning to Ball's Cross Roads, we diverged again towards the interior, passing Gen. Blenker's division of Germans, of about 15,000, Forts Scott, Albany and Runyon, we entered the city over Long Bridge. We also went up the river on the Maryland side, thro' Georgetown, crossed on the Chain Bridge and went into Virginia as far as Lewinsville, about ten miles from Washington, where are encamped the divisions of Gen. Smith, Gen. McCall and Gen. Hancock, which last is the most advanced guard in that direction, there being nearly 40,000 troops encamped here, who have for several days been ordered, as have those in the other division named, to be ready at an hour's notice to march. The troops whom we saw to the number of nearly 70,000 were noble looking men as a whole. I learn that there is to be a grand review of the troops in the vicinity of Washington to-day. Gen. McClellan is desirous of seeing all his troops personally—their movements, &c.

The repulse at Edward's Ferry is a sad affair, and although it was reported that Gen. Baker acted without orders, I was informed last evening that after his body was removed his hat was found by his brother, and in it was an order written and signed by Gen. Stone, requiring him to take the position he did. The gentleman who told me had the information from Gen. Baker's brother personally. I was also informed by two German officers that being on the island they saw distinctly the rebels plunge their bayonets into the wounded soldiers who were prostrate. Also, that the rebels poured a continual fire into the swimming and drowning soldiers, which they expressed as "not much christian."

Reports have just reached here of another battle at Romney, in Western Virginia, resulting in a great loss of killed and prisoners on the part of the rebels. Also, a rumor that our troops from Fortress Monroe under Gen. Wool have entered Norfolk. It is not yet confirmed.

The rebels are evidently afraid of us, and appearances indicate that Gen. McClellan will soon strike a blow which will be felt through all secessiondom.

Probably few at the North are aware of the vast army gathered at the different places in the loyal states, being reckoned by good authority as high as 512,000.

Gen. Wilson takes his place on Gen. McClellan's staff to morrow, and his influence will be felt there. We who live in New England may well be thankful the theater of war is in Virginia, for such a desolate, forsaken region I hardly ever saw. DEW.

The Election.—Massachusetts holds her State election next Tuesday, and as no regular political campaign has excited people to an interest in candidates, the election will pass off as quietly as a Sunday meeting. In many places a union between all parties has been effected on candidates, so that there is really but one party in the commonwealth—a party in favor of the war and sustaining the Administration.

Whales in Shore.—A school of fin-back whales were seen in Buzzard's Bay, near New Bedford, the other day. They were probably looking for the Cape Cod Canal through which to make a short cut into the Atlantic.

Faster than Time.—A telegraphic dispatch sent from New York direct to San Francisco reaches the latter city three hours before it left New York, according to the clocks there.—Lightning being faster than the sun, accounts for it.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

Wm. E. Burleigh will give a temperance lecture at the Congregational vestry next Sunday evening.

Stage to Monson.—Messrs. Haynes & Carrol of Monson, have established a stage line between Monson and Palmer, to remedy the inconvenience caused by changing the afternoon train on the New London road.

Telegraph to Amherst.—A movement is on foot for the location of a telegraph line from Palmer to Amherst. The American telegraph company offer to build the line if Amherst people will donate $500 for the enterprise. They will probably do it.

Representative Convention.—The representative convention of the district embracing the towns of Brimfield, Holland, Monson and Wales, was held at Holland yesterday afternoon—too late for us to get the result. A Holland man was probably nominated.

Floral Concert.—The class of juvenile singers, who for several weeks have been under the instruction of Mr. O. P. Maynard, will give a concert at the Congregational Vestry in this place, next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. Parents and friends of the young singers should not fail to attend, as they will be sure of a rich entertainment.

Not Guilty.—The case of Miller vs. Shaw of Wales, one of the rail-riding cases, of which much has been said, was concluded on Saturday last, the jury rendering a verdict of not guilty. The rest of the cases will probably result in the same way. While we disapproved of the transaction, we predicted last May that the prosecuting parties would find it hard to kick against the pricks.

A Little Girl's Answer.—A little girl in this village, just old enough to say her prayers and learn passages in the catechism, was last Sabbath receiving religious instruction from her mother, when she was informed that God made all things in six days, and rested on the Sabbath from all labor. "Hadn't He any more work to do?" asked the little one. "No," replied the mother, "He had created everything, and rested from his labors." "But didn't He have to go to washing Monday morning?" artlessly enquired the young scholar.

Representative Caucus This Evening.—A caucus will be held at the town house this evening to nominate a candidate to represent the town in the next legislature. The call is broad enough to embrace all parties, and, as far as we learn, there will be a general attendance for the purpose of a union upon one candidate. From democrats and republicans we have heard but one name mentioned on whom both parties will be likely to unite.—That is Stephen G. Newton of Thorndike.—There has been such harmony in the county between both parties, in making nominations, that a union in representative districts is really desirable, and we misjudge the feeling of community if it does not occur.

Supplies for the Army.—The ladies of Three Rivers have just forwarded to the Tenth Regiment at Annapolis the following hospital stores: 17 hospital shirts, 14 pairs Canton flannel drawers, 16 shirts, 17 pillow-cases, 37 crash towels, 21 fine linen towels, 37 handkerchiefs, 12 white linen napkins, 20 cotton towels, 1 bundle cotton cloths, 1 bundle white flannel, 1 bundle linen cloths, 1 box of bandages, 1 box of lint, pins and needles, roll of black linen thread, 20 magazines, 26 pairs woollen stockings, 8 quarts cranberries, 9 comforters, 2 blankets, 8 woollen shirts, 1 pair woollen drawers, 1 cotton shirt.

The ladies express their obligations to the agent of the Palmer company, Mr. Haynes, the agent and Mr. Arnold at Duckville, for liberal donations of cloth. Also to Mr. N. F. Packard of Three Rivers, for numerous favors.

An Excursion Party off the Track.—Last Wednesday an excursion party from Amherst, Belchertown, Palmer, and other towns along the upper portion of the New London railroad, numbering between six and seven hundred, started for New London and a sail on the Sound in one of the new steamers. On reaching Mansfield, by the carelessness of a switch tender the engine and baggage car run off the track. But for the presence of mind of the engineer, Mr. Chilson, who detected the misplacement of the switch in season to reverse the engine and apply the brakes, the affair would have proved more serious. With the intention of proceeding on the excursion, Supt. Dixie, of the Amherst road, with the assistance of the passengers, constructed a temporary track in order to pass the obstructing locomotive, and a despatch was sent to New London for an engine. But the day had so far advanced when the engine arrived, that it was deemed best to forego the excursion. Accordingly the cars were taken back, and the passage money refunded. Great credit is due to Mr. Dixie, Conductor Williams, Otis Rich, J. P. Barnes, N. Piper and others, for their unceasing labor during the detention of the train. Another attempt will probably be made next Wednesday, which we hope will prove successful.

Senatorial Conventions of the Eastern Hampden District.—The Republican and Democratic conventions for the nomination of Senator for the Eastern Hampden district met in this village on Monday. The Republican convention met at the Nassowanno House, and was organized by the choice of Jacob B. Merrick for President, and N. A. Leonard of Springfield for Secretary. Eight towns were represented by 38 delegates. A formal ballot was taken for a candidate for senator, with the following result: Whole number of votes 37. J. M. Thompson of Springfield had 24; J. B. Merrick of Palmer, 3; John B. Morris of Wilbraham, 3; Samuel W. Brown, Brimfield, 3; Wm. P. Spellman, Wilbraham, 2; Dr. T. L. Chapman, Longmeadow, 2. The following committee was then appointed to confer with a committee of the Democratic convention for a union upon a candidate: James H. Morton, Elihu Adams, J. F. Annis, G. M. Fisk, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Robinson.

The Democratic convention met at the Antique House, and organized by the choice of Nathan F. Robinson of Brimfield, for Presi-

dent, and Wm. B. Miller of Springfield, for secretary. Without taking a ballot for a candidate, the following committee was appointed to confer with the Republican committee: Wm. L. Smith, S. C. Spellman, E. B. Shaw, Chas. Howard, F. Granger, Harvey Butler.

After a brief conference of the two committees, the democratic committee returned to their convention, and on motion of Wm. L. Smith of Springfield, JAMES M. THOMPSON of Springfield, was unanimously nominated for senatur of the Eastern Hampden district.—The Democratic convention then adjourned to join the Republican convention at the Nassowanno House. On uniting the two conventions, Mr. Robinson took the chair, and Mr. Smith moved the unanimous nomination of Col. Thompson, by both conventions, and the motion was carried without a dissenting voice. The conventions then adjourned in the best of feeling.

MURDER IN VERMONT.—A man naned Stephenson, of Glover, Vt., was found on the 20th inst., in the field, a few rods from the house, with his head completely beaten to pieces, and an axe helve was found near by, splintered and broken, and stained with blood. David Fleming has been arrested on charge of murdering him. He was seen at Stephenson's house that day, partly drunk, with an axe helve in his hand.

THE Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette reported, a few days ago, that Mrs. Commodore Stringham had been arrested at Louisville, on a charge of holding correspondence with rebels. He has since corrected his previous statement, by saying that it was Mrs. Commodore Ingraham and not Stringham, who was arrested.

A PARAGRAPH FOR PUNCH.—Lemons have been so scarce in Philadelphia, that on Tuesday they were sold at fifty cents apiece. The new crop is now coming to market, and will reduce prices. Large numbers are bought for the hospitals at Washington.

GREEN TEA MANUFACTURED.—It is reported that Secretary Chase has decided that green teas are manufactured articles, and coming from other than places of their growth, are liable to a duty of 25 per cent. The manufacture consists in the coloring process, from which the black teas are exempt.

The Rev. J. C. Fletcher gave us last evening a brilliant lecture of the religiou, customs and people of Brazil. Seldom have we relished anything more than the picture he laid before his audience of that exuberant garden of the tropics laden with its strange variety of fruits and flowers, teeming with perpetual harvest for the hand of man. Surely that country must be the garden of the world, and if its people had the enterprise which moves this Yankee nation, imagination could not set a bound to the results they would produce there. As relevant to this comparison the Reverend gentleman stated that the best remedies employed there for the diseases to which they are subject, are invented and supplied to them by our own well known countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., and that not the people only, but the priesthood and the court of the Emperor down, have constant recourse in sickness to the remedies of this widely celebrated American Chemist.—*Ledger, Boston.*

NEW ENGRAVING.—Lovers of the Fine Arts will be pleased to learn that the favorite National Engraving of Webster in the Senate, which was published and sold at $10 per copy a few years since, is now being republished from new plates at a price to suit the times. It is a valuable Historical Engraving that will be prized and admired as long as the name of Webster holds a place in the memory of his countrymen. It is the leading National Picture of this country, and should hang upon the walls of every patriot's home.—So large and expensive a work of art never was offered at such a price before, and we are certain so great a benefit never was conferred upon the American public. Do not fail to become a possessor of this Engraving, enclose $1 25 to the publishers, Messrs Jones & Clark, 83 Nassau st., N. Y., and you will receive the picture by return mail, post paid. See advertisement in another column.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he believes invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address- Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Oct. 3m Williamsburg, Kings County, N. Y.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nature's Great Restorative.—Physical prostration.—When lassitude or weariness of body is felt without any indication of disease, or the mind depressed and indifferent to external cares, some vital function is deranged—the human system, like any other piece of mechanism, is subject to certain laws—the pendulum of a clock stops and the whole organization is disordered—in like manner, when the human stomach or liver becomes affected, we are mentally and physically prostrated. By removing these obstructions, Holloway's Pills restore the sufferer to the benefit and pleasures of permanent health. For purifying the blood, correcting the foulness of the stomach, and cleansing the secretions of the liver, these famous remedies are the most safe and certain yet discovered. 181

HISTORICAL OR REMARKABLE EVENTS.—Among the most remarkable events recorded in history are the feeding of the Israelites with manna—the prophet Elijah fed by ravens—and the nursing of Romulus by a she-wolf—to which may be added the discovery of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills. Their fame will be handed down in future generations, as one of the remarkable events of the 19th century. Family boxes, 25 cents. See advertisement on third page.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!

THE health and life of woman is continually in peril if she is mad enough to neglect or maltreat those sexual irregularities to which two-thirds of her sex are more or less subject.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills, prepared from the same formula which the inventor, Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D., of New York, has for twenty years used successfully in an extended private practice—immediately relieve without pain, all disturbances of the periodical discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for flushes, sick headache, pains in the loins, back and sides, palpitation of the heart, nervous tremors, hysterics, broken sleep, spasms and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of fluor albus or whites, they effect a speedy cure to

WIVES AND MATRONS.

Dr. Cheeseman's pills are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but

LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND

There is one condition of the female system in which the pills cannot be taken without producing a peculiar result. The condition r ferred to is pregnancy—the result, miscarriage. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. Explicit directions stating when, and when they should not be used, accompany each box—the price $1 each box, containing 50 pills.

A valuable pamphlet, to be had free of the agents. Pills sent by mail promptly by enclosing price to any agent. R. B. HUTCHINGS. Proprietor,
20 Cedar street, New York.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, and by agts. everywhere. 1y2

THANKSGIVING.—Gov. Andrew has appointed Thursday, Nov. 21, a day of Thanksgiving, it being the 241st anniversary of the day observed by the Puritans.

A COLD PLACE.—Dr. Hayes Arctic expedition went as far North as 81° 35 m., where on the coldest day the thermometer was down to 86° below zero.

☞ More than one half the diseases of the human system are caused from the use of impure Breadstuffs; and as saleratus and soda are the essential properties for using, it becomes doubly necessary to be watchful. Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus is the only perfectly healthy article to be relied upon. Try one paper and you will be convinced what we say is true. Never use soda if you can procure this article. Go to your grocer and get a paper. Depot 112 Liberty street, N. Y. Sold in Ware by P. D. Willis.

☞ Mothers, or you that have the care of children, know the difficulty of getting them to take medicine, and it is almost as painful to the parent to administer the doses, as to see the child suffer by disease, and you will hail with joy any discovery, that will alleviate this difficulty and at the same time be a more efficient agency to restore health. Doctor Gifford's Homeopathic curatives do this, being as they are, simple medicated sugar pills, they can be administered to a child even when asleep without disturbing it, and the action of the medicines will in all cases be satisfactory. Children troubled with worms, colic, diarrhœa, or teething babies, have a remedy here that is perfectly harmless, and at the same time can be given without trouble, and are good in their results. Sold by Dr. Sam'l Shaw, agent, or sent anywhere on receipt of price, 25 cts. per box, by Phillip Lee, 136 William st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

In Brimfield, Oct. 31st, by Rev. Dr. Vaill, SAMUEL E. CLAPP of Boston, and SARAH ANNA SHERMAN of Brimfield.

In Ware, 22d ult., W. DUNHAM and LUTHERA ELLIS; 28th, by O. Lane, Esq., WM. S. PARKER of Ashfield, and SARAH S. BLACKMER.

In Wilbraham, 27th ult., by Rev. Dr. Raymond, CHAS. CHESTER of Stonington, Ct., and BELINDA WHITNEY; by Rev. G. P. Skeele, G. W. LILLEY and JENNIE A., only daughter of Rufus Twing; 28th, by the same, W. S. BURTON, nurse of the 27th regiment, and JENNIE LOGAN, all of Holyoke.

At Longmeadow, 29th ult., by Rev. J. W. Harding, WM. BLISS of Hartford, Ct., and E. CORNELIA COLTON.

At Warren, 25th ult., GEO. W. WINSLOW of the 26th Mass. regiment, and MATTIE L. HATHAWAY, both of Assonet.

In Staffordville, Oct. 24th, by Rev. H. M. Vaill, Rev. JAMES M. GARATT and MARY ELLIS; 25th, by the same, ASA M. MORSE of Palmer, and Mrs. CLEMENTINA E. MCKENNEY.

DIED.

At Ludlow, 24th ult., HARRIET LAMB, 10 mos., daughter of Rev. S. Miller, of Holyoke.

At Newton Center, 24th ult., suddenly, of erysipelas, CAROLINE, 57, wife of Ralph W. Holman, and daughter of the late Major William Clark of Wilbraham.

At Northampton, 26th ult., SAM'L WILLIAMS, 67.

In Ware, 24th ult., FRANCES LAGROW, 16; 29th, SAMUEL FERRY, 67.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. O. P. Maynard would respectfully announce that his class of young singers will give a concert at the Cong. Vestry, Palmer, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Nov. 5th and 6th.

LOST.—On Sunday, Oct. 27th, on the road between the Depot and Palmer Center, a green parasol with an ivory handle. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.
Palmer, Nov. 3, 1861.—3w

STOVE FOR SALE!
A second hand Coal Stove, suitable for a house or office, for sale cheap. Enquire at this office.
Oct. 19. tf.

SAPONIFER.
The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleaner. Will make hard water soft, clean paint, remove grease from kitchen utensils, etc.
One box costs 25 cts. 4 to 4½ lbs refuse grease usually given away, at about one-half cent ℔ lb. say, 2—45 cents, which is the cost of a barrel of first rate soft soap.
For sale by HIGGINS & ALLEN.
Palmer, July 1.—tf

APPLES FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber has 400 BARRELS of
CHOICE WESTERN FRUIT,
Comprising all desirable variaties for WINTER USE,
Which he offers for sale at reasonable prices.
JOHN M. CONVERSE.
Palmer, Oct. 26, 1861.—tf

PERUVIAN SYRUP.
PERUVIAN SYRUP.—The Great Curative of the Age. Try it! It will entirely cure, or greatly relieve, the following distressing Complaints:—Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diarrhœa, General Debility, Nervousness, Ulcers, Piles, Bronchitis, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, and the endless catalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood. Get our new pamphlet and read it.
JEWETT & COMPANY,
No. 39, Summer st., Boston.
For sale by all druggists. jyl 6m

J. W. HOPKINS, Dealer in
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
FANCY GOODS,
Daily and Weekly Newspapers,
&c., &c., &c.,
NASSOWANNO BLOCK, PALMER, MASS.
Oct. 5, 1861. tf.

M. FOX, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,
Fruit, Confectionery. Pies and Cakes, Vegetables, Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in Eastern Hampden for
Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.
Store removed to
BASEMENT OF COMMERCIAL BLOCK.
Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf.

CARPETINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
BOOTS, SHOES, &C.,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN TOWN,
and at
PRICES TO SUIT PURCHASERS,
J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

WEBSTER IN THE SENATE.—The magnificent National Engraving representing that scene witnessed in the United States Senate March 7th, 1850. Webster delivering his great speech for the Union and the Constitution, is now being published from new plates, and can be had for the mere nominal sum of $1 25. It contains over 100 portraits, and is the largest and most expensive engraving ever sold in this country for less than from $5 to $10. Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.
Agents wanted.—We want to secure the services of some lady or gentleman in every county to act as our exclusive agent, and will make such an arrangement as will enable them to make $100 per month profit. Send for terms, enclosing $1 25 for specimen copy.
JONES & CLARK, Publishers,
Oct. 26.—4w 83 Nassau st., N. Y.

NEW FALL
MILLINERY!
MAY BE FOUND AT
MRS. COLLINS',
—IN—
MCGILVRAY BLOCK,
Which the ladies of Palmer and vicinity, may, after examining the Goods, think
The Best Place to Purchase.
Palmer, Oct. 12, 1861. 3w.

NEW GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED,
AND WILL BE OFFERE AT THE
LOWEST CASH PRICES;
Comprising
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
CROCKERY,
PAPER HANGINGS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
FAMILY GROCERIES,
FLOUR, &c, &c.,
...... BY ......
M. W. FRENCH.

NEW GOODS
MAY BE FOUND AT
H. W. MUNGER'S.
A good Stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHS,
Of the newest styles. I have a Nice Lot of
FANCY CASSIMERES,
For Business Suits. Also,
BROADCLOTHS & BEAVERS, in all colors and qualities.
These Goods will be made on the
MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
The fact can be demonstrated by calling at my Establishment,
☞ Opposite the ANTIQUE HOUSE.
I also have the best lot of
Hats and Caps, and Furnishing Goods,
That can be found in this village, and at
LOWER PRICES.
☞ Gentlemen, just give me a call. I can post you up on prices, if nothing more.
Palmer, Sept. 28, 1861.—tf

NEW DRESS GOODS,
DE LAINES, PRINTS, &C.
☞ The best Assortment ☜
Ever shown in town, for sale low at the NEW DRY GOODS STORE, Commercial Block.
Sept. 14. J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

THE LAST SUPPER.
Every Christian wants this large and beautiful Steel Engraving in his family. Extraordinary terms to Churches, Sunday Schools and Agents. Send for a Circular containing particulars, and send $2 for a copy of the engraving, which was sold for $10 in good times.
1,000 AGENTS *Wanted.* To sell the Picture of Christ and his Apostles partaking of the Last Supper. This superb Steel Plate cost $7000. Size 44 inches wide, and 26 deep. Copies sent by mail, post paid, to all parts of the country for $2.
Address JACOB LEWIS, 82 & 84 Nassau st., N. Y.
REFERENCES.—Christian Advocate, N. Y. Observer, Independent, Examiner, and Evangelist.
o19 1m.

LADIES'
CAPES AND CLOAKS.
FALL STYLES FOR 1861!
JUST RECEIVED, and selling at unusually LOW PRICES,
AT THE NEW DRY GOODS STORE,
J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
&c., &c., &c.,
AT WAR PRICES.
Commercial Block, Sept. 14. J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

NEW
FALL GOODS!
P. P. KELLOGG,
—AT—
PALMER DEPOT,
Is now receiving from New York and Boston a
VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT
of New Fall Goods, consisting of everything new and beautiful in the way of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS, TALMAS, SHAWLS, &c.,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CARPETING,
PAPER HANGINGS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS.
Also constantly on hand a good assortment of
GROCERIES,
FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.,
All of which are offered at the Lowest Possible Price.
Sept. 14.

Daring Attempt to Rob the New York Exchange Bank! Herring's Safe Foils the Burglars and saves $500,000!
New York Exchange Bank,
New York, March 27, 1861.
Messrs. Herring & Co., 251 Broadway.—Gentlemen: You have already been well informed through the colums of the daily papers of the desperate attempt made upon our money Vault, and the Fire and Burglar Proof Safe made by you for our Bank a few years ago. Although our Vault was very strongly built, and provided with heavy doors and the best of locks, the attempt upon the Vault was successful.
The rogues succeeded in underming the Vault by digging a tunnel some seventy feet long under the adjoining building, and terminating at the base of the Vault itself. Here they commenced their operations upon a large scale, and after removing the front part of the heavy stone foundation, which was strongly laid in cement, they reached the large flag stone which formed the floor of the Vault. This stone was broken by means of a jackscrew, of great power, and the interior of the Vault thus reached.
Your Safe now became the great point of attack, and bravely did it resist every effort, holding its entire trust (property amounting to $500,000) against all the tools and ingenuity of the burglars.
The first great aim seemed to be to drill into the Safe, but although some thirty holes were made in the outer casing, the hardened iron, forming the center lining, turned the point of every tool. Disappointed here, they now attempted to dissect the Safe, and endeavored to force the strong framework apart. After removing one bar, and partially cutting off another, they gave this up, and all further operations proved unavailing. Our confidence in your Safe has been reassured, and we would further add, for the benefit of the public, and to your credit, that had they even succeeded in getting through the outer casing or shell of the Safe, which they did not do, that three thicknesses of metal still remained, and each of these, in our opinion, would have given them more trouble than the single one by which they were so completely foiled.
When the great resources of these burglars are considered, the opportunity to work from Saturday night to Monday morning, the great number of the best of tools in their possession, and the skill and ingenuity displayed, we have reason to feel proud of your Safe.
We wish you to send the large Safe, purchased by us at your store, to our Banking House in Greenwich Street, and as soon as we get moved you shall have the old one as a trophy.
S. VAN DUZER, Prest. N. Y. Ex. Bank.

THE PLACE
TO BUY
MILLINERY
—IS AT—
W. W. CROSS & CO.'S
MILLINERY ROOMS,
PALMER DEPOT, MASS.
OPENED THIS DAY,
A SPLENDID STOCK
Of all kinds of
MILLINERY GOODS,
Direct from New York and Boston.
Palmer, Oct. 5, 1851. W. W. CROSS & Co.

NEW GOODS!
JUST OPENED AT
W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.
NEW FALL STYLES
OF
DRESS GOODS,
DELAINES AND PRINTS,
☞ A Large and Elegant Assortment, at the ☜ LOWEST CASH PRICES.

A New and Splendid Stock of
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
All widths and prices, this day received by
Sept. 7. W. W. CROSS & Co.

20,000 YARDS —OF—
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS,
Received this day and for sale low by
Sept. 7. W. W. CROSS & Co.

DOMESTIC
AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Received, this week by
Sept. 7. W. W. CROSS & Co.

CLOTHS,
Of every description, for Cloaks and Capes, By the yard, or made up to order in the LATEST STYLES, by
Sept. 7. W. W. CROSS & Co.

25 DOZEN
HOOP SKIRTS,
Both Ladies' and Misses', all numbers, very cheap at
Sept. 7. W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
ALL KINDS OF GOODS,
At W. W. CROSS & Co.'s,

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
STRAW MATTINGS,
&c., &c.
We offer our entire stock of Carpetings
☞ At two-thirds their original cost. ☜
W. W. CROSS & Co.

CROCKERY, GLASS WARE,
PAPER HANGINGS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
TRUNKS,
FEATHERS,
&c., &c., &c.
A FULL STOCK
—AT—
LOW PRICES.
W. W. CROSS & Co.

We have a complete line of
NEW CLOTHING
—AND—
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
which we offer
☞ *VERY LOW!* ☜
W. W. CROSS & Co.

Customers visiting town are respectfully invited to CALL AND EXAMINE our Goods, as we will show them the
LARGEST, RICHEST AND CHEAPEST
Stock of Goods ever shown in Hampden County.
W. W. CROSS & CO.
Palmer, Sept. 7, 1861.

THE GREAT AMBASSADOR OF HEALTH!
Take them and live! Neglect them and die!
A WONDERFUL REMEDY
For a wonderful age!
PRIZE POETRY.
Let Chieftains boast of deeds in war,
And Minstrels tune their sweet guitar,
A nobler theme my heart it fills—
In praise of HERRICK'S matchless Pills.
Their cures are found in every land—
Amid Russia's snows—and Afric's sand:
Their wondrous works—the papers fill—
Produced by HERRICK'S matchless Pills.
Does disease afflict you?—do not doubt,
This charming compound will search it out,
And health again your system fill.
If you fly at once to HERRICK'S Pills.
They're safe for all—both old and young—
Their praises are on every tongue;
Disease, disarmed—no longer kills,
Since we are blessed with HERRICK'S Pills.
☞ Herrick's matchless Vegetable Pills have innundated the world with their popularity. Over five million of boxes are used annually, giving employment to eighty-five men and women to put them up. Their cures are numbered by thousands—their praises on the tongues of all. Citizens of Palmer and elsewhere, have you ever used them? Put up in English, Spanish, German and French directions. Large family boxes, 25 cents! Sold everywhere. DR. L. R. HERRICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.
46 1y
Agents—Wm. Holbrook, Higgins & Allen, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all dealers in medicine.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!
The Original Medicine, Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever intr'duced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name Bryan being stamped on each Wafer.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
BRONCHITIS.
Many Public Speakers, Ministers and Singers, are prevented by an attack of this troublesome disease from performing their necessary duties.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers remove all irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils, by a few hours' perseverance, and at the same time improve the tone and compass of the voice; consequently are very much used by those who have occasion, and always with success.
For sale by all Druggists. jan19 1y is.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED
FEMALE PILLS.
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.
TO MARRIED LADIES
it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.
Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.
CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.
In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slig exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics an Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerfu remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.
Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.
Sole Agent for the United States and Canadas,
JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y.
N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps, enclosed to any authorised agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.
Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, G. B. Hitchcock, Ware, and L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs.

MILLINERY!
MILLINERY!
OUR MILLINERY ROOMS are in charge of
MISS S. R. GARDNER,
Where she will be happy to see her friends and the Ladies in general at any time, and show them
As Good an Assortment of Millinery,
as can be found in this vicinity.
J. F. TOBEY, AGT.
COMMERCIAL BLOCK, Palmer.

FINKLE & LYON
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
No person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes, should fail to send for one of our circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail, free. We claim to have the
Best Sewing Machines in the World,
For either Family of Manufacturing Purposes, and all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following
IMPORTANT FACTS.
Fact No. 1—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigations.
Fact No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop stitch Machines.
Fact No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment whatever. Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.
Fact No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, on a bias.
Fact No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these machines, wherever used, will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.
Fact No. 6.—These Machines took the highest premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.
Fact No. 7.—These Machines took the highest premium at the New Jersey State Fair.
Fact No. 8.—These Machines took the highest Medal at the American Institute, in the city of New York, together with the highest premium for fine sewing machine work.
Fact No. 9.—These Machines took both the highest premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica, N. Y.
Fact No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important fact of all.
Fact No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*
☞ Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.
Address
FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
13—6m. 538 Broadway, New York.

BROWN COTTONS.
15 Bales Unbleached Sheetings, just received and for sale
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE,
BY . . . . P. P. KELLOGG.
Sept. 7.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.—It is reported that the French Chambers of Commerce have memorialized the Emperor to recognize the Southern Confederacy and raise the blockade. The London Shipping Gazette, on the same subject, says that France and England must act strictly together, and argues that their recognition would carry with it an amount of weight and moral influence which would set up the southern confederation exclusively. Many of the reports about foreign intervention are said to originate with cotton speculators.

GOOD REASON.—The Beverly Citizen says there is a negro in that town who says: 'Pooty good reason why I don't go to war; might shoot some o' my 'lations 'mong the Southern slaveholders!' Rather suggestive, as coming from a colored individual.

MORE DRILL AND LESS DIGGING.—Two hundred laborers left New York on Thursday last, engaged to work in the intrenchments in Maryland and Virginia for "ninety cents a day and found," it being advisable to give the soldiers a little more drill and somewhat less digging.

WILD RUMORS.—Troops continue to reach Washington, though not so rapidly as they did a month ago. The city was greatly excited Saturday night by a wild crop of rumors. Among them was one that the rebels had captured the President, who went down the river on a short excursion.

CARTRIDGES FILLED WITH TURNIP SEED.—The singular development was made a few days ago in Washington, in respect to pistol cartridges given out to some of the cavalry, that they were filled with wooden plugs and others with turnip seeds.

COSTAR'S

VERMIN EXTERMINATORS,

THE
ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN.

DESTROYS INSTANTLY
Every form and species of

VERMIN.

These preparations (unlike all others) are
"Free from all poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Ten years and more established in N, Y. City.

Used by——the City Post Office.
Used by——the City Prisons and Station Houses.
Used by——City Steamers, Ships, &c.
Used by——the City Hospitals, Alms Houses, &c.
Used by——the City hotels, Astor, St. Nicholas, &c
Used by——the Boarding Houses, &c. &c.
Used by——more than 50,000 Private Families.

See what the People, Press and Dealers say.

HENRY R. COSTAR.—All the summer I have been troubled with Roaches and Mice. I was actually ashamed of the house, for the Roaches were everywhere. I purchased a box of your exterminator and tried it, and in one week there was not a Roach or Mouse in the house.
J. B. GIVENS, No. 94 Elm st.

Housekeepers troubled with vermin, need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5 we would have it. We had tried poisons, but they affected nothing; but Costar's article knocks the breath out of rats, mice and bed bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina (O.) Gazette.*

More Grain and Provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin, than would pay for tons of this rat and insect killer.—*Lancaster (Wis.) Herald.*

Henry R. Costar—Your Exterminator is received, used, and pronounced a decided success.—We used a box of it, and the way the rats and mice around our premises "raised Ned" that night was a caution to sleepers. Since then not a rat or mouse has been heard in kitchen or cellar.—*Magregor (Iowa) Times.*

I have been selling your exterminator for the last year, and have found it a *sure shot* every time. Have not known it to fail in a single instance.
GEO. ROSE, Druggist, Cardington, O.

We are selling your preparations rapidly.—Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches, and vermin disappear immediately.
ECKER & STOUFFER, Druggists, New Winsor, Md.

To Destroy——Rats, Roaches, &c.
To destroy——Mice, Moles, &c.
To destroy——Bed-Bugs.
To destroy——Moths, Fleas, Ants, &c.
To destroy——Mosquitoes.
To destroy——Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To destroy——Insects on Animals, &c.
To destroy——Every form and species of vermin.

USE ONLY

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator.
"Costar's" Bed Bug Exterminator.
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.
In 25, 50c, and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks.
$3 and $5 sizes for Plantations,
Ships, Boats, Hotels, &c.
☞ Sold everywhere by
All wholesale druggists in large cities.
All Retail Druggists, Grocers, Store keepers, &c. in all country villages and towns.

AGENTS.
DR. HOLDEN, Ware.
HIGGINS & ALLEN, Palmer.

And by Druggists, Grocers and Retailers generally, in city and country.
☞ Country dealers can order as above.
Or address direct—(or if prices, terms, etc. is desired send for Circular to dealers) to
HENRY R. COSTAR.
Principal depot No. 512, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.
June 29.

NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD.
NEW ARRANGEMENTS!
Commencing Wednesday, October 2, 1861.
Leave Palmer for New London:
7 55 A. M., connects with Hartford, New Haven, and Stonington Roads.
5 25 P. M., Steamboat train, connects with the new splendid steamers, City of New York and City of Boston at New London.
Passengers by this train can go on board of the boat immediately on arrival of cars. Returning from New York can remain on board of boat, and take the 7 15 A. M. train for the north.
Freight train leaves Palmer daily at 5 30 A. M., and New London at 12 30 P. M.
R. N. DOWD, Supt.
New London, Oct. 5, 1861.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Office and residence in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass.

MANHOOD.
How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, in a sealed envelope: A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions, inducing impotency, and Mental and Physical Debility.
By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.
The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines, or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, N. Y, Post office box 4,586. aply

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WANTED—A lot of second hand Soap. Also, every man who thinks of buying a Harness to look at this fact!—that J. R. HEWITT is selling Harnesses cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in this State. Harnesses for 16, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50 dollars, and as much more as any one wishes to pay, and get his money's worth every time.
N. B.—I am receiving Orders from all parts of the country for Boyd's Patent Winkers. All Orders Promptly Filled.
N. B.—P. S. Qe.—Any one interested in the above can obtain all information and Goods by calling at J. R. HEWITT'S, f9.
Springfield, Mass. Corner Main and Bridge sts.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH!
EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN!
HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS AND OINTMENT.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.—Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat, and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas th Ointment will do its work at once.

BILLIOUS DISORDERS.—In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by these searching, painless and irresistible Pills. Let the sick, whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful antibillious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Scrofula, Erysipelas, and Salt Rheum.—No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

DYSPEPSIA.—The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antidyspeptic Pills, and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

Piles and Fistula, Bad Legs, Old Sores and Ulcers.—Cases of many years standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful Unguent.

SICKLY FEMALES should lose no time in trying a few doses of these regulating and renovating Pills, whatever may be their complaint, they can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations; their effect is all but miraculous.

☞Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized world, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.
☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box. 14.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE!
25 Miles from Philadelphia by Railroadd, in the State of New Jersey, the Garden State of the East!
Soil among the best for agricultural purposes, being a good loam soil, with a clay bottom. The land is a large tract, divided into small farms, and hundreds from all parts of the country are now settling and building. The crops produced are large and can be seen growing. The climate is delightful and secure from frosts. Hard times are not known in Hammonton! Terms from $15 to $20 per acre, payable by installments. To visit the place leave Vine street wharf at Philadelphia, at 7½ A. M., by railroad for Hammonton, or address R. J. BYRNES, by letter, enclosing postage, Hammonton Post Office, Atlantic Co., New Jersey. See full advertisement in another column.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE!
AND EVERY WORD IS TRUE.
For upwards of three years past I have been engaged in a business which has yielded me at the rate of $3,000 per annum, but being desirous of going to Europe in the course of a few months, for the purpose of there introducing the business, I am willing to teach it to any one who will send me $1. The business is no humbug, but of a highly useful and general character, adapted both to cities and villages, and one that any person of ordinary capacity, young or old, male or female, can acquire with a few hours' practice, and by which they can secure a very handsome income. Several young ladies who have received instructions from me, both in New York and Pennsylvania, are earning upwards of $20 per week by it, and there is no reason why any one else cannot do the same. Invalids, even, can do well by it, as it is no peddling affair, but a business that is perfectly respectable. Gentlemen and ladies of leisure, who would like to learn the business for their own amusement or pleasure, will find the practice of it a pleasant pastime, and one that they will take great interest in. On receipt of $1, I will send printed instructions by which any person can readily acquire the art, and these instructions will also contain every particular relative to carrying it on so that it will be highly profitable. The purchaser of the "printed instructions" will also be authorized to teach it to others; and I have sometimes received as high as $200, for teaching it personally to a single individual. I would state further that $2 50 or $3 will buy everything that is necessary to commence the business with, and the articles can be got almost anywhere, in city or country, or if preferred, I can furnish them. Address o5 3m
ALVORD T. PARSONS, 36 Liberty st., N. Y.

NOTICE.—Having purchased of the Assignees of Messrs. Brett, Newell & Co., Boston, all unsettled accounts due W. W. Cross, R. M. Cross and J. F. Tobey to date, all those indebted to either of the above parties, are requested to settle the same as soon as possible, at the store of
W. W. CROSS & Co.
Palmer, July 1, 1861.

PLASTER!

HALL & TRUMBLE,

HAVING connected with their Mills one expressly for the purpose of Grinding Plaster, would respectfully inform the farmers of Palmer and vicinity that they will have constantly on hand FRESH GROUND NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER, which they will sell in large or small quantities, to suit customers. Also,

GUANO, PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
And other Fertilizers,
GRASS SEEDS,
and a full assortment of
FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL, FEED & OIL MEAL
Calcined Plaster, Cement, Lime and Hair.
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF COAL,
Palmer, March 9, 1861. tf.

AT THE PALMER POST OFFICE
Can be found the
NEW YORK DAILIES, NEW YORK LEDGER
" MERCURY, " WEEKLY,
SPRINGFIELD DAILY REPUBLICAN,
And all papers called for. Also,
Stationery, of all kinds.
Palmer, Sept. 28. CYRUS KNOX, JR.

TO THE PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES!

In the month of December, 1858, the undersigned for the first time offered for sale to the public Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters, and in this short period they have given such universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them, that it is now an established article. The amount of bodily and mental misery arising simply from a neglect of small complaints is surprising, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that strict attendance to the least and most trifling bodily ailment should be had; for diseases of the body must invariably affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of

Dr. J. Bovee Dods'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

from all who have not used them. We challenge the world to produce their equal.
These Bitters for the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, and for purifying and enriching the Blood, are absolutely unsurpassed by any other remedy on earth. To be assured of this, it is only necessary to make the trial. The Wine itself is of a very superior quality, being about one-third stronger than other wines; warming and invigorating the whole system, from the head to the feet. As these Bitters are tonic and alterative in their character, so they strengthen and invigorate the whole system, and give it a fine tone and healthy action to all its parts, by equalizing the circulation, removing obstructions and producing a general warmth. They are also excellent for diseases and weakness peculiar to Females, where a Tonic is required to strengthen and brace the system. No lady, who is subject to lassitude and faintness, should be without them, as they are revivifying in their action.
These BITTERS will not only cure, but prevent disease, and in this respect are doubly valuable to the person who may use them. For Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a Tonic, Dr. Dods' Celebrated Wine Bitters are unsurpassed.
For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.
For the aged and infirm, and for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.
As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilerating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to the use of excessive strong drink, and who wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated wines and liquors with which the country is flooded.
These Bitters not only Cure, but Prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.
Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.
In all Affections of the Head, Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, Dr. Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters will be found most Salutary and Efficacious.
FEMALES.—The many certificates which have been tendered us, and the letters which we are daily receiving, are conclusive proof that among the women these Bitters have given a satisfaction which no others have ever done before. No woman in the land should be without them, and those who once use them will not fail to keep a supply.
DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS are prepared by an eminent and skillful physician, who has used them successfully in his practice for the last twenty-five years. The proprietor, before purchasing the exclusive right to manufacture and sell Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Celebrated Imperial Wine Bitters, had them tested by two distinguished medical practitioners who pronounced them a valuable remedy for disease.
Although the medical men of the country, as a general thing disapprove of Patent Medicines, yet we do not believe that a respectable Physician can be found in the United States, acquainted with their medical properties, who will not highly approve Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters.
In all newly settled places, where there is always a large quantity of decaying timber, from which a poisonous miasma is created, these bitters should be used every morning before breakfast.
Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters are composed of a pure and unadulterated Wine, combined with Barberry, Solomon's Seal, Comfrey, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, Spikenard, Chamomile Flowers, and Gentian. They are manufactured by Dr. Dods himself, who is an experienced and successful Physician, and hence should not be classed among the quack nostrums which flood the country, and against which the Medical Profession are so justly prejudiced.
These truly valuable Bitters have been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community for almost every variety of disease incident to the human system, and they are now deemed indispensable as a Tonic, Medicine and a Beverage.
☞Purchase one Bottle! It Costs but Little!☜
Purify the Blood! Give Tone to the Stomach!
Renovate the System! and Prolong Life!
PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, - - - - 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.
Prepared and Sold by
CHARLES WIDDEFIELD & CO.,
Sole Proprietors. 78 William st., New York.
For sale by druggists and grocers generally throughout the country. 11—1y.
Sold by Higgins & Allen, Palmer, and Dr. Holden, Ware.

BROWN & BROTHER'S
LIQUID BLACKING
IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.—It has been used for the last Fifteen Years in many of the first hotels in this country, and in private families, where it has given the most
UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.
It has received Silver and Bronze Medals and Diplomas from various Fairs in this and other States.
We have certificates from the best hotels in

Boston,	Portland,	Charleston,
Lowell,	New York,	Chicago,
Worcester,	Philadelphia,	Saratoga Sp'gs,
Springfield,	Washington,	Cincinnati, &c.

For sale by country dealers everywhere, and in Boston at wholesale by the Grocers, Druggists, Boot and Shoe and Hardware Dealers.
B. F. BROWN & Co., General Agts.,
May 25.—6m 135 Milk street, Boston.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
THE undersigned have opened in the NASSOWANNO BLOCK,
One of the largest assortments of
BOOTS AND SHOES
in the County of Hampden, where they will be happy to wait on their friends, and we flatter ourselves that we can suit any kind or size, from an infant's to an opera boot.
JAMES ROBINSON,
JAMES T. ROBINSON.
Palmer, April 26, 1861.—tf

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
FOR SALE or to RENT at MODERATE PRICES by
CHARLES PHIPPS,
Bank Street, Ware.
☞Payments made by installments if preferred.
Ware, July 20, 1861—tf.

COFFINS!

COFFINS.—The subscriber has on hand at his Rooms a good supply of
MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT,
and
WHITE WOOD COFFINS,
of the best material and finish, which I will Trim at twenty minutes notice, in a manner not surpassed by the best undertakers in large cities. Also. GRAVE CLOTHES of every variety furnished,
Palmer, June 11, 1859. J. C. LOOMIS.

PERSONS Wanting a Change of Climate for Health. See advertisement of the thriving and beautiful settlement of Hammonton in another column.

NEW AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT!
TO ALL WANTING FARMS!
☞A rare opportunity in a Delightful and Healthy Climate, 25 Miles South-east of Philadelphia, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, New Jersey.☜

AN old estate consisting of several thousands of acres of productive soil, has been divided into farms of various sizes to suit the purchaser. A population of some three thousand, from various parts of the Middle States and New England, have settled there the past three years, improved their places and raised excellent crops. The price of the land is at the low sum of $15 to $20 per acre. The soil is of the best quality for the production of Wheat, Clover, Corn, Peaches, Grapes and Vegetables. It is considered the best fruit soil in the Union. Five acre lots range from $150 to $250. Crops of grain, grass and fruit are now growing and can be seen. By examining the place itself, a correct judgment can be formed of the productiveness of the land. The terms are made easy to secure the rapid improvement of the land, which is sold only for actual improvement. The result has been that within the past three years some five hundred houses have been erected; two mills, (one steam), four stores, some forty vineyards and peach orchards planted, and a large number of other improvements, making it a desirable and active place of business.
THE MARKET,
As the reader may perceive from its location,
IS THE BEST IN THE UNION!
Produce bringing double the price than in locations away from the city, and more than double the price than in the West. It is known that the earliest and best fruits and vegetables in this latitude come from New Jersey, and are annually exported to the extent of millions.
In locating here the settler has many advantages. He is within a few hours ride of the great cities of New England and the Middle States; he is in a settled country where every improvement and comfort is at hand; he is near his old friends and associations. He can buy every article he wants at the cheapest rate, and sell his produce for the highest, (in the West this is reversed); he has schools for his children, divine service, and will enjoy an open winter and delightful climate where fevers are utterly unknown. The result the change upon those from the North has been generally to restore them to an excellent state of health.
In the way of building and improving, lumber can be obtained at the mills at the rate of $10 to $15 per thousand. Bricks from the brick yard opened in the place, every article can be procured in the place, good carpenters are at hand, and there is no place in the Union where buildings and improvements can be made cheaper.
The reader will at once be struck with the advantages here presented, and ask himself why the property has not been taken up before. The reason is that it was never thrown into the market, and unless these statements were correct, no one would be invited to examine the land before purchasing. This all are expected to do. They will see land under cultivation; such is the extent of the settlement that they will no doubt meet persons from their own neighborhoods; they will witness the improvements, and can judge of the character of the population. If they come with a view to settle, they should be prepared to stay a day or two, and be ready to purchase, as locations cannot be held on refusal.
THE TOWN OF HAMMONTON.—In connection with the agricultural settlement, a new and thriving town has naturally arisen, which presents inducements for any kind of business, particularly stores and manufactories. The shoe business can be carried on in this place and market to good advantage; also cotton business, and manufactories of agricultural implements, or foundries for casting small articles. The improvement has been so rapid as to insure a constant and permanent increase of business. Town lots of a good size, (we do not sell small ones, as it would affect the improvement of the place), can be had at from $100 upwards.
☞IMPROVED PLACES are also for sale.
Title indisputable—warrantee deeds given clear of all incumbrance when money is paid. Boarding conveniences on hand. Parties had better stop with Mr. Byrnes, a principal, until they have decided as to purchasing, as he will show them over the land, in his carriage, free of expense.
☞Visitors will be careful of designing persons they may meet, who may wish to carry them to isolated places, out of the settlement.
This Colony has no connection with Weymouth Station, improperly called East Hammonton, for the purpose of misleading people into the idea that it is part of the same enterprise.
Leave Vine st. wharf, Philada., at 7½ A. M., direct by railroad for Hammonton. Inquire for
RICHARD J. BYRNES,
When you leave the cars, Hammonton Land Office, near the Station.
☞Letters enclosing a postage stamp, directed to R. J. BYRNES, Hammonton, Atlantic Co., N. J., promptly answered. 13

EASTERN HAMPDEN INSURANCE AGENCY!
ARE YOU INSURED?
☞Policies ISSUED REGISTERED, and losses adjusted and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.
☞All descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—one month to five years.
☞Rates as low as consistent with *safety* and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, ...$1,500,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - - - $250,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $210,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - - $350,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - - $315,000.
75 per cent. of profits divided annually, and no liability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!
☞Provide for your family while in health!
☞Life is uncertain; death is certain!
☞Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!
NON FORFEITING POLICIES ISSUED.
☞Your money is not lost by suspension of payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $130,000
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - - $315,000.
Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS. G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with virulent and chronic diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the sexual organs.
☞Medical advice given gratis by the acting surgeon. Valuable reports on Spermatorrhoea, and other diseases of the sexual organs and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

INSURANCE AGENCY!
F. DEWITT, agent for Ware and vicinity, for several first class Life and Fire Insurance Companies.
☞Risks taken on the most REASONABLE TERMS
Ware, Feb. 16, 1861.

NEW FALL GOODS!
This day opening at the New Dry Goods Store in
COMMERCIAL BLOCK.
Sept. 14. J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

COMMISSIONERS
To Qualify Civil Officers
J. G. ALLEN, } Palmer, Mass.
July 20, '61.-tf. G. M. FISK, }

COAL.

WE have just received a cargo of the celebrated
FRANKLIN COAL,
Said to be the best Coal in Market. Also, a Cargo of
CUMBERLAND,
And another of
LACKAWANNA.
We can furnish the above kinds and almost any other variety called for at short notice, and low prices. Purchasers of Coal will bear in mind that the price of Coal advances each month until the first of April. HALL & TRUMBLE.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.
Palmer, April 1, 1861.

GARDINER'S
RHEUMATIC & NEURALGIA COMPOUND.
A CERTAIN, safe and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. TESTIMONIALS.
"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound," is the best medicine for the disease I ever saw. C. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.
After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last spring, I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." N. T. AYRES, 75 Franklin st., Boston.
Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies without obtaining relief, I was induced to try "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." I have taken but one bottle and am entirely well.
D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer,
No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.
I have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form for a long time, and suffered more than can be imagined, except by those similarly afflicted. I tried one bottle of your Compound, and can honestly say that I believe myself entirely cured.
JOHN A. MONRO, Pearl st. House, Boston.
"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of sufferings of several years standing. W. E. HODGKINS,
No. 1 Old State House, Boston.
My son, ten years of age, has been for three years a great sufferer from Salt Rheum, his hands covered with sores and in constant pain; one bottle of your Compound cured him.
J. W. HAMMOND, 99 Milk st., Boston.
Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely cured me of Neuralgia.
W. C. THOMPSON, proprietor Pearl st. House.
One-half a bottle of your Compound cured me of a severe attack of Neuralgia.
FANNIE M. THOMPSON, Pearl st. House, Boston
I certify that my friend, Wm. T. Glidden, Esq., presented me with a bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic Compound," in 1856, when I was suffering with a painful attack of Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and that it proved to be of decided benefit.
ALBERT SMITH,
Ex-member of Congress from Maine.
The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound," for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and found, in every case, immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, jr.,	50 So. Market St., Boston.	
HENRY A. FULLER,	18 " " "	"
W. H. ALLEN,		"
ELMER TOWNSEND,	45 & 47 Pearl st.,	"
Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER,		"
SAMUEL WALES, jr.,	City Hotel,	"
C. KIRMES,	215 Washington st.,	"
HENRY D. GARDINER,	Webster st., East Boston	
GEO. H. PLUMMER,	1 Maverick Sq., "	"
ABRAM WEEKS,	Webster st., "	"

☞The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of persons for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit.
Principal Depot No. 1, Salem, corner of Hanover St., Boston, Mass. Wholesale Agents for New York,
F. C. WELLS & Co, 115 Franklin Street.
For sale by apothecaries generally throughout the United States. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDINER
AGENTS.—Higgins & Allen, Wm. Holbrook, and C. W. Brooks, Palmer, W. W. Snow & Co., Three Rivers; J. Thayer, Thorndike; Child & Arnold and J. P. Shaw, Bonds Village; Packard & Rogers, Munn & King, and E. B. Miles, Monson; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; A. E. Knight, Hardwick; J. P. Smith, Greenwich Village; Chapin & Shepard, Warren; Philo Chapin, Granby; Harrington & Root, Ludlow; Benj. Davis, Indian Orchard; P. Knowlton, R. R. Wight, and D. S. Packard, Wilbraham; S. C. Spellman, and W. P. Spellman South Wilbraham; S. W. Langley, Belchertown; C. F. Woods & Co., Haskell & Towne, E. E. Butler, and E. P. Smith, Enfield. 27—1y

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PURE LIQUORS AND WINES FOR PRIVATE USE AND MEDICAL PURPOSES.

We offer to the country trade and consumers, a complete assortment of every variety of Liquors, Wines, &c., and would say that our experience of more than forty years as Importers is not only a sufficient guarantee for the Purity of our Goods, but that it enables us to offer advantages to buyers that cannot be excelled by any house in Boston. Owing to the difficulty of procuring in many towns, a strictly pure and reliable article of Liquors and Wines for medicinal and other purposes, we have for many years given special attention to filling orders for Private Use, and consumers will find it greatly to their advantage to send their orders to us direct, as we employ no travelling or other agents whatever. Persons who require Pure Liquors and Wines, in large or small quantities, may rest assured that all orders will receive our best personal attention, and that every article sent from our house will be satisfactory in every respect. Communications by mail will receive prompt attention, with full and complete catalogue of goods, prices, &c.
I. D. RICHARDS & SONS,
87 and 89 State st., Boston.
Boston, April 29, 1861.—1y

WATCHES & JEWELRY.
THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.
WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED
At short notice and in a workmanlike manner
☞Call and see W. W. HAGAR.
Palmer, Aug 18, 1860. 14tf.

Amherst, Belchertown, & Palmer R. R.
On and after April 9, 1860, trains will run as follows: Leave Amherst for Palmer at 8,00 A.M. Leave Palmer for Amherst at 2,00 P. M., connecting at Palmer with trains to and from Boston, Springfield, Albany and New York.
On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, trains will be run between Amherst and Palmer, leaving Amherst at 4.00 p.m., arriving at Palmer in season to connect with evening trains from Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, and New York. Returning leave Palmer at 6.15.
Stage accommodation at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley and Sunderland. W. DIXEY, General Agent.
Amherst, April 9, 1860.

BLEACHED COTTONS.
5000 YARDS, Just received and
FOR SALE LOW, by
Sept. 7. P. P. KELLOGG.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.
J. C. AYER & CO. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I know from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,
ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.
DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.
I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla: the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.
Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.
DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Dr. Holbrook, and Higgins & Allen Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Cran , Stafford Springs, and by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 82 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.
DRS. HILL & THOMPSON
Physicians and Dentists, continue as heretofore, to consult with the afflicted of either sex, personally or by letter. Drs. H. & T. consider it superfluous to allude to the universal success which has attended their practice since the establishment of their office in Worcester.
The Drs. take pleasure in informing the fairer portion of the readers of this advertisement, that they have a highly popular European Remedy for Female Complaints. It is from the original recipe of the distinguished physician, Sir Wm. James, of London, entitled "Dr. Wm. James' Female Cathalicon." It will be found a certain remedy, and warranted not to fail in the immediate removal of Stoppages of the Monthly Catamenia, Whites, and Falling of the Womb. Married ladies, whose health will not admit of an increase of family, will find it a certain preventative, but at the same time it is necessary to caution those who are enciente, that if they use it, a miscarriage is sure to be the result.
This invaluable remedy will be sent free, anywhere, with advice, on receipt of $5.
The limits of this advertisement, will prevent Drs. H. & T. from alluding to the many advantages patients are placed under by consulting them, and in conclusion they would add—no skill, attention or experience will be wanting on their part, in treating successfully, the most obstinate cases of a private nature that come under their care.
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!
For anything that will excel Drs. Hill & Thompson's Purely Vegetable Specifics, for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, and Syphillis in all its various forms and stages, Affections of the Kidneys, Gravel, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, also Coughs, Nervous Complaints, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, and diseases generally.
A friendly advice they tender to all, that upon the approach of infection or disease to apply at once to them. By adopting this precaution, the greater difficulty is avoided in effecting a speedy and sure cure.
NOTICE.—DRS. HILL & THOMPSON will continue their usual moderate charges, in medical or dental treatment.
☞Letters for consultation must contain one dollar to insure an answer. 28 1y

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XII. PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1861. NUMBER 26.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
—BY—
FISK & GOFF.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay STRICTLY IN ADVANCE Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six month 75 Cents; for three months 38 Cents.

A Card from the 21st Regiment.

POST NAVAL ACADEMY,
ANNAPOLIS, MD., Oct. 25, 1861.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PALMER JOURAL:

As your paper has a large circulation in some of the towns that have bestowed generous donations for the comfort of the soldiers of this Regiment, you will oblige by inserting this communication in your next issue.

I have received boxes containing shirts, drawers, sheets, pillow-cases, towels, handkerchiefs, socks, dressing gowns, slippers, lint, bandages, old linen, &., &., from the ladies of the following towns and associations, viz: 2 boxes in Aug. and Oct., from the ladies of Fitchburg; 1 box from the ladies of the South Congregational Church, Pittsfield; 1 box from the ladies' Association, North Amherst; 1 box from the ladies of Warren; 1 box from the ladies of Millbury; 1 box from the ladies of Phillipstone; 1 box from the ladies of the Church of the Unity, Worcester; 1 box from the ladies of the Pleasant St. Baptist Church, Worcester; 1 box from the ladies of the Episcopal and Central Churches, Worcester; 1 box from the ladies of Central Church and private individuals, Worcester.

An inventory of the contents of these several boxes has been taken and entered upon the hospital register of the 21st Regiment.

For these kindly and needful supplies permit me in the name of the 21st Regiment to tender to all donors and laborers for the comfort of the soldier, our honest and hearty thanks.

Since the reception of these boxes, the Regiment has been and is now well supplied with the articles above enumerated.

I have transferred several hundred articles committed to my care, embracing hospital shirts, drawers, sheets, pillow-cases, towels, &c., to Dr. Bryne, Surgeon of the General Hospital at this place, and to Dr. Kemble, Surgeon of the 2d Brigade, Gen. Sherman's Division, (a part of the Southern Expedition.) The sick in the General Hospital were destitute of the articles supplied, and the 2d Brigade, Gen. Sherman's Division, composed of Pennsylvania, Michigan, and New York Regiments, had no supplies of that kind. I supplied to this Brigade all articles that I could possibly spare, and keep my own Regiment comfortable.

Let me say to the patriotic and kind ladies, that soon the 21st Regiment will need more supplies, and so will other regiments more needy than the 21st. We shall want blankets, woolen and cotton shirts, woolen and cotton drawers, woolen and cotton socks, sheets, pillow-cases, towels, handkerchiefs, &c., &c., and I have no doubt but that the ladies will see that all such necessary articles are seasonably supplied.

The health of the 21st Regiment has been and is now very good. We have some cases of measles, fever, diarrhoae, &c., but of a mild character. There has been no death from disease in the 21st Regiment during the three months since it went into camp at Worcester, Mass. No one has been returned to a troop hospital or discharged from service by reason of disease.

This good condition of the men of the Regiment has undoubtedly been induced in a measure, by the abundant material supplied by the ladies for the comfort of the sick.

Let me add a single suggestion, and this is the opinion of all the Regimental and Brigade Surgeons (16 in number) connected with Gen. Sherman's Division, viz: send all supplies (express charges at half price, prepaid) direct to the Surgeon of some regiment. This is much cheaper, *safer* and more expeditious than to send to any army quarter-master, or commissary, or to the Sanitary Commission at Washington. We have good reasons for making this suggestion.

CALVIN CUTTER,
Surgeon of the 21st Regt., Mass. Vol.

THE FUTURE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.—Those who have an interest in the conjugal fate of the Prince of Wales will be pleased to know that the princess Anna of Denmark, one of the ladies spoken of as his destined bride, is fifteen, very fair, with a most brilliant complexion, and lovely fair hair, clustering in thick curls about her neck and shoulders Her royal Highness has been most carefully brought up, and is possessed of a most splendid musical talent, cultivated to its utmost extent by the first masters in Europe. Altogether, she is considered on of the most accomplished princesses in Europe; and her portrait, in white muslin, with blue ribbons, and a single rosebud in her golden hair, long formed one of the greatest attractions of Giroux's exhibition at the Boulevards. The Princess of Hesse Darmstadt is not so well known, but is described as being fair and comely, with chestnut hair, and is not only the beauty of the family, but is remarkable for great sweetness and amiability of disposition, and is also slightly "blue." The Grand Ducal Palace, at which the Princess Alice is to reside, bears the reputation of a little paradise on earth," because of its undisturbed harmony.

☞Pleasure is to a woman what the sun is to the flower; if moderately enjoyed, it beautifies, it refreshes, and it improves—if immoderately, it withers, it deteriorates, and it destroys."

☞The man who is careful of his own reputation will be careful of his neighbor's. The man who thoughtlessly speaks ill of another, is reckless of his own good name.

☞Our customs and habits are like the ruts in roads. The wheels of life settle into them; and we jog along through the mire because it is too much trouble to get out of them.

☞A disconsolate widower, seeing the remains of his late wife lowered into the grave, exclaimed, with tears in his eyes, "Well, I've lost hogs, and I've lost cows, but I never had anything cut me up like this!"

☞A firm faith is the best theology; a good life the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best policy; and temperance the best physic.

☞Like a strong swimmer whose pockets are filled with gold, we some sometimes perish from the very excess of our riches.

☞A pleasant jest in time of misfortune is courage to the heart, strength to the arm, and digestion to the stomach.

☞There are a great many subjects to be wise or witty upon—and just as many to be ignorant or foolish about.

A NEW INVENTION.—A man at Rock Landing, Haddam, Ct., has invented a submarine boat for diving under and blowing up ships in harbor or at sea.

Original.

Sonnet.

TO MAJOR GENERAL NATHANIEL P. BANKS.

Foremost responding to our country's call,
Under its banner rushing to the fight,
Careless of self, whatever might befall,
Knowing no fear while battling for the right;
May these thy attributes Massachusetts' pride—
Each wreathed with glory round thy memory twine;
Making thy fame a beacon star to guide
Young, valliant patriots to deeds like thine.
Long as brave hearts great actions emulate,
Or love of country nerves each hero's arms,
Vallient and true shall stand our noble State,
Ever the first in peace, first mid grim war's alarms.

IDA RICH.

Our Fallen.

BY EDWIN FARNHAM.

Fling out the starry banner,
For all the world to see—
A host of ready arms support
The Standard of the Free.

As once it waved in triumph,
So let it wave again,
Till Europe's shore shall echo back
Freedom's glorious strain.

Our sires' blood hath often dyed
With crimson deep its fold,
And shall we yield, when traitors
Would pluck it from our hold?

No! never may our country
Behold that fatal day,
When the evil star of treason
Shall dim its spreading ray.

With her we'll live, or perish,
And in our nation's need,
We'll seek the meed of honor
On the battle's bloody field.

And unto them be glory
Who fall in noble might
Upon the soil of Freedom,
Contending for the Right.

A TERRIBLE STORY OF WOLVES.

The following exciting adventure is told by an Abyssinian chief, who, during the winter of 1852, was traversing a snowy steppe, with ten other mounted men of his tribe, well armed, and five prisoners—four Russian soldiers and a woman. All on a sudden, a strange howling noise was heard in the air, as the roaring of a dreadful wind, and they beheld a dark mass of objects like a cloud on the horizon, spreading over the snow. Then they knew that they were pursued by a horde of wolves.

The horses were already fatigued with a hard day's journey, but terror seemed to give them wings, for they tore along as if they knew their peril, and for a while they seemed to hold their own. The nearest hamlet was at least seven miles off, and the ground was in many places so deep with drifted snow that their horses could hardly get along. The crisis was now evidently fast approaching, for the advanced troop was almost within gunshot, howling and yelling as wolves only can. A brief consultation was held, and it was determined to sacrifice the prisoners, one by one, so as to gain time for the rest to escape. The woman met her fate first; one of their number, stepping behind, drew his saber across the hocks of her horse, hamstringing it, and causing both to fall heavily to the ground.—Her shrieks, as well as the cry of the horse in his death agony, rang through their ears for a moment, then all was still. They anxiously looked back, and found that this desperate expedient had enabled them to gain a considerable distance upon their pursuers, but it was not for long; they were soon again on their heels, when a Russian soldier was sacrificed by shooting his horse; a second, third, and fourth followed, and much time was gained, and a considerable distance covered; still their insatiable foes pressed on, apparently more ferocious than before, for their appetite was whetted with the taste of blood. They now commenced discharging their fire-arms among them, but it was of no avail, for although many fell, the rest rushed on, and the course of the horde was not stayed. The horses of two of their number now gave up, and fell with shrieks that told they knew the fate that awaited them; and, although their riders were swift on foot, they could not keep up their speed for any length of time in the deep snow, and soon became fatigued; so, bidding their comrades farewell, they resigned themselves to their destiny, drew their yataghans, and, shouting their battle-cry, died like men, fighting to the last.

The survivors were now within a couple of miles of shelter, but their horses were almost worn out, the leading wolves hardly a pistol-shot behind, and gaining upon them rapidly—another moment, and they expected their fangs, when an old man, whose two sons were also present, seeing the hopelessness of the case, bade his comrades farewell, and shouted out the *Imaum*—Mohammedan creed—as a death cry, felled his horse to the ground with the heavy butt of his pistol, as he could not rein up the scared animal, and offered himself a willing sacrifice to save the rest. On tore the survivors, now reduced to eight in number, and on followed their relentless pursuers, now again only half a dozen horse lengths behind.

In spite of all their efforts their doom seemed sealed and their case hopeless, when the chief, giving an expressive look to the narrator, drew his pistol and shot the man nearest to him in the head. He threw up his arms and dropped the reins; but, although stone dead, he sat firm in the saddle, the affrighted animal carrying him until a second discharge brought both to the ground. Again the pursuit was checked for a time, and the konak appeared in view. Luckily the door was open, for it was deserted; men and horses rushed in, the door was closed, and a ponderous bar drawn across the inside, when suddenly a loud yell was heard from without, above the howling of the wolves, and they saw through the chinks between the logs, one of their comrades, whose horse had broken down and lagged behind, unperceived by the rest, surrounded by the horde, and fighting desperately—a moment more, and he was pulled from the saddle, and both man and horse devoured before their eyes. Then the wolves surrounded the hut, and finding themselves balked of their prey, began to fight among each other, at times endeavoring to scratch away the earth from under the logs or force their way through the crevices; but the hut, being substantially constructed, resisted all their efforts, and a deadly discharge of fire-arms was kept up from the interior, which thinned their numbers, and revenged our fallen friends; but the dead wolves were speedily devoured by the survivors, who remained howling and shrieking round the hut till the night of the second day, when a violent storm arose, and they took themselves off in the dark, much to the relief of the six survivors, who, seeing the coast clear, made the best of their way to their homes.

THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE PAST.—Is there any young person entering into life—entering a world upon which have passed six thousand years of human experience—just coming into an innumerable company of human beings, strangers to him yet? And are there any records of these ages and these men?—Can he hear the sound of their footsteps from the dim shores of antiquity? Will he not then listen? Will he not desire to know something of the great story of departed ages,—of the fortunes of the Persian and the Palmyrene, the Greek and the Roman? And would he not, above all, gladly know something of the wisdom of the wise and wonderful among men? Would he not know what Socrates thought, as he talked with Plato,—what eloquence Cicero uttered in the Roman Forum,—nr what sublime visions visited the study of Milton,—or what sage precept dropped from the tongue of Fenelon or Taylor? Surely, ordinary human curiosity is enough to prompt the desire of this knowledge. And no longer does it seek in vain. Here is the printing-press—the grand camera obscura of modern times, and all men and all ages stand before us as pictures. We sit in our houses, even the humblest, with the key of universal knowledge in our hands; and on every side, at our will, curtain after curtain rises before us,—and all the treasures and glories of human thought, enterprise and action are unveiled to our view. To our very thresholds come the sages of all times, and proffer to us the ministrations of their wisdom. What loftiness would he found in communing with them,—what wisdom might be gathered from tablets of old time!—what inspiration from the quickening breath of universal knowledge! I look for a generation that shall understand its position and its privileges.—*Rev. Dr. Dewey.*

AN ACCOMMODATING SUPERSTITION.—A habit exists among the Esquimaux of placing on the graves of the dead, the hunting implements used by them while living, which are held sacred and never molested. An American officer states that on a recent voyage to the Arctic regions, they were anxious to obtain as specimens, some implements lying on the grave of an Esquimaux who had been a celebrated hunter. They would not take them, of course, without the consent of the friends of the deceased, and failed in their endeavor to purchase them. In this dilemma, however, they were informed that the Great Spirit would be propitiated by the substitution of some knives on the grave. Knives amounting amply to a quid pro quo were accordingly placed on the grave, and the hunting implements removed; but, singular to state, the natives, who considered it sacrilege to take the hunter's relics, appropriated the knives one by one, till all had disappeared.

THE ROWDY AND THE DUTCHMAN.—It is universally conceded that a rowdy is a terrible animal. A Dutch landlord, who has recently suffered at the hands of a rowdy, gives the following account of him:

"Ter rowdy comed in and axed me to sell him some peer. I tell him he more as would do him good. He call me von old Tuch liar, und begun to broke two tumplers. My vife she call for de vatchouse. Fore de vatchouse got dare de rowdy he kick Hans Scruggle behint his pack, kissed my daughter Petsey before her face, broke all te tumplers cept ter old stone pitcher, und spilt my vife and todder peer barrels down inter ther cellar.

TELL US.—We wish some Solomon would settle the question: What is a *gentleman*? Does a gentleman smoke in the street! Does a gentleman spit in a lady's presence? Does a gentleman keep his hat upon his head in her presence, either in a store or parlor? Does he put his feet upon her sofas or chairs? Does he say rude thing under cover of "a joke?" Does he ever converse before her on subjects known to be painful to ladies, and which ean as well be avoided? Does he annoy respectable ladies by rudely staring at them in the streets? Does he stand gaping on the church steps to see them pass in and out? We fear if these questions and many others that might be asked, are to be answered in the negative, the ranks of "gentlemen" would be marvelously thinned out.

SCARCITY OF MORAL AND RELIGIOUS SOLDIERS.—There is a fine field for missionary service in the State of Indiana, judging from the fact that some time since authority was given Col. J. L. Smith to raise a regiment of "moral and religious men," for the war. He was not confined to any Congressional district or particular locality, but had a *carte blanche* to canvass the whole State. After struggling for five weeks Col. Smith has been forced to abandon the undertaking. He succeeded in getting twenty-three captains, thirteen more than were needed, of the proper qualifications, but the "moral and religious men" did not fall into line in sufficient numbers to form a respectable guard.

FATAL CURIOSITY WITH A BOMB-SHELL.—A 60 pound shell, buried in a bank opposite Quantico, was dug out by some of Gen. Sickles' men, and emptied of its powder, as was supposed. A boyish curiosity to make a "fiz" of the scale and cake within, induced the insertion of a live coal. A fatal explosion followed, killing the pyrotechnist, John Rowse, Company E, 3d Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, and severely wounding Michael Daley in the legs and face, Dan. Donahue in the shoulder, of Company D. Seven others were slightly wounded.

☞The less a man knows the wider he wears his mouth open. It is as impossible for a fool to keep his jaw shut, as it is for a sick oyster to keep his shell closed.

☞A bankrupt was condoled the other day for his embarrassment. "Oh, I'm not embarrassed at all," said he; "it's my creditors that are embarrassed."

A DARK AFFAIR—BARBAROUS DOINGS.

At Grand Rapids, Michigan, lives a "pusson" of the African persuasion, named John Thomas, who earns a pecuniary emolument by lathering and scraping the faces of the white population, and has generally been looked upon in dark circles as a very nice man indeed, and eminently calculated to keep a barber-shop. John Thomas is fortunate in the possession of a wife and several peculiar institutions in the shape of offspring, and might have lived very respectably and pleasantly in the community to which he lends the shadow of his sable presence, but for a certain weakness directly under the second pewter stud in his conspicuous shirt bosom. To speak the truth, John Thomas is unfortunately sensible, like Mr. Guppy, that "there *are* chords in the human heart;" and we blush to say that he suffered one of these chords to be violently played upon by Miss Rosa ——, the yellow daughter of a venerable "pusson" in the whitewashing business. He recently made up his mind that the world is all a howling waste without a woman to your taste, and accordingly determined to elope with Rosa to some distant spot, where all but love could be forgot. But he would do it in a manly way; there should be no sneaking away in the dead of night, when the moon and stars were twinkling bright; but he would give his wife warning of his intentions, and advise her to be resigned. He must take his children with him, too; the dear little black things had entwined themselves about his heart as so many young lobsters might twist themselves about a dead sheep, so that he could not think of leaving them behind. Mrs. Thomas received his remarks with commendable firmness, in fact her complexion would not allow her to turn pale, and she was too fat to tremble; but on the day last week on which John Thomas expected to fly away with the whitewasher's daughter, Mrs. Thomas very majestically gathered the small black Thomases under her wing and sought refuge in the opposition barber-shop of J. Highwarden, another colored artist in soapsuds and "ha'r ile," who was much noted for his practical philanthropy.

This proceeding greatly disgusted Mr. John Thomas, who at once formed himself in line-of-battle order and charged upon the rival barber-shop, calling upon Mrs. Thomas to surrender the infantry immediately. After accomplishing a very elaborate wink with her left eye, the maternal Thomas plumply refused to do anything of the kind. Brigadier-General Thomas then retired to bring up his artillery, and presently reappeared with a double-barrelled gun, with which he proposed to turn the enemy's flank. At this crisis Mrs. Thomas was re-enforced by Major-General Highwarden—the infantry being kept in the rear—and the engagement became general. Hair oil and pomatum were enjoying a large circulation, when a treacherous policeman suddenly advanced upon the heroic Thomas at double-quick time, and captured his artillery.

This brought the engagement to a close.—John Thomas promised "not to do so no more," and retreated in good order from the field, but scarcely had the police department subsided from view when he suddenly re-entered the Highwarden camp of the infantry again. In fact he attempted to recapture his black juveniles by force, and menaced the Highwarden detachment with a very big dirk-knife. Resolving to end the struggle at once, Highwarden parried the dirk with a heavy cane, and then brought the latter weapon down on the kinky head of John Thomas with a force that caused the victim to behold an instantaneous comet of dazzling proportions. But before he could repeat the dose, he found the dirk at his ribs and the arm of John Thomas about his waist. The philanthropic Highwarden would have gone "a howling shade to the Plutonian shore" in another moment, had not Mrs. Thomas seized the cane and brought it down upon the *shins* of her lord and master with a hideous whack!—That decided the day. John Thomas fled from the scene with a yell unearthly, and when last seen was proceeding in the direction of a public institution, in the society of two gentlemen connected with the Constable family.

MURDEROUS JEALOUSY.—A horrible murder was committed at Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., on Saturday morning. John Bachman, about 60 years of age, stabbed several times a woman with whom he was living, wounding her severely, after which he proceeded to a neighboring house and stabbed an old man 84 years of age, named Lawrence, through the heart, killing him instantly. Pursuit was made after the murderer, when he jumped into the canal and came near drowning, but was hauled out and taken to jail. The cause of the double crime was jealousy.

☞In the town of T——, there was a shoemaker who at times officiated as a preacher. He always wrote the notices himself, in order to save the expense of printing. Here is one of them:

"There will be preaching in the pines this Sunday afternoon on the subject, All who do not believe will be damned at three o'clock."

FATAL VENGENCE.—John Crogan, a West Troy rowdy, only 18 years old, killed Thomas Hollis of Buffalo, on Sunday, by beating him on the head with a handspike until his brains protruded in many places. Crogan had been discharged from the post of steersman on a canal boat, and Hollis employed in his place.

HEAD DRESSES.—Young misses are advised by the latest fashions that nets for the hair, those aids to slovenliness, are dispensed with altogether, and the loose mass of hair which has been gathered at the back of the neck, is neatly arranged in broad loops, braided low at the sides.

☞Our very manner is a thing of importance; a kind *no* is often more agreeable than a rough *yes*.

☞He spake well who said that little graves are the footprints of the angels.

"What's in a dress?" asks a popular writer. Sometimes a good deal, and sometimes precious little.

☞A punctual man can always find leisure, a negligent one never.

LIFE AND IMMORTALITY.

We are now, if we have reached middle life, very much what we shall be to the end of the chapter. We shall not, in this world, be much better; let us humbly trust that we shall not be worse. Yet, if there be an undefinable sadness in looking at the marred material of which more might have been made, there is a sublime hope in the contemplation of material, bodily and mental, of which a great deal more and better will certainly yet be made. Not much more may be made of any of us in life; but who shall estimate what may be made of us in immortality? Think of a "spiritual body!" think of a perfectly pure and happy soul! I thought of this, on a beautiful evening of this summer, walking with a much-valued friend through a certain grand ducal domain. In front of a noble sepulchre, where is laid up much aristocratic dust, there are sculptured, by some great artist, three colossal faces, which are meant to represent Life, Death, and Immortality. It was easy to represent Death; the face was of solemn rest, with closed eyes; and the sculptor's skill was mainly shown in distinguishing Life from Immortality. And he had done it well. *There* was Life—a care-worn, anxious, weary face, that seemed to look at you earnestly, and with a vague inquiry of something, the something that is lacking in all things here. And *there* was Immortality—life-like, but oh, how different from mortal Life! *There* was the beautiful face, calm, satisfied, self-possessed, sublime, and with eyes looking far away. I see it yet, the crimson sunset warming the gray stone—and a great hawthorne tree, covered with blossoms, standing by. Yes, *there* was immortality; and you felt as you looked at it, that it was more than life!—*Country Parson.*

FIGHTING.—After all, what would life be without fighting. I should like to know? From the cradle to the grave, fighting, rightly understood, is the business, the real, highest, honestest business of every son of man. Every one who is worth his salt has his enemies, he they evil thoughts and habits in himself, or spiritual wickedness in high places, or Russians, or Border-ruffians, or Bill, Tom, or Harry, who will not let him live his life in quiet till he has thrashed them. It is no good for Quakers, or any other body of men, to uplift their voices against fighting. Human nature is too strong for them, and they don't follow their own precepts. Every soul of them is doing his own piece of fighting, somehow and somewhere. The world might be a better world without fighting, for anything I know, but it wouldn't be our world, and therefore I am dead against crying peace when there is no peace, and isn't meant to be. I'm as sorry as any man to see folks fighting the wrong people and the wrong things, but I'd a deal sooner see them doing that, than that they should have no fight in them.—*Tom Brown's School Days.*

INDIGO.—The indigo is a shrub-like plant, two or three feet high, with delicate blue-green leaves, which at the harvest-time, about the month of August, are cut off close to the stem, tied into bundles, and laid in great wooden tubs. Planks are then laid on them, and great stones, to cause a pressure, and then water is poured over them, and after a day or two the liquor begins to ferment. In this process of fermentation lies the principal difficulty, and everything depends on allowing it to continue just the proper time. When the water has acquired a dark green color, it is poured off into other tubs, mixed with lime, and stirred with wooden shovels, till a blue deposit separates itself from the water, which is then allowed to run off. The remaining substance, the indigo, is then put into linen bags, through which the moisture filters; and as soon as the indigo is dry and hard, it is broken into pieces and packed up.

HOME.—A home! It is the bright, blessed, adorable phantom which sits highest on the sunny horizon that girdeth life. When shall it be reached? It is not the house, though that may have its charms; nor the field, carefully tilled, and streaked with your own footpaths; nor the trees, though their shadow be to you like that of a "great rock in a weary land;" nor yet is it the fireside, with its cozy comfort; nor the pictures which tell of loved ones; nor the books; but more than all these, it is the *presence!*" The altar of your confidence is there; and adorning it all, and sending your blood in passionate flow, in the ecstacy of your conviction that there, at least, you are understood; that there your errors will meet ever with gentle forgiveness; that there you may unburden your soul, fearless of harsh, unsympathizing ears; and there you may be entirely and joyfully yourself.

COUNTRY BAR-ROOM.—Irving says the only temple of true liberty in this world is the bar-room of a country inn; an institution where you may pull off your formality with your boots, roll up your trowsers with your cares, and puff away at your troubles with a pipe, without any fear that a broomstick will draw your attention to the carpet, or dark complexioned frows remind you of the injurious effect of tobacco juice on the stove hearth. The parlor will do for those who are brought up under despotism; but to a man who has once fed on democracy, there is no spot in the world where he can enlarge the area of freedom with less fear of raising an insurrection, than in the snug, cozy corner of a country bar-room.

☞A Parisian, asked to describe the ocean, said;—"'Tis a mighty big pond, with an awful smell of tar." A French gastronomer being present when he gave this definition, begged to correct him. "No, Monsieur," said he, "the sea is a vat of brine, where Nature pickles lobsters, oysters, codfish and mackerel."

☞You may insert a thousand excellent things in a newspaper, and never hear a word of approbation from the readers; but just let a paragraph slip in (by accident) of one or two lines, not suited to their tastes, and you will be sure to hear of it.

☞When Socrates was asked why he had built for himself so small a house, he replied "Small as it is, I wish I could fill it with friends."

SINGULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

According to the Bohemian creed, the festivals of the Virgin Mary used to be held sacred even by animals; and birds, for instance, used to take particular care not to work at their nests during those days. The cuckoo, having infringed that custom, was cursed, and obliged to wander perpetually, without ever having a nest of its own. The following Pagan custom has survived in Bohemia, in some localities of the circle of Budweis:—When a marriage takes place during carnival time a cock is sacrificed with great ceremony. The victim is selected and fattened with great care at least a fortnight beforehand. On the day prescribed for the sacrifice the cock is subjected to a regular criminal trial; they dress it up in a pair of trousers, a gray mantle and a red cap. Two of the persons present are the prosecutors; a third, with a big book in his hand, plays the part of a judge, and pronounces sentence on the culprit, amid the applause of the bystanders. The cock is then carried, in great pomp, preceded by music, to the public square, where a platform has been erected, with his executioner by his side, dressed in red, with a cutlass in his hand. Before the execution all the bystanders solemnly ask the cock's pardon; then the executioner performs his office; the dead body of the victim is carried home processionally; its head is given to the two accusers, and the rest is roasted and eaten.

Another singular custom is observed in the village of Chebsck, where, on Shrove Tuesday, the young girls of the place get up before daybreak, go and sit, distaff in hand, upon a dog-kennel, and there spin for a few minutes, thinking thereby to secure to themselves a good year's work. In order to render this ceremony fully efficacious, it is absolutely requisite that it should be performed in that peculiar costume under which painters represent Mother Eve; night, however, casts a discreet veil over the scene.

AFRAID HE COULDN'T STAND IT.—At half past four o'clock, on Sunday morning, the residents in the vicinity of Baltimore and Bond streets were aroused from their slumbers by piercing shrieks from a female. Up flew windows, out popped night caps, rap went the watchman's stick, dogs barked, cats screeched, and such was the uproar that every one supposed that murder most foul was being committed. Upon investigation it was ascertained that a young girl, a domestic in a family near by, had plighted faith with her dearest, and that they were to be married yesterday, at the residence of the groom's father on the Philadelphia road, distant about twelve miles from the city. In order to reach home in season, the happy groom procured a horse and carriage, and visited the house of his accepted at four o'clock yesterday morning. She was anxiously waiting for him, and in a short time was seated in the vehicle.—Before taking his seat in the carriage, the now trembling shortly-to-be-husband appeared to realize the queerness of his position, and became faint of nerve. His nervousness increasing, he gave one "Oh! my," and fainted away on the pavement, perceiving which, the astonished shortly-to-be-made wife inflated her lungs and uttered terrific screams, coupled with cries of murder, fire, robbers, &c., she having at first supposed that her dearest had been stricken down by the hand of an assassin. After considerable trouble, noise, and explanations, the nervous groom was placed in the carriage. As he was about driving off he exclaimed, "My love, I am afraid that I cannot stand it." His love replied, "Drive on, it will all be right in a short time," and away they rattled over the cobbles, to the great merriment of the disturbed residents.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

"I love to look upon a young man; there is a hidden potency concealed within his breast which charms and pains me." The daughter of a clergyman happening to find the above sentence at the close of a piece of her father's manuscript, as he had left it in his study, sat down and added—"them's my sentiments, exactly, all but the pains!"

☞A farmer said to a barber that he had ought to reduce his price, now that corn was cheap. "No sir-ee," says the shaver, "for when corn is low, farmers make such long faces that I have twice the ground to go over."

☞Evils in the journey of life are like the hills which alarm travelers on the road; they both appear great at a distance, but when we approach them we find that they are far less insurmountable than we had imagined.

☞A suicide once wrote to his wife thus—"Dear Mary—If I am not at home to-night, inquire of Abraham where I am—if not found in his bosom, he'll know where I have gone."

A GOOD ANSWER.—"How can you do the most good?" asked a lady of a little girl. "By being myself just as good as I can be," was the reply.

☞True friendship increases as life's end approaches, just as the shadow lengthens every degree the sun declines towards its setting.

☞Why are ladies the biggest thieves in existence? Because they steel their petticoats, bone their stays, and crib the babies.

☞Grapple ever with opportunity. And, as you don't know when opportunity will happen along, keep your grappling-irons always ready.

☞He who can irritate you whenever he likes is your master. You had better turn rebel by learning the virtue of patience.

☞By pulling your finger from the water you leave no hole in the fluid; and by dying you leave no vacancy in the world.

☞The earth was made and adorned for a life of joy as well as sorrow—it was not hung in eternal darkness and winter; it has sweet returns of day and summer.

☞Memory can glean, but never can renew. It brings us joys faint as is the perfume of the flowers, faded and dried, as the summer that is gone.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, NOV. 9, 1861.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

An order reached Gen. Fremont in Missouri on Saturday, dismissing him from command of the army of the West, announcing Gen. Hunter as his successor. An immediate battle was thought to be pending, and at the request of all the brigadier generals he remained through the night to lead the army in case of an attack. Great indignation was manifested by officers and men, the latter threatening to lay down their arms, and the former to resign, but Fremont addressed them in moving and patriotic terms, counselling them to stand by their new commander and do their duty.

THE GREAT FLEET.

Nothing definite is heard from the great fleet which sailed a week ago Tuesday. It escaped the fury of the storm on the last of the week, and was passed by a homeward bound vessel off Bull's Bay, 25 miles from Charleston. A transport and steam tug returned to Fortress Monroe, being unable to stand the heavy sea off the Hatteras Cape. A despatch from Fortress Monroe says the Great Republic grounded off Bull's Bay, and lost a number of horses, but no reliance is placed on this report. The South Carolinians have sent artillery to Bull's Bay, to prevent a landing, and all along their coast great activity prevails. Beauregard is reported on his way to Charleston, probably to take charge of batteries erecting to pepper the fleet. We shall hear something definite in a day or two.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

There has been a battle between Floyd and the forces of Gen. Rosecrans, on the Gauley River, in Western Virginia. It appears that, on Friday, Floyd opened fire from two points opposite Gauley bridge, and succeeded in sinking a ferry-boat, which, however, was raised again during the same night. No one was killed on our side during his fire, which was somewhat heavy, though badly directed, and few were wounded. He had cut a road around a hill where Rosecrans was encamped; the latter, returning his fire, soon silenced two of his batteries, and was, at the latest accounts, about sending a force to attack him in the rear, so that it was expected that he would be entirely surrounded in a very short time.

KENTUCKY.

A considerable portion of the rebel force at Columbus, Ky., has been sent to Bowling Green, and it is expected that a great battle will soon take place in that region. The various divisions of the army in Missouri are probably concentrated at Springfield. Col. Mulligan, the hero of Lexington, has been released or exchanged by Gen. Price, and is on his way home.

AROUND WASHINGTON.

Affairs on the Potomac remain unchanged. The navigation of the river is still virtually closed, although a small vessel now and then passes by the rebel batteries. The work on our own batteries is progressing finely, and guns and mortars are daily mounted; the rebels will perhaps soon hear of their being daily fired. Seven of our soldiers have been wounded by the shot and shells from the batteries at Shipping Point.

The severe storm of last week rendered the camps wet and muddy. Tents were prostrated, and in those which had not floors the water was so deep that it was impossible for the soldiers to lie down.

A dozen or more bodies of the soldiers who were drowned in the retreat at Ball's Bluff have been fished out of the Potomac near Long Bridge.

There is a good deal of sickness in General Banks' division, typhoid fever being the prevailing disease.

MISSOURI.

A federal expedition left Cairo Tuesday evening, and proceeded southwardly, it was supposed to Columbus. Heavy cannonading in the direction of that place has been heard, but no particulars are known. A body of 120 federal troops, under Capt. Shields, while on their way to join Fremont, were captured by 500 rebels, near Little Santa Fe, Mo., on Wednesday forenoon.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

Richmond papers have a report that Beauregard had resigned.

Southern papers say that the loss of the rebels at the Leesburg fight was 300 killed and wounded. One hundred and sixty federal prisoners from Leesburg reached Richmond on the 24th ult. The federal loss in that engagement is reported at 2000 killed and wounded. Gen. Evans fought at Leesburg contrary to orders, and is to be court martialed. Beauregard's official report of the battle of Manassas says that 393 rebels were killed, 1200 wounded, and that the federals lost 4500 killed, wounded and prisoners. He says his entire force at Manassas was 28,000, of which one fourth only were engaged.

☞ Pliny Martin, a young lad in Utica, died of diptheria on the 24th of August last. On the 6th of October his little playmate, Stephen Northrun, in his tenth year died of the same disease. Among the last words he spoke were, "Wait, bubby Martin, wait; I am coming."

MURDERING INFANTS.—A distinguished physician, who died some years since in Paris, declared; "I believe that during the twenty-six years I have practiced my profession in this city, 20,000 children have been carried to the cemeteries, a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms and necks."

☞ Shortly before his retirement, Gen. Scott obtained positive information that his entire estate, all of which is situated in Virginia, has been seized and sequestered for the benefit of the so-called Confederate Government.

PROMOTED.—The secretary of war, while on his visit to Springfield, on Thursday, promoted Capt. Dyer, Superintendent of the armory, to the title of Major.

☞ Large numbers of people are crowding into Washington with a view of obtaining comfortable winter accommodations.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5th, 1861.

People here are becoming very restless at the inaction of the army of the Potomac, and I have heard the opinion expressed that if something was not done very soon there would be a rebellion at the North as well as at the South. Things certainly have a bad look.—Men read the morning papers, shake their heads and look sad; then their sadness turns to vexation, and they sharply ask, "What are our troops doing?" Possibly they are preparing to massacre a regiment or two at some new Ball's Bluff next week; nothing more.—Should the Naval Expedition, by any casualty, (I can't help thinking of the storm), fail to accomplish anything, we are in a most deplorable situation, for the rebel army on the Potomac will be able to hold together and retain the command of that river which they now have, and Washington, a city more than one hundred miles within the enemy's territory, through which its only thread of life, a single line of railroad, lies, and that liable to be cut off at any hour, by the burning of a bridge or the destruction of an embankment, would be absolutely untenable. It is truly disheartening, but when we remember the disastrous campaign of '76, when Washington, whose whole army had been reduced to less than eighteen hundred men, crossed the Delaware on a winter's night and struck a blow which decided the war, we need not be discouraged. Let us hope that McClellan, now in reality at the head of our army, will prove another Washington.

There is a story told here which shows how the rebels may obtain much of their information concerning our plans:

A lady belonging in Florida, has resided for some time in this city, for the purpose of educating her children, but when the war commenced her remittances were cut off, and she was reduced to the necessity of returning home or of trying to live without money.—Through her attorney she applied for a passport, but was refused. Being a resolute and accomplished woman, she determined to try what her personal influence could accomplish, and taking her youngest daughter, a beautiful little girl, she went to Washington and presented her case to Mr. Seward, but without success. She next applied to General Scott to use his influence in her behalf, but again failed. Twice defeated, but nothing daunted, she applied to the President and told her story.—It was a hard case. A lone woman, representing herself as loyal to the government, with two dependent children and no means of support, merely wished to go home to her friends to escape starvation. Mr. Lincoln heard her statement, and giving the little girl a hearty kiss dismissed them with a passport. I give the story as I heard it, without vouching for its truth. If true, the woman probably carried with her much valuable information.

Gerritt Smith addressed a crowded house at Dr. Cheever's church Wednesday evening, on "The State and Needs of the Country." He agrees with Dr. Cheever that immediate emancipation is the only remedy for the present evils. Some of his positions were well taken, and he is much more candid and reasonable than Dr. C., who aspires to tell us what is God's way of crushing the rebellion in a way that is almost blasphemous, as if to him had been committed the conduct of God's affairs in this war.

The "unwashed" and "unterrified" democracy met at Cooper Institute the other night to hear Mayor Wood and others in favor of the election of the man who ran away from Bull's Run before the battle, to the office of sheriff. If New York indorses such cowardice, I think her patriotism will be in exceedingly bad odor. I was amused with the argument of an Irishman for his favorite. When it was objected that Mr. Lynch ran away from the battle, he replied, "And shure, none of the ither candidates have been to the war at all." This reply of Pat's has more significance than might appear at first, and I apprehend that after this war closes, if it ever does, aspirants for political promotion who have not been in the army, will stand a pretty poor chance beside the generals, colonels and captains who have done so much for their country. If I aspired to political promotion I would secure a military title of some sort at once, even if I had to form a company of "Home Guards."

I have seen the model of DeBiame's new revolving cannon. The principle is nearly that of Colt's pistol. The barrel proper is merely a number of steel bars corresponding to the grooves of a rifle, bound and held in place by heavy bands. From the apertures between the bars the smoke escapes at once, and the barrel will not heat, while the chambers, being used only once in six shots, will have time to cool. The gun has a screen of iron work just in front of the chambers to protect the gunners from rifle balls. As a plain looker-on, without any pretence to knowledge in the matter, I should say that it has two defects.—First, too great weight, from the necessity of having so large a cylinder, and second, the liability of the framework barrel to be damaged by shot, for should a single shot strike one of these bars it would bend it, and the gun would be worthless.

Our rebel friends who have so long enjoyed the hospitalities of the government at Ft. Lafayette, have changed their quarters it seems, and Boston enjoys the honor of their distinguished presence. I hope the air of New England will have a tendency to cool their heated blood and restore them to political health. Wouldn't it be a good idea to march them up to Faneuil Hall some day, and let them take a good look at the "Old Cradle of Liberty?" We commend them to your care, and hope it may be some satisfaction to you to minister to their wants in return for the many insults Massachusetts has suffered from some of the Southern States.

Why has Gov. Andrew changed Thanksgiving from the time-honored "last Thursday" in the month? He has found out that something was done on the Mayflower a week earlier.—Well, the battle of Bunker Hill occurred on the 17th of June. Why not have Thanksgiving on that day? Perhaps it will be next year, if Gov. Andrew lives and continues to pursue his historical investigations. Why, the turkeys won't get fat, to say nothing of shortening the mortal existence of so many chickens by a week. The Governor's memory will be execrated by all chickendom hereafter.

L. L. M.

BAD WOMEN IN A BAD WAY.—Two New York courtezans were arrested a few nights since for creating an unhealthy sensation on Broadway by horseback riding on that thoroughfare, being dressed in gay attire and their faces blacked in Ethiopian style.

FORCE OF THE REBELS.—A careful estimation of the rebel forces at all points give us an aggregate of 496,000. The federal force is not much above this number, but the rebels need more men than the Government to defend their many exposed places.

A CHANCE TO SEE STARS.—Alex. C. Twining, the astronomer, states that the period from the 11th to the 14th of November will probably be distinguished by remarkable numbers and display of meteors.

The Election.

The vote of Massachusetts, at its annual election on Tuesday was smaller than it has been for many years, being in 215 towns only 77,540—less than half the vote of last year.—The vote of the remaining towns will not increase the number to 80,000. In many places a union of all parties was effected upon local candidates. The complexion of the legislature is, in the House, 136 republicans, 59 union, 15 democrats; Senate, 28 republicans, 9 union, 3 democrats. Hunkerism prevails extensively in both branches. Mr. Hooper, the republican candidate for Congress in the 5th district, is elected. In several instances independent tickets for representatives were successful. In Hampshire county, Harvey Kirkland, present register of deeds, was elected over H. K. Starkweather, the regular nominee. In Springfield, G. R. Townsly, union candidate for representative, was defeated by Theodore Stebbins, independent candidate. We give the vote of Hampden and Hampshire counties for their local interest:

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

	Andrew.	Davis.
Agawam,	89	74
Blandford,	85	54
Brimfield,	112	23
Chester,	92	34
Chicopee,	229	19
Granville,	116	59
Holland,	54	12
Holyoke,	252	198
Longmeadow,	101	8
Ludlow,	85	
Monson,	168	42
Montgomery,	33	35
Palmer,	232	84
Russell,	41	39
Southwick,	87	77
Springfield,	736	253
Tolland,	44	30
Wales,	54	15
Westfield,	328	195
West Springfield,	96	10
Wilbraham,	194	17
21 towns,	3097	1188

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Amherst,	254	37
Belchertown,	179	49
Chesterfield,	117	18
Cummington,	128	
Easthampton,	166	12
Enfield,	92	15
Goshen,	56	
Granby,	89	1
Greenwich,	62	18
Hadley,	221	14
Hatfield,	248	14
Huntington,	100	44
Middlefield,	53	
Northampton,	555	110
Pelham,	74	12
Plainfield,	93	
Prescott,	42	9
South Hadley,	144	
Southampton,	112	2
Ware,	196	44
Westhampton,	85	2
Williamsburg,	138	35
Worthington,	111	
23 towns,	3151	438

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATORS.

Districts. HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Eastern—James M. Thompson of Springfield.
Western—Milton B. Whitney of Westfield.

HAMPSHIRE AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES.

Hampshire—Lewis Bodman of Williamsburg.
Franklin—Whiting Griswold of Greenfield.
H. and F. mixed—George H. Gilbert of Ware.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

Northern—Thomas F. Plunkett of Pittsfield.
Southern—Orlo Burt of Sandisfield.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Districts. HAMPDEN COUNTY.

1—William A. Robbins of Holland.
2—Stephen G. Newton of Palmer.
3—Joseph McGregory of Wilbraham.
4—Theodore Stebbins of Springfield.
5—William L. Smith of Springfield.
6—Nathaniel Howard of Springfield.
7—Hezekiah Root of Ludlow. } Phineas Stedman of Chicopee.
8—Thomas H. Kelt of Holyoke.
9—Reuben DeWitt of Agawam.
10—Lewis R. Norton of Westfield.
11—Edward M. Taylor of Montgomery.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

1—D. G. Littlefield of Northampton. } John T. Fitch of Hatfield.
2—Matthias Rice of Westhampton.
3—Rev. J. C. Thompson of Goshen.
4—Horace Cook of Hadley.
5—John R. Cushman of Amherst.
6—Augustus Moody of Enfield. } Luther Holland of Belchertown.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1—Alfred R. Field of Greenfield. } Ephraim H. Thompson of Coleraine.
2—Charles T. Walcott of Monroe.
3—Emery Sherman of Conway.
4—Lucius W. Hannum of Whately.
5—Charles H. Field of Leverett.
6—Erastus F. Gunn of Montague.
7—Royal Whitaker of New Salem.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

2—Henry Cartwright of North Adams. } E. D. Foster of Cheshire.
3—Nathan G. Brown of Pittsfield. } W. H. Nichols of Richmond.
4—S. S. Bowen of Peru.
5—Jonathan E. Field of Stockbridge.
6—James Ballard of Lee.
7—Eugene Vosburg of Monterey.

SEVERAL IN WORCESTER COUNTY.

11—L. J. Knowles of Warren,
12—C. Adams jr. of Brookfield.
14—William Mulligan.
15—Jonathan H. Nelson of Shrewsbury.
26—D. A. Goddard of Worcester.
27—Samuel Souther of Worcester.
28—Joseph D. Daniels of Worcester.
29—John L. Murphy of Worcester.
30—Alexander H. Bullock of Worcester.

A TERRIFIC GALE.—A terrible storm and gale occurred along the Atlantic coast from Cape Hatteras to Maine, on Saturday night, doing great damage to shipping. The ship Maritana of Providence, from Liverpool, was driven on to Egg Rock, near Boston, on Sunday morning, and twenty-three persons were lost, including the captain and several passengers. The storm was the most severe ever known on the New England coast, except in 1851, when the lighthouse on Minot's Ledge was swept away. All along the coast, vessels were wrecked or seriously damaged by the storm. Great anxiety was felt for the naval fleet, which sailed a few days before.

AN HEIRESS TAKES THE VEIL.—Kate, daughter of B. Lawrence, Esq., one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Morrisiana, N. Y., has taken the veil at the Ursuline convent in that town. She was heiress to a large fortune, and surrounded by all the luxuries of the world. Before taking the veil she appeared gorgeously dressed as a bride, sparkling with diamond jewelry, and afterwards in the plain and severe robes of the order.

VERY TRUE.—Agricultural societies are, to a greater or lesser extent, eleemosynary in their character, supported by the local press. Without its influence, the attempt to gather people to a cattleshow would be like Falstaff's mustering his recruits, an insane and ridiculous undertaking, and it is about time that men who are smart enough to be officers of an agricultural society, were also intelligent enough to recognize their natural ally, the newspaper.—*Springfield Republican.*

We hope the officers of the Eastern Hampden Agricultural Society will read the above. Some of them have been so stupid that they have come near swamping the whole Society. Years ago, when they advertised the committees and premiums in our paper, the receipts at the fair more than twenty times paid for the advertisement, but since a system of petty economy has been pursued, there has been a serious falling off in the extent of their exhibitions, and receipts at the hall. For a year or two, through ignorance or stupidity, they have hardly extended becoming courtesy to the local press, and the result has been seen in a rapid decay of public interest in the welfare of the Society.

TERRIBLE CONFESSION.—Walter Mitchell, a Scotchman, recently died in Illinois, confessing on his death-bed that four years ago he fired the house of the Perkins family at Milburn, N. Y., by which fire the whole family of eleven persons were burned to death. Mr. Perkins attempted to escape, but Mitchell knocked him back into the house, killing him. This is a most revolting story, disclosing a depravity which was too horrible to die with the murderer. If there be in the infernal regions one place deeper and hotter than another, this eleven-fold murderer will find it.

CHEAP BLANKETS FOR SOLDIERS.—Old newspapers, or new ones, under blankets are warmer than wool. The reason is the texture of paper is so fine that it keeps the cold air out and the warm air in. One newspaper under a blanket or quilt, is warmer and at the same time lighter than a blanket. Persons who are troubled about sleeping warm should try it. They will find the experiment a very agreeable change from a load of bedquilts. Our soldiers may avail themselves of newspapers if they cannot get blankets.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. SCOTT.—Failing health has rendered it necessary for Gen. Scott to resign his position and take his place upon the list of retired army officers. The parting ceremonies between him and the President were affecting. He left Washington last week for New York, and will soon sail for Europe. He has been unable to mount a horse for three years, and for several months has been unable to stand but a few minutes at a time.

FOUND UNDER A WOMAN'S BED.—Last week, in Chicago, a shooting affray occurred between Charles Rogers, Esq., a commission merchant, and Capt. Burns, United States army, at the residence of the former. Capt. Burns was found in his uniform under the bed of Mrs. Rogers, who at once gave the alarm. Mr. Rogers fired at the Captain and the Captain at him. Both were wounded, and the Captain was taken to the Police Court and held to bail in the sum of $3000.

MORTALITY AMONG SOLDIERS.—Within a few weeks past there has been considerable mortality among the soldiers in Baltimore. In one cemetery eighty have been buried, besides which a number have been taken to their homes in the North and their bodies delivered to their friends. Many have died from wounds received in battle, but typhoid fever has claimed a large number of victims.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—Secretary Cameron, accompanied by Adjutant General Thomas, Major B. Cameron, J. D. Cameron, St. L. Thomas and lady, Mrs. Burnside, Mrs. Cummings, W. G. Moore, Miss Cameron and others, arrived in Springfield Wednesday evening, stopping at the Masasoit. The Secretary of War visited Springfield for the purpose of examining the armory.

A GOVERNOR'S DAUGHTER ELOPES.—A young daughter of Gov. Douglas, at Vancouver's Island, thinking it not good to be alone, ran away with Charles Goode, last September, on a schooner. An attempt was made to secure the girl before getting married, but a crowd of boatmen kept the pursuing party at bay till a clergyman had tied the knot.

STAND OVER.—We have a second interesting letter from our own correspondent at Washington, which will take an outside seat next week. A letter from New York also lies over for the reason that we give one from our regular correspondent. We publish none that will not be found interesting.

THE weather is growing cooler, the sky wears a hard, iron complexion, and the physiognomy of Nature looks sadder as the days grow shorter.

"The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year,
Of wailing winds and naked woods, and meadows brown and sere."

COMMISSIONERS TO EUROPE.—Archbishop Hughes of New York, and Thurlow Weed of Albany have gone to Europe as commissioners to counteract the influence of the rebel commissioners, Messrs Mason and Slidell.

ALL FOR LOVE.—A Scotch nobleman, Viscount Forth, lately killed himself, because of the death of a lady whom he loved, not wisely, but ardently. She wasn't his wife.

HOSPITAL BURNED.—The general hospital at Washington was partially destroyed by fire on Monday morning. Sick and wounded soldiers were safely removed.

MORE MICHIGANDERS.—Michigan is raising 5,500 cavalry, and 3000 of these Peninsular cavaliers are already in a good state of organization.

TWO MORE.—Two more great naval expeditions are fitting out for Southern ports. One is to be commanded by Gen. Butler.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Keyes H. Allen, for many years an employee of the Worcester railroad corporation, has left the road, and purchased the grocery and provision store of C. C. Shaw, in Nassowanno Block.

MAMMOTH TURNIPS.—Wm. Puffer, of Monson, has raised 170 bushels of turnips from less than half an acre of ground, and six of them which he has brought to our office, weigh 25 pounds. One of them will make a meal for a family as large as John Rogers'.

IT is usually expected that postmasters can be relied upon to sustain local politics of the same character as the appointing administration, and there is much indignation around town because a republican postmaster bolted a regular nomination at the recent election, and gave his vote and influence for the democratic ticket. Who says this isn't a free country?

POLICE.—Thomas Callihan was before Justice Allen on the 28th ult., for assault and battery upon Daniel Mulverhill. He plead guilty and paid fine and costs to the amount of $5.55.

Richard Thomas, for drunkenness, also plead guilty to taking too much rot-gut, and paid a fine of $6.55.

CONCERT.—Next Tuesday evening Prof. C. C. Gibson, who is reported to be greatest violin player in America, and who was formerly associated with Ole Bull, will give an exhibition at the Baptist Church. Between the execution of his piece, Miss Lucy Davis of Three Rivers, and other pupils of Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury's Winding Wave School at Jenksville, will entertain the audience with singing. The exhibition promises to be one of the best ever given to a Palmer audience.

A NICE PLACE FOR A BONFIRE.—We call the attention of the Fathers of the Town to the condition of one of the ante-rooms at the town house. It is about knee-deep with shavings, chips and other combustible materials, which offer a tempting opportunity to the incendiary's match. The outside doors can be sprung open by any person desiring to enter, and the house itself appears to be going to destruction. A few more terms of the high school will be pretty sure to finish it.

CHANGE OF CAR TIME.—The Western rail road entered upon its fall arrangements last Monday, and trains now leave Palmer as follows: East—2.44, A. M. night mail; 7.49, A. M. accommodation; 1.59, P. M., passenger freight; 9.59, P. M., express. West—10.50, A. M., accommodation; 11.20, A. M., express; 5.20, P. M., accommodation, 5.50, express; 11.28, night mail. The evening passenger freight, which accommodates many people from this section who visit Springfield, leaves that city at 4 P. M., instead of 5½ as during the summer.

ELECTION IN PALMER.—Election day was devoid of the usual excitement on such occasions, at the town house, and people manifested an uncommon indifference as to results. The union county and senatorial tickets received every vote, but there were two hundred less votes cast than last year. The republican candidate for representative was Stephen G. Newton of Thorndike, and he was elected, receiving 192 votes, against 136 cast for Daniel Granger, the democratic candidate. The republican vote for Governor was 234, and the democratic 84. The union vote on county and senatorial tickets was 318.

THE FLORAL CONCERT.—The concert given on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings by Mr. O. P. Maynard's juvenile class of singers, though not largely attended, gave general satisfaction to the audience. The stage was tastefully decorated with evergreen and flowers, which with the smiling faces of prettily dressed misses and well-behaved masters, made a fine appearance. Among the efforts most deserving of praise, were the songs "The Orphan's Prayer," and "The Day Our Mother Died," beautifully rendered by Miss M. A. Gamwell; "The Strawberry Girl," by Misses A. E. Holbrook and Carrie Loomis; "Rose Song," by Miss E. E. Merriam; "Billy Boy," by Miss Abbie Gamwell and Master Frank Wait; "Good Old Colony Times," by Master Frank Wait; "Glory Hallelujah," by Master Chas. K. Gamwell and J. A. Hawks. We could mention several others of merit had we room. As a whole, the entertainment reflected much credit on teacher and pupils, and we hope Mr. Maynard will favor us with his presence another season.

WINDING WAVE SCHOOL.—The fall session of the Winding Wave Institution closed on Friday evening, Nov. 1st, with public exercises in the village church. The large and attentive audience appeared more than gratified. The presence of Mr. Gibson, the most distinguished American violinist and one of the four first performers in the world, was an unexpected honor, and, of course, the crowning pleasure. The statuesque stillness of the audience attested the magic power which the genius of Mr. Gibson holds over all hearts.

In the salutatory, we were happy to meet again the graceful figure of Miss Allen, of Palmer. The "Prayer for our Country," by Whittier, was read with good effect by Miss Harris, among a kneeling circle of bowed heads—"Thy will be done," uttered by such lips, gave us all a better spirit of resignation. The music of the evening was highly creditable to both teacher and pupils. The Misses Allen, Fox and Sabin, sang at the piano in an excellent manner. Master Frank Bowdoin sang very beautifully "Sweet Bells of home." Master Willie Packard with his "troupe" gave us, at the piano, the song of "Yankee Doodle Dandy." Then was our patriotism at its highest point—it would not have been safe for a rebel to have entered that house about that time. Master George Fox, accompanied Miss Nettie Pillsbury on the piano, with the roll of his drum, which had "seen service" at the disaster of Bull Run,—Gen. McClellan himself would not have shown more dignity and grace. The solos deserve high praise. "The Bird Song," by Miss Lucy Davis, was executed in a truly charming and artistic style. Miss Harrington in search of a "Husband," brought down the house. The Debate was one of the most interesting features of the evening. The question "Does Science or Labor confer the greater benefit on man?" was ably advocated. The Misses Phelps, Maynard, Nash and Keith, with Miss Thayer their president, made such an impression on our mind that we were thoroughly convinced on *both* sides. We were relieved, however from this unsettled state of mind by the timely appearance of Mrs. Hollyhock, whose missionary labors to keep the "wimmen-folks" in their proper sphere, are well known. Quartettes and choruses interspersed with speaking filled the remainder of the evening. "Missing," by Miss Annie Atchinson, "The North American Indian" by Mr. G. Atchinson, and the "Uprising of the People," by Mr. C. Chapman, were eloquently spoken to attentive listeners. The valedictory was given by Master John Blanchard of Palmer, and although, as he said, they had hated Jeff. Davis unanimously, it was very evident that both teacher and fellow-students had loved their farewell speaker most cordially.

NAVAL ACADEMY,
INDIANAPOLIS, MD., Nov. 2d, 1861.

TO THE LADIES OF PALMER:—I presume to write you relative to a present pressing want of the soldiers of the 21st Regiment Mass. Vol., namely: warm coverlets, bed-spreads or blankets. About 600 of our men are doing picket-guard duty and sleep in their small, thin tents. The latter part of the nights are cold now, and will be still colder in a few days, and the men often suffer for the want of more covering during the night. In addition, a large number of the men of the Regiment have had, or are now sick with camp measles. All have got up well, but they are sensitive to cold, and need, *very much need*, more bedding in their tents. These chills of night are producing typhus and lung fevers.

Can you and will you obtain some bed-spreads, coverlets, or blankets, (common, warm articles,) and forward to the 21st Regiment as soon as possible? I feel that to make known the wants of the Regiment to the kind ladies of Massachusetts is sufficient, that it will be speedily followed by a goodly supply of the needful articles. Please accept thanks for former favors to the soldier. We have been in camp between three and four months, and, as yet, have had no death from disease. "Prevention is better than cure," is a trite but true maxim. Very respectfully,

CALVIN CUTLER.
Surgeon of 21st Reg't Mass. Vol.

P. S.—A few cotton and woolen hospital shirts and drawers, sheets, towels, &c., would be very acceptable, as we supplied all that we could to the Southern Expedition under Gen. Sherman, and another expedition is already collecting at this place under Gen. Burnside. Send by express, charges prepaid, at reduced rates.

C. CUTLER.

MAILS now close at the post office as follows: East—7½ A. M.; 2 P. M. West—10.55 A. M. South—4 P. M. North—and by stage routes, at 2 P. M.

WHO WANTS A SON-IN-LAW?—Times being hard and a cold winter at hand, many really clever persons are at their wit's end for some means of keeping the wolf from the door.—Desperation has driven one of them to the dire extremity of advertising for a situation as son-in-law. Fathers with grown up girls aching to get married, may address Frank Stuart, Williamsburg, N. Y.

A GOLDEN WEDDING AND SUDDEN DEATH. On Tuesday evening of last week the 50th anniversary of the wedding of Seth and Lydia Richmond of Taunton, was affectionately remembered by the friends of their family and church. But on Friday Mr. Richmond died suddenly, at the age of 73.

A SHORT RELEASE.—Huntington, the forger, was pardoned a few days since by Gov. Morgan, and released from prison, but immediately afterward arrested on a civil suit for $20,000, and committed to Westchester county jail.

CONFEDERATE SIGNALS.—It is stated that a lady from South Carolina has been in Washington several weeks, endeavoring to sell the Government the code of signals adopted by the Confederates, but did not succeed. She wanted $100,000 for the article.

A BETTER FEELING.—The press of England and France express a better feeling towards our Government than they have for months past. Even the thunderer admits that the rebels are in a bad way, and will have to succumb to the Government.

BROKEN OUT AGAIN.—The volcano of Chillan, in the Andes, has recently broken out in active eruption. The explosion and streams of lava can be perceived with the naked eye at a distance of ninety miles.

SMALL NOTES.—The Legislature of North Carolina, at its late session, authorized the issuing by the Treasurer of the State of one million of treasury notes, in sums ranging from five cents to one dollar.

REBELS IN LOYAL UNIFORMS.—It is believed that many traitors wear the Federal uniform, and even command regiments in the Federal service. Recent events lead strongly to this belief.

PATRIOTIC GIRLS.—Two patriotic young ladies in Warren, Conn., carried forty bushels of potatoes into the cellar and earned one dollar, which they gave to buy stockings for the soldiers.

GIVE THEM MITTENS.—The soldiers want woolen mittens, knit with a thumb and forefinger. Here is an excellent chance for ladies to give a man the mitten to some purpose.

MUSN'T DO SUCH THINGS.—Justice Follambe, of Cleveland, has been arrested for marrying a white girl to a negro, in defiance of the statue made and provided.

☞ During the past summer the Governors of all the free States have been in Washington. This has never before occurred.

GOOD PAY.—Gen. Scott's pay, while on the retired list, remains the same as heretofore, $770 per month.

☞ When is a cheese like a dollar? When it is Al-mite-y.

To Physicians and Ladies.—The cure of Prolapsus Uteri, and kindred diseases, by Motorpathic treatment, has now become an established fact, attested, as it is, by the successful treatment of several thousand cases in hospital and riding practice. It gives vitality and force to the functional powers, and controls the most obstinate organic weaknesses with ease and certainty. It is harmony with the natural functions causes no pain or inconvenience, and the cure is so reliable as scarcely to admit the possibility of a failure — No appliances of the day are resorted to. Those brought on beds even are soon enabled to walk; and sterility itself yields to its vitalizing effects, unless combined with some incurable malady.

Numerous cures have been made of various stubborn complaints which had lingered without help for years. Marked success has also been had in Bronchitis, in restoring broken down constitutions, and in arousing torpid, nervous and debilitated systems to strength and activity.

Physicians are requested to call at the Round Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass., and test this practice and witness its results. A circular sent gratis is particularly commended to their notice.

Terms reduced to $7 and $10 per week.

Needing a little change and desirous to confer as well as to receive benefit, Dr. Halsted will make a few professional visits, traveling expenses being paid, without charge.

To Consumptives.—The Advertiser having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he believes invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Oct. 3m Williamsburg, Kings County, N. Y.

☞ For billiousness use Dr. Gifford's Homeopathic curative or if you or your children are troubled with worms, or have the cholic, diarrhoea, dysentery coughs and colds, or are nervous and have the toothache, faceache, or neuralgia, headache, or dyspepsia, use the proper medicines, which he has prepared for the disease. Thousands have been relieved and cured by their use, why should not you? All of his curatives sold by Dr. Shaw, Agent, or they will be sent per mail on receipt of the price, 25 cents per box, to any part of the country by addressing Philip Lee, 136, William street, New York.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—The suffering of women.—Cancer in the breast.—Nothing is more prevalent than this terrible affliction of women, or less understood than its nature and treatment—until a few years back the knife and cautery were the only remedy, but how few survived the barbarous and inhuman operation, all other means were repudiated so stubborn is error—when the benign and rational discovery of Holloway's Ointment beamed on the world, the news spread on the "wings of light," and Holloway's establishment was daily besieged by myriads of agonized martyrs to cancer, who were successfully treated, and returned to their homes rejoicing. We now confidently assert, that cancer, whatever its origin has been, can be successfully eradicated by a course of Holloway's pills and ointment. This is the actual testimony of thousands already cured by them. 182

BORN.

In Palmer, 1st, a son to H. McMaster.

In South Wilbraham, 12th ult., a son to Merrick Langdon.

In Thorndike, Oct. 5, a son to A. Ramsden; 20th, a son to F. Cameron; 22d, a daughter to R. Ormsby; 31st, a daughter to Wm. Gerald.

In Bondville, Oct. 11, a daughter to O. Anderson; Sept. 27, a daughter to Marshall Goff.

MARRIED.

In Ware, 13th ult., by Rev. P. Healy, James Thornton and Ann Noland; John Curley and Elizabeth Dalton; 20th, Patrick Dailey and Mary O'Sarey; D. Malvena and Ellen Swaney; 30th, by Rev. J. F. Jones, E. F. Thatcher of North Brookfield and Ellen E. Goodwin of Ware.

DIED.

In Belchertown, Sept. 2, Jennie, 2, daughter of John Price; Sept. 10, Lyman R. Wilson, 21.

In Amherst, 17th ult., Myraetta Alden of Ludlow, aged 17 years.

In Belchertown, Jonathan Wright, 78.

At Staffordville, October 31, Mrs. Caroline Hyde, 57, relict of Nathaniel Hyde, Esq.

It is a mysterious Providence that has removed this estimable woman in the midst of her life and usefulness. Few have occupied a more important place, and done their work to better advantage. She was a woman of great efficiency, and, governed in all her plans and deeds, by ardent piety towards God, she was instrumental in accomplishing much in the cause of her Divine Master.—Mrs. H. was identified with every good work in the circle in which she moved; and especially with the work of planting and building up an evangelical congregational church in Staffordville. This enterprise lay on her heart with intense interest; for the promotion of which, she was ready to make any sacrifice. Her house was always open to receive and entertain the successive ministers who came to preach for the little flock, and was known, through all the region round about, as the minister's home; while her free hospitality and kindly smiles, made it indeed, as the writer of this can testify, a most pleasant home.

Few ladies in private life, had so extensive a *ministerial* acquaintance. It is worthy of grateful praise, that she lived long enough, not only to see a church organized and a beautiful church edifice erected, but also, a minister very harmoniously settle, Rev. Henry M. Vaill, who, from the commencement of his labors among that people, found a happy home in her dwelling, and one of the kindest christian mothers to cheer him on in his work.

The loss to him and to the church in Staffordville, is irreparable, but we are consoled with the thought, that that loss is her unspeakable gain.

Mrs. H. had but one child that survived those who were *early* taken away. That child is now Rev. Nathaniel A. Hyde, pastor of a church in Indianapolis, Indiana. Over that dear son she watched with a christian mother's heart. She consecrated him to God in his early infancy, and it was the great desire of her heart that he might live to preach the gospel; and to her prayers and teachings, under God, is this son indebted, that he has become a constituted minister of Jesus Christ.

Upon the work to which she had devoted him, she lived to see him enter, after having, under her fostering care, completed his literary and theological course. She often spoke of it, as a great comfort to her, that her son, for whom emphatically she lived, had entered upon the christian ministry. That son is left to mourn the loss of one of the kindest and most faithful of mothers, while he will not weep for *her*, who, as we most confidently believe, has gone where all tears will be forever wiped away.

Having somewhat early in life been called to part with the husband of her youth, on her devolved the especial care of her family, and truly did she "look well to the ways of her household."—And that venerable mother, who survives her, will be thankful that her dutiful Caroline lived so long to bless her declining years. While she has left a cherished son, a young pastor, an aged mother, family friends, an the little church in Staffordville, to mourn her loss, they have all occasion to rejoice that God has spared her further toil, and taken her home to her reward.

Her funeral was attended in the beautiful little church she had helped to erect and furnish. A large circle of friends came together to testify their respect and affection for her memory. Many a tear was shed while the speaker addressed the deeply interested audience from those precious words of Christ to the daughters of Jerusalem:—"Weep not for me, but weep for yourselves and your children."

"Thus star by star declines,
Till all are passed away,
As morning high and higher shines,
To pure and perfect day."
"Nor sink those stars in empty night;
They hide themselves in heaven's own light."

J. V.

☞ The President gives assurances that the war will be prosecuted vigorously during the fall and winter.

Historical or Remarkable Events.—Among the most remarkable events recorded in history are the feeding of the Israelites with manna—the prophet Elijah fed by ravens—and the nursing of Romulus by a she-wolf—to which may be added the discovery of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills. Their fame will be handed down in future generations, as one of the remarkable events of the 19th century. Family boxes, 25 cents. See advertisement on third page.

Assignee's Sale of a Stock of Carpets.—John H. Osgood, auctioneer, sold, on the 23d ult., by order of the Assignee, the stock of carpetings contained in the warehouse 124 Hanover street. The entire stock was sold in one lot and brought fifty-nine and one half per cent. on the cost. The terms were cash. The New England Carpet Co. were the purchasers.—*Boston Journal.*

The stock referred to above, is advertised in our paper to day, to which the attention of purchasers is directed.

100 BALMORAL SKIRTS

Received this day
And to be sold very cheap at
W. W. CROSS & Co.

NEW CLOTHING

AND

GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

VERY LOW.
W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

CLOTHS

FOR

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

OVER GARMENTS.

CASTOR BEAVER,
DOESKIN BEAVERS,

All Wool and Union Broadcloths,

Drab and Mixed Ladies' Cloths,

Water Proof Cloths,

Very low at W. W. CROSS & Co.

Dissolution.—Notice is hereby given that the Co-partnership here ofore existing between Buffum and Bardwell, was dissolved on the 1st day of October last. The business of the firm will be settled by M. B. Buffum,
Moses B. Buffum,
Nov. 6, 1861. F. M. Bardwell.

Bankrupt Stock of Carpets!—We have just purchased at Auction, the entire stock of Carpets contained in the warehouse 124 Hanover street, consisting of Tapestries, Brussels, Velvets, Medallions, all grades of Woolen, and an extended assortment of

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS,

Mats, and a full and complete assortment of every thing usually found in a carpet establishment.

This entire stock has been removed to our warehouse, and is now ready for the inspection of our customers, presenting a very rare opportunity to furnish their dwellings at low prices.

In the stock there are 2000 yards remnants Floor Oil Cloths, and about 3000 yards remnants Woolens and Tapestries, which will be sold at half-price. N. E. CARPET CO.
Opp. American House. 75 Hanover st., Boston.

H. T. SMALL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Gloves, &c., Boots and Shoes, large assortment of Yankee Notions,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES, POTASH, OILS,
Sal Soda, Dye Stuffs, Castor Oil by the gallon.
Also, all the Popular Medicines of the day.
☞ Rigg's Patent Truss.

☞ Agency for the Stafford News Letter at the Post Office. Subscriptions and communications received by H. T. Small. All kinds of Job Printing executed with dispatch.
H. T. Small, Agent.

Lost.—Between Monson and Palmer, a Gentleman's Otter Fur Collar, on the evening of the 6th inst. The finder will be suitably rewarded and confer a favor by leaving it at the office of the Palmer Journal.
Ware, Nov. 7.

Found.—A note of hand in favor of Charles L. Whipple, which the owner can have by calling and paying for this advertisement.
Palmer, Nov. 9.

Writing School.—Wm. A. Hastings would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place that he will commence another course of lessons in writing on Thursday, Nov. 14, to be held at the school house. The afternoon class will meet at ½ past 3 o'clock, p.m.; the evening class at 7. Terms, $1 for 12 lessons. All materials found but lights.
Palmer, Nov. 9.—1w

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Hampden ss.

Probate Court.—To the heirs of law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of Aaron King, late of Palmer in said county, deceased, Greeting:

Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said court for probate, by Evelina King and Isaac King, who pray that letters testamentary may be issued to them the executors therein named. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Springfield in said county of Hampden, on the first Tuesday of December next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same. And said Evelina King and Isaac King are hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once a week for three successive weeks in the newspaper called the Palmer Journal, printed at said Palmer, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court. Witness, John Wells, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this sixth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.
WILLIAM SHURTLEFF, Register.
A copy, attest,
WILLIAM SHURTLEFF, Register.

FURS! FURS!!

Fitch, American Sable and

IMITATION SABLE FURS,
Just received at W. W. CROSS & Co.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

IN ALL KINDS OF GOODS,
At W. W. CROSS & Co.

CROCKERY, GLASS WARE,
PAPER HANGINGS,
BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS,
Trunks, Feathers, &c. &c.
☞ A Full Stock at Low Prices.
W. W. CROSS & Co.

CLOAKS!

LADIES WILL
FIND A LARGE ASSORTMENT
of all the
LATEST PATTERNS,
At W. W. CROSS & Co.'s

NOW OFFERING AT
W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

WINTER GOODS!

Especially adapted to the present demand.
New Styles
DRESS GOODS,
DeLAINES,
PRINTS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
etc. etc. etc.
Linens, Housekeeping Goods, White Goods, Hosiery, Blankets, Flannels. Also, a large variety of

AMERICAN DOMESTIC GOODS.

Now is the time to Buy

MILLINERY
—AT—
W. W. CROSS & CO.'S
MILLINERY ROOMS,
Palmer Depot, Mass.

A SPLENDID STOCK
Of all kinds of
MILLINERY GOODS,

GEO. L. BRAKENRIDGE,
AMBROTYPE ARTIST,
At the Rooms of J. W. STACY, is prepared to execute work
IN AS GOOD STYLE,
And on as reasonable terms as any shop in this vicinity.
Ware, Nov. 1, 1861.—2m

APPLES FOR SALE.
The Subscriber has 400 BARRELS of
Choice Western Fruit,
Comprising all desirable varieties for WINTER USE,
Which he offers for sale at reasonable prices.
JOHN M. CONVERSE.
Palmer, Oct. 26, 1861.—tf

J. W. HOPKINS, Dealer in
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
FANCY GOODS,
Daily and Weekly Newspapers,
&c., &c., &c.,
Nassowanno Block, Palmer, Mass.
Oct. 5, 1861. tf.

The Last Supper.
Every Christian wants this large and beautiful Steel Engraving in his family. Extraordinary terms to Churches, Sunday Schools and Agents. Send for a Circular containing particulars, and send $2 for a copy of the engraving, which was sold for $10 in good times.
To sell the Picture of Christ and his Apostles partaking of the Last Supper.
1,000 AGENTS *Wanted.* This superb Steel Plate cost $7000. Size 44 inches wide, and 26 deep. Copies sent by mail, post paid, to all parts of the country for $2.
Address Jacob Lewis, 82 & 84 Nassau st., N.Y.
References.—Christian Advocate, N. Y. Observer, Independent, Examiner, and Evangelist.
o19 1m.

SAPONIFER.
The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleaner. Will make hard water soft, clean paint, remove grease from kitchen utensils, etc.
One box costs 25 cts. 4 to 4½ lbs refuse grease usually given away, at about one-half cent ℔ lb. say, 2)—45 cents, which is the cost of a barrel of first rate soft soap.
For sale by HIGGINS & ALLEN.
Palmer, July 1.—tf

NEW FALL
MILLINERY!
MAY BE FOUND AT
MRS. COLLINS',
—IN—
McGILVRAY BLOCK,
Which the ladies of Palmer and vicinity, may, after examining the Goods, think
The Best Place to Purchase.
Palmer, Oct. 12, 1861. 3w.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED,

AND WILL BE OFFERE AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES;

Comprising

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CROCKERY,

PAPER HANGINGS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

FAMILY GROCERIES,

FLOUR, &c, &c.,

..... BY .....
M. W. FRENCH.

NEW GOODS
MAY BE FOUND AT
H. W. MUNGER'S.

A good Stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHS,
Of the newest styles. I have a Nice Lot of
FANCY CASSIMERES,
For Business Suits. Also,
BROADCLOTHS & BEAVERS, in all colors and qualities.

These Goods will be made on the
Most Reasonable Terms.

The fact can be demonstrated by calling at my Establishment,
☞ Opposite the ANTIQUE HOUSE.
I also have the best lot of
Hats and Caps, and Furnishing Goods,
That can be found in this village, and at
LOWER PRICES.
☞ Gentlemen, just give me a call. I can post you up on prices, if nothing more.
Palmer, Sept. 28, 1861.—tf

CARPETINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
BOOTS, SHOES, &C.,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN TOWN, and at
Prices to Suit Purchasers,
J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

Webster in the Senate.—The magnificent National Engraving representing that scene witnessed in the United States Senate March 7th, 1850. Webster delivering his great speech for the Union and the Constitution, is now being published from new plates, and can be had for the mere nominal sum of $1 25. It contains over 100 portraits, and is the largest and most expensive engraving ever sold in this country for less than from $5 to $10. Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

Agents wanted.—We want to secure the services of some lady or gentleman in every county to act as our exclusive agent, and will make such an arrangement as will enable them to make $100 per month profit. Send for terms, enclosing $1 25 for specimen copy.
JONES & CLARK, Publishers,
Oct. 26.—4w 83 Nassau st., N. Y.

LADIES'
CAPES AND CLOAKS.

FALL STYLES FOR 1861!

JUST RECEIVED, and selling at unusually LOW PRICES,
AT THE NEW DRY GOODS STORE,
J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
&c., &c., &c.,
At War Prices.
Commercial Block, Sept. 14. J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

NEW
FALL GOODS!

P. P. KELLOGG,
—AT—
PALMER DEPOT,

Is now receiving from New York and Boston a
VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT
of New Fall Goods, consisting of everything new and beautiful in the way of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS, TALMAS, SHAWLS, &c.,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CARPETING,
PAPER HANGINGS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS.

Also constantly on hand a good assortment of
GROCERIES,
FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.,
All of which are offered at the Lowest Possible Price.
Sept. 14.

NEW DRESS GOODS
DELAINES, PRINTS, &C.
☞ The best Assortment ☜
Ever shown in town, for sale low at the New DRY GOODS STORE, Commercial Block.
Sept. 14. J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

M. FOX, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,
Fruit, Confectionery Pies and Cakes, Vegetables, Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in Eastern Hampden for
Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.
Store removed to
BASEMENT OF COMMERCIAL BLOCK.
Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf.

THE GREAT AMBASSADOR OF HEALTH!
Take them and live! Neglect them and die!
A WONDERFUL REMEDY
For a wonderful age!

PRIZE POETRY.

Let Chieftains boast of deeds in war,
And Minstrels tune their sweet guitar,
A nobler theme my heart it fills—
In praise of Herrick's matchless Pills.
Their cures are found in every land—
Amid Russia's snows—and Afric's sand:
Their wondrous works—the papers fill—
Produced by Herrick's matchless Pills.
Does disease afflict you?—do not doubt,
This charming compound will search it out,
And health again your system fill,
If you fly at once to Herrick's Pills.
They're safe for all—both old and young—
Their praises are on every tongue;
Disease, disarmed—no longer kills,
Since we are blessed with Herrick's Pills.

☞ Herrick's matchless Vegetable Pills have inundated the world with their popularity. Over five million of boxes are used annually, giving employment to eighty-five men and women to put them up. Their cures are numbered by thousands—their praises on the tongues of all. Citizens of Palmer and elsewhere, have you ever used them? Put up in English, Spanish, German and French directions. Large family boxes, 25 cents! Sold everywhere. DR. L. R. HERRICK & CO.,
4G 1y Albany, N. Y.
Agents—Wm. Holbrook, Higgins & Allen, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all dealers in medicine.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.
Peruvian Syrup.—The Great Curative of the Age. Try it! It will entirely cure, or greatly relieve, the following distressing Complaints:—Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diarrhœa, General Debility, Nervousness, Ulcers, Piles, Bronchitis, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, and the endless catalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood. Get our new pamphlet and read it.
JEWETT & COMPANY,
No. 30, Summer st., Boston.
For sale by all druggists. jy1 6m

STOVE FOR SALE!
A second hand Coal Stove, suitable for a house or office, for sale cheap. Enquire at this office.
Oct. 19. tf.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!
The Original Medicine, Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name Bryan being stamped on each Wafer.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

BRONCHITIS.
Many Public Speakers, Ministers and Singers, are prevented by an attack of this troublesome disease from performing their necessary duties.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers remove all irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils, by a few hours' perseverance, and at the same time improve the tone and compass of the voice; consequently are very much used by those who have occasion, and always with success.
For sale by all Druggists. jan19 1y is.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED
FEMALE PILLS.
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.
TO MARRIED LADIES
it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.
Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.
Caution.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.
In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.
Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.
Sole Agent for the United States and Canadas,
JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y.
N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps, enclosed to any authorised agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.
Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, G. B. Hitchcock, Ware, and L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs.

MILLINERY!
MILLINERY!
Our Millinery Rooms are in charge of
MISS S. R. GARDNER,
Where she will be happy to see her friends and the Ladies in general at any time, and show them
As Good an Assortment of Millinery,
as can be found in this vicinity.
J. F. TOBEY, Agt.
COMMERCIAL BLOCK, Palmer.

FINKLE & LYON
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
533 Broadway, New York,
No person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes, should fail to send for one of our circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail, free. We claim to have the
Best Sewing Machines in the World,
For either Family of Manufacturing Purposes, and all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following
IMPORTANT FACTS.
Fact No. 1—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigations.
Fact No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop stitch Machines.
Fact No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment whatever. Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.
Fact No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, on a bias.
Fact No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these machines, wherever used, will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.
Fact No. 6.—These Machines took the highest premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.
Fact No. 7.—These Machines took the highest premium at the New Jersey State Fair.
Fact No. 8—These Machines took the highest Medal at the American Institute, in the city of New York, together with the highest premium for fine sewing machine work.
Fact No. 9.—These Machines took both the highest premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica, N. Y.
Fact No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important fact of all.
Fact No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*
☞ Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.
Address
FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
13—6m. 533 Broadway, New York.

BROWN COTTONS.
15 Bales Unbleached Sheetings, just received and for sale
At the Lowest Market Price,
BY . . . . P. P. KELLOGG.
Sept. 7.

LARGE RETURNS.—The Rev. S. Barber of Tyngsboro', raised this year from one bushel of Davis' seedling potatoes, forty-five bushels of exce·llent qualiy. They were planted the last of May and dug in the middle of October. He also planted one ear of corn, and from it gathered eight distinct varieties, of four different colors, ranging from the long, slim, eight-rowed, to the large, full, fourteen-rowed, all getting fully ripe, and were harvested the 22d ult.

A FEDERAL TRAITOR AND HIS REWARD.—John Clark, who turned traitor and deserted from the federal ranks and informed the rebels of the attack to be made on Big Bethel, whereby they gained so great an advantage over us, was clothed by the rebels and allowed the liberty of Richmond. In a short time afterwards he made sketches of the fortifications around the rebel capital, and attempted to desert, but was caught, and is now in solitary confinement.

LIBERATED AFRICANS.—The annual report of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society states that within nine months, 2111 Africans, rescued from slave vessels, by Government vessels, have been placed under the care of the Liberian authorities, and by them placed in families, or put on farms, and in almost every instance they have showed great aptitude in learning the duty imposed upon them.

IOWA IN DANGER.—The Governor of Iowa has issued a circular urging the people of his State to be prepared for every emergency. In the event of the rebels being successful in Missouri—a possible, though by no means probable issue—their attention would be turned to the invasion of Iowa, and the Governor thinks that suitable preparations should be commenced to meet such a contingency.

COSTAR'S

VERMIN EXTERMINATORS,

THE

ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN.

DESTROYS INSTANTLY

Every form and species of

VERMIN.

These preparations (unlike all others) are
" Free from all poisons."
" Not dangerous to the human family."
" Rats come out of their holes to die."

Ten years and more established in N, Y. City.

Used by——the City Post Office.
Used by——the City Prisons and Station Houses.
Used by——City Steamers, Ships, &c.
Used by——the City Hospitals, Alms Houses,&c.
Used by——the City hotels, Astor, St. Nicholas,&c
Used by——the Boarding Houses, &c. &c.
Used by——more than 50,000 Private Families.

See what the People, Press and Dealers say.

HENRY R. COSTAR.—All the summer I have been troubled with Roaches and Mice. I was actually ashamed of the house, for the Roaches were everywhere. I purchased a box of your exterminator and tried it, and in one week there was not a Roach or Mouse in the house.

J. B. GIVENS, No. 94 Elm st.

Housekeepers troubled with vermin, need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5 we would have it. We had tried poisons, but they affected nothing; but Costar's article knocks the breath out of rats, mice and bed bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina (O.) Gazette.*

More Grain and Provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin, than would pay for tons of this rat and insect killer.—*Lancaster (Wis.) Herald.*

Henry R. Costar—Your Exterminator is received, used, and pronounced a decided success.—We used a box of it, and the way the rats and mice around our premises "raised Ned" that night was a caution to sleepers. Since then not a rat or mouse has been heard in kitchen or cellar.—*Magregor (Iowa) Times.*

I have been selling your exterminator for the last year, and have found it a *sure shot* every time. Have not known it to fail in a single instance.

GEO. RUSE, Druggist, Cardington, O.

We are selling your preparations rapidly.—Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches, and vermin disappear immediately.

ECKER & STOUFFER, Druggists, New Winsor, Md.

To Destroy——Rats, Roaches, &c.
To destroy——Mice, Moles, &c.
To destroy——Bed-Bugs.
To destroy——Moths, Fleas, Ants, &c.
To destroy——Mosquitoes.
To destroy——Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To destroy——Insects on Animals, &c.
To destroy——Every form and species of vermin.

USE ONLY

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator.
"Costar's" Bed Bug Exterminator.
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.
In 25, 50c, and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks.
$3 and $5 sizes for Plantations,
Ships, Boats, Hotels, &c.
☞ Sold everywhere by
All wholesale druggists in large cities.
All Retail Druggists, Grocers, Store keepers, &c. in all country villages and towns.

AGENTS.

DR. HOLDEN, Ware.

HIGGINS & ALLEN, Palmer.

And by Druggists, Grocers and Retailers generally, in city and country.

☞ Country dealers can order as above.

Or address direct—(or if prices, terms, etc. is desired send for Circular to dealers) to

HENRY R. COSTAR.

Principal depot No. 512, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

June 29.

NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD.
NEW ARRANGEMENTS!

Commencing Wednesday, October 2, 1861.

Leave Palmer for New London:

7 55 A. M., connects with Hartford, New Haven, and Stonington Roads.

5 25 P. M., Steamboat train, connects with the new splendid steamers, City of New York and City of Boston at New London.

Passengers by this train can go on board of the boat immediately on arrival of cars. Returning from New York can remain on board of boat, and take the 7 15 A. M. train for the north.

Freight train leaves Palmer daily at 5 30 A. M., and New London at 12 30 P. M.

R. N. DOWD, Supt.

New London, Oct. 5, 1861.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Office and residence in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass.

MANHOOD.
How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, in a sealed envelope: A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions, inducing impotency, and Mental and Physical Debility.

By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines, or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, N. Y, Post office box 4,586. aply

WANTED—A lot of second hand Soap. Also, every man who thinks of buying a Harness to look at this fact!—that J. R. HEWITT is selling Harnesses cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in this State. Harnesses for 16, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50 dollars, and as much more as any one wishes to pay, and get his money's worth every time.

N. B.—I am receiving Orders from all parts of the country for Boyd's Patent Winkers. All Orders Promptly Filled.

N. B.—P. S. Qe.—Any one interested in the above can obtain all information and Goods by calling at J. R. HEWITT'S, f9.
Springfield, Mass. Corner Main and Bridge sts.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH!
EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN!
HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS AND OINTMENT.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.—Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat, and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas th Ointment will do its work at once.

BILLIOUS DISORDERS.—In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by these searching, painless and irresistible Pills. Let the sick, whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful antibillious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Scrofula, Erysipelas, and Salt Rheum.—No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

DYSPEPSIA.—The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antidyspeptic Pills, and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

Piles and Fistula, Bad Legs, Old Sores and Ulcers.—Cases of many years standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful Unguent.

SICKLY FEMALES should lose no time in trying a few doses of these regulating and renovating Pills, whatever may be their complaint, they can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations; their effect is all but miraculous.

☞ Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized world, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box. 14.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE!

25 Miles from Philadelphia by Railroadd, in the State of New Jersey, the Garden State of the East!

Soil among the best for agricultural purposes, being a good loam soil, with a clay bottom. The land is a large tract, divided into small farms, and hundreds from all parts of the country are now settling and building. The crops produced are large and can be seen growing. The climate is delightful and secure from frosts. Hard times are not known in Hammonton! Terms from $15 to $20 per acre, payable by installments. To visit the place leave Vine street wharf at Philadelphia, at 7½ A. M., by railroad for Hammonton, or address R. J. BYRNES, by letter, enclosing postage, Hammonton Post Office, Atlantic Co., New Jersey. See full advertisement in another column.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE!
AND EVERY WORD IS TRUE.

For upwards of three years past I have been engaged in a business which has yielded me at the rate of $3,000 per annum, but being desirous of going to Europe in the course of a few months, for the purpose of there introducing the business, I am willing to teach it to any one who will send me $1. The business is no humbug, but of a highly useful and general character, adapted both to cities and villages, and one that any person of ordinary capacity, young or old, male or female, can acquire with a few hours' practice, and by which they can secure a very handsome income. Several young ladies who have received instructions from me, both in New York and Pennsylvania, are earning upwards of $20 per week by it, and there is no reason why any one else cannot do the same. Invalids, even, can do well by it, as it is no peddling affair, but a business that is perfectly respectable. Gentlemen and ladies of leisure, who would like to learn the business for their own amusement or pleasure, will find the practice of it a pleasant pastime, and one that they will take great interest in. On receipt of $1, I will send printed instructions by which any person can readily acquire the art, and these instructions will also contain every particular relative to carrying it on so that it will be highly profitable. The purchaser of the "printed instructions" will also be authorized to teach it to others; and I have sometimes received as high as $200, for teaching it personally to a single individual. I would state further that $2 50 or $3 will buy everything that is necessary to commence the business with, and the articles can be got almost anywhere, in city or country, or if preferred, I can furnish them. Address o5 3m

ALVORD T. PARSONS, 36 Liberty st., N. Y.

NOTICE.—Having purchased of the Assignees of Messrs. Brett, Newell & Co., Boston, all unsettled accounts due W. W. Cross, R. M. Cross and J. F. Tobey to date, all those indebted to either of the above parties, are requested to settle the same as soon as possible, at the store of W. W. CROSS & Co.

Palmer, July 1, 1861.

PLASTER!

HALL & TRUMBLE,

HAVING connected with their Mills one expressly for the purpose of Grinding Plaster, would respectfully inform the farmers of Palmer and vicinity that they will have constantly on hand FRESH GROUND NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER, which they will sell in large or small quantities, to suit customers. Also,

GUANO, PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

And other Fertilizers,

GRASS SEEDS,

and a full assortment of

FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL, FEED & OIL MEAL

Calcined Plaster, Cement, Lime and Hair.

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF COAL,

Palmer, March 9, 1861. tf.

AT THE PALMER POST OFFICE
Can be found the
NEW YORK DAILIES, NEW YORK LEDGER
" MERCURY, " WEEKLY,
SPRINGFIELD DAILY REPUBLICAN,
And all papers called for. Also,
Stationery, of all kinds.
Palmer, Sept. 28. CYRUS KNOX, JR.

TO THE PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES!

In the month of December, 1858, the undersigned for the first time offered for sale to the public Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters, and in this short period they have given such universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them, that it is now an established article. The amount of bodily and mental misery arising simply from a neglect of small complaints is surprising, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that strict attendance to the least and most trifling bodily ailment should be had; for diseases of the body must invariably affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of

Dr. J. Bovee Dods'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

from all who have not used them. We challenge the world to produce their equal.

These Bitters for the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, and for purifying and enriching the Blood, are absolutely unsurpassed by any other remedy on earth. To be assured of this, it is only necessary to make the trial. The Wine itself is of a very superior quality, being about one-third stronger than other wines; warming and invigorating the whole system, from the head to the feet. As these Bitters are tonic and alterative in their character, so they strengthen and invigorate the whole system, and give it a fine tone and healthy action to all its parts, by equalizing the circulation, removing obstructions and producing a general warmth. They are also excellent for diseases and weakness peculiar to Females, where a Tonic is required to strengthen and brace the system. No lady, who is subject to lassitude and faintness, should be without them, as they are revivifying in their action.

These BITTERS will not only cure, but prevent disease, and in this respect are doubly valuable to the person who may use them. For Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a Tonic, Dr. Dods' Celebrated Wine Bitters are unsurpassed.

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, and for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilerating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to the use of excessive strong drink, and who wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated wines and liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only Cure, but Prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

In all Affections of the Head, Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, Dr. Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters will be found most Salutary and Efficacious.

FEMALES.—The many certificates which have been tendered us, and the letters which we are daily receiving, are conclusive proof that among the women these Bitters have given a satisfaction which no others have ever done before. No woman in the land should be without them, and those who once use them will not fail to keep a supply.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS are prepared by an eminent and skillful physician, who has used them successfully in his practice for the last twenty-five years. The proprietor, before purchasing the exclusive right to manufacture and sell Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Celebrated Imperial Wine Bitters, had them tested by two distinguished medical practitioners who pronounced them a valuable remedy for disease.

Although the medical men of the country, as a general thing disapprove of Patent Medicines, yet we do not believe that a respectable Physician can be found in the United States, acquainted with their medical properties, who will not highly approve Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters.

In all newly settled places, where there is always a large quantity of decaying timber, from which a poisonous miasma is created, these bitters should be used every morning before breakfast.

Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters are composed of a pure and unadulterated Wine, combined with Barberry, Solomon's Seal, Comfrey, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, Spikenard, Chamomile Flowers, and Gentian. They are manufactured by Dr. Dods himself, who is an experienced and successful Physician, and hence should not be classed among the quack nostrums which flood the country, and against which the Medical Profession are so justly prejudiced.

These truly valuable Bitters have been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community for almost every variety of disease incident to the human system, and they are now deemed indispensable as a Tonic, Medicine and a Beverage.

☞ Purchase one Bottle! It Costs but Little! ☜

Purify the Blood! Give Tone to the Stomach!

Renovate the System! and Prolong Life!

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, - - - - 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.

Prepared and Sold by
CHARLES WIDDEFIELD & CO.,
Sole Proprietors. 78 William st., New York.

For sale by druggists and grocers generally throughout the country. 11—1y.

Sold by Higgins & Allen, Palmer, and Dr. Holden, Ware.

BROWN & BROTHER'S

LIQUID BLACKING

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.—It has been used for the last Fifteen Years in many of the first hotels in this country, and in private families, where it has given the most

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

It has received Silver and Bronze Medals and Diplomas from various Fairs in this and other States.

We have certificates from the best hotels in

Boston,	Portland,	Charleston,
Lowell,	New York,	Chicago,
Worcester,	Philadelphia,	Saratoga Sp'gs,
Springfield,	Washington,	Cincinnati, &c.

For sale by country dealers everywhere, and in Boston at wholesale by the Grocers, Druggists, Boot and Shoe and Hardware Dealers.

B. F. BROWN & Co., General Agts.,
May 25.—6m 135 Milk street, Boston.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE undersigned have opened in the NASSOWANNO BLOCK,

One of the largest assortments of

BOOTS AND SHOES

in the County of Hampden, where they will be happy to wait on their friends, and we flatter ourselves that we can suit any kind or size, from an infant's to an opera boot.

JAMES ROBINSON,
JAMES T. ROBINSON.

Palmer, April 26, 1861.—tf

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,

FOR SALE or to RENT at MODERATE PRICES by

CHARLES PHIPPS,

Bank Street, Ware.

☞ Payments made by installments if preferred.

Ware, July 20, 1861—tf.

COFFINS!

COFFINS.—The subscriber has on hand at his Rooms a good supply of

MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT,

and

WHITE WOOD COFFINS,

of the best material and finish, which I will Trim at twenty minutes notice, in a manner not surpassed by the best undertakers in large cities. Also. GRAVE CLOTHES of every variety furnished,

Palmer, June 11, 1859. J. S. LOOMIS.

PERSONS Wanting a Change of Climate for Health. See advertisement of the thriving and beautiful settlement of Hammonton in another column.

NEW AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT!
TO ALL WANTING FARMS!

☞ A rare opportunity in a Delightful and Healthy Climate, 25 Miles South-east of Philadelphia, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, New Jersey. ☜

AN old estate consisting of several thousands of acres of productive soil, has been divided into farms of various sizes to suit the purchaser. A population of some three thousand, from various parts of the Middle States and New England, have settled there the past three years, improved their places and raised excellent crops. The price of the land is at the low sum of $15 to $20 per acre. The soil is of the best quality for the production of Wheat, Clover, Corn, Peaches, Grapes and Vegetables. It is considered the best fruit soil in the Union. Five acre lots range from $150 to $250. Crops of grain, grass and fruit are now growing and can be seen. By examining the place itself, a correct judgment can be formed of the productiveness of the land. The terms are made easy to secure the rapid improvement of the land, which is sold only for actual improvement. The result has been that within the past three years some five hundred houses have been erected; two mills, (one steam), four stores, some forty vineyards and peach orchards planted, and a large number of other improvements, making it a desirable and active place of business.

THE MARKET,

As the reader may perceive from its location,

IS THE BEST IN THE UNION!

Produce bringing double the price than in locations away from the city, and more than double the price than in the West. It is known that the earliest and best fruits and vegetables in this latitude come from New Jersey, and are annually exported to the extent of millions.

In locating here the settler has many advantages. He is within a few hours ride of the great cities of New England and the Middle States; he is in a settled country where every improvement and comfort is at hand; he is near his old friends and associations. He can buy every article he wants at the cheapest rate, and sell his produce for the highest, (in the West this is reversed); he has schools for his children, divine service, and will enjoy an open winter and delightful climate where fevers are utterly unknown. The result the change upon those from the North has been generally to restore them to an excellent state of health.

In the way of building and improving, lumber can be obtained at the mills at the rate of $10 to $15 per thousand. Bricks from the brick yard opened in the place, every article can be procured in the place, good carpenters are at hand, and there is no place in the Union where buildings and improvements can be made cheaper.

The reader will at once be struck with the advantages here presented, and ask himself why the property has not been taken up before. The reason is that it was never thrown into the market, and unless these statements were correct, no one would be invited to examine the land before purchasing. This all are expected to do. They will see land under cultivation; such is the extent of the settlement that they will no doubt meet persons from their own neighborhoods; they will witness the improvements, and can judge of the character of the population. If they come with a view to settle, they should be prepared to stay a day or two, and be ready to purchase, as locations cannot be held on refusal.

THE TOWN OF HAMMONTON.—In connection with the agricultural settlement, a new and thriving town has naturally arisen, which presents inducements for any kind of business, particularly stores and manufactories. The shoe business can be carried on in this place and market to good advantage; also cotton business, and manufactories of agricultural implements, or foundries for casting small articles. The improvement has been so rapid as to insure a constant and permanent increase of business. Town lots of a good size, (we do not sell small ones, as it would affect the improvement of the place), can be had at from $100 upwards.

☞ IMPROVED PLACES are also for sale.

Title indisputable—warrantee deeds given clear of all incumbrance when money is paid. Boarding conveniences on hand. Parties had better stop with Mr. Byrnes, a principal, until they have decided as to purchasing, as he will show them over the land, in his carriage, free of expense.

☞ Visitors will be careful of designing persons they may meet, who may wish to carry them to isolated places, out of the settlement.

This Colony has no connection with Weymouth Station, improperly called East Hammonton, for the purpose of misleading people into the idea that it is part of the same enterprise.

Leave Vine st. wharf, Philada., at 7½ A. M., direct by railroad for Hammonton. Inquire for

RICHARD J. BYRNES,

When you leave the cars, Hammonton Land Office, near the Station.

☞ Letters enclosing a postage stamp, directed to R. J. BYRNES, Hammonton, Atlantic Co., N. J., promptly answered. 13

EASTERN HAMPDEN INSURANCE AGENCY!

ARE YOU INSURED?

☞ Policies ISSUED REGISTERED, and losses adjusted and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

☞ All descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—one month to live years.

☞ Rates as low as consistent with *safety* and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and assets,............$1,500,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - - $230,000.
AME . LLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $210,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., ...FORD.
Capital and assets, - - - - $350,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $315,000.
75 per cent. of profits divided annually, and no liability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!

☞ Provide for your family while in health!
☞ Life is uncertain; death is certain!
☞ Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!
NON FORFEITING POLICIES ISSUED.
☞ Your money is not lost by suspension of payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $130,000
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $315,000.
Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS. G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADEPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with virulent and chronic diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the s... al o...ans.

☞ Medical advice given gratis by the acting surgeon. Valuable reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

INSURANCE AGENCY!

F. DEWITT, agent for Ware and vicinity, for several first class Life and Fire Insurance Companies.

☞ Risks taken on the most REASONABLE TERMS

Ware, Feb. 16, 1861.

NEW FALL GOODS!

This day opening at the New Dry Goods Store in COMMERCIAL BLOCK.

Sept. 14. J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

COMMISSIONERS
To Qualify Civil Officers
J. G. ALLEN, } Palmer, Mass.
July 20, '61.-tf. G. M. FISK, }

COAL.

WE have just received a cargo of the celebrated

FRANKLIN COAL,

Said to be the best Coal in Market. Also, a Cargo of

CUMBERLAND,

And another of

LACKAWANNA.

We can furnish the above kinds and almost any other variety called for at short notice, and low prices. Purchasers of Coal will bear in mind that the price of Coal advances each month until the first of April. HALL & TRUMBLE.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.

Palmer, April 1, 1861.

GARDINER'S
RHEUMATIC & NEURALGIA COMPOUND.

A CERTAIN, safe and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change indiet or business, and may be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. TESTIMONIALS.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound," is the best medicine for the disease I ever saw. C. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.

After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last spring, I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." N. T. AYRES, 75 Franklin st., Boston.

Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies without obtaining relief, I was induced to try "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." I have taken but one bottle and am entirely well.

D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer,
No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

I have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form for a long time, and suffered more than can be imagined, except by those similarly afflicted. I tried one bottle of your Compound, and can honestly say that I believe myself entirely cured.

JOHN A. MORDO, Pearl st. House, Boston.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of sufferings of several years standing. W. E. HODGKINS,
No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

My son, ten years of age, has been for three years a great sufferer from Salt Rheum, his hands covered with sores and in constant pain; one bottle of your Compound cured him.

J. W. HAMMOND, 99 Milk st., Boston.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely cured me of Neuralgia.

W. C. THOMPSON, proprietor Pearl st. House.

One-half a bottle of your Compound cured me of a severe attack of Neuralgia.

FANNIE M. THOMPSON, Pearl st. House, Boston.

I certify that my friend, Wm. T. Glidden, Esq., presented me with a bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic Compound," in 1856, when I was suffering with a painful attack of Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and that it proved to be of decided benefit.

ALBERT SMITH,
Ex-member of Congress from Maine.

The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound," for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and found, in every case, immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, jr.,	59 So. Market St., Boston.	
HENRY A. FULLER,	18 " "	"
W. H. ALLEN,		"
ELMER TOWNSEND,	45 & 47 Pearl st.,	"
Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER,		"
SAMUEL WALES, jr.,	City Hotel,	"
C. KIRMES,	215 Washington st.,	"
HENRY D. GARDINER,	Webstsr st.,	East Boston
GEO. H. PLUMMER,	1 Maverick Sq.,	" "
ABRAM WEEKS,	Webster st.,	" "

☞ The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of persons for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit.

Principal Depot No. 1, Salem, corner of Hanover St., Boston, Mass. Wholesale Agents for New York,

F. C. WELLS & Co, 115 Franklin Street.

For sale by apothecaries generally throughout the United States. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDINER

AGENTS.—Higgins & Allen, Wm. Holbrook, and C. W. Brooks, Palmer. W. W. Snow & Co., Three Rivers; J. Thayer, Thorndike; Child & Arnold and J. P. Shaw, Bonds Village. Packard & Rogers, Munn & King, and E. B. Miles, Monson; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; A. E. Knight, Hardwick; J. P. Smith, Greenwich Village; Chapin & Shopard, Warren; Philo Chapin, Granby; Harrington & Root, Ludlow; Benj. Davis, Indian Orchard; P. Knowlton, R. R. Wight, and D. S. Packard, Wilbraham; S. C. Spellman, and W. P. Spellman, South Wilbraham; S. W. Longley, Belchertown; C. F. Woods & Co., Haskell & Towne, E. E. Butler, and E. P. Smith, Enfield. 27—1y

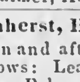
PURE LIQUORS AND WINES FOR PRIVATE USE AND MEDICAL PURPOSES.

We offer to the country trade and consumers, a complete assortment of every variety of Liquors, Wines, &c., and would say that our experience of more than forty years as Importers is not only a sufficient guarantee for the Purity of our Goods, but that it enables us to offer advantages to buyers that cannot be excelled by any house in Boston. Owing to the difficulty of procuring in many towns, a strictly pure and reliable article of Liquors and Wines for medicinal and other purposes, we have for many years given special attention to filling orders for Private Use, and consumers will find it greatly to their advantage to send their orders to us direct, as we employ no travelling or other agents whatever. Persons who require Pure Liquors and Wines, in large or small quantities, may rest assured that all orders will receive our best personal attention, and that every article sent from our house will be satisfactory in every respect. Communications by mail will receive prompt attention, with full and complete catalogue of goods, prices, &c.

I. D. RICHARDS & SONS,
87 and 89 State st., Boston.

Boston, April 24, 1861.—1y

WATCHES & JEWELRY.



THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.

WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED

At short notice and in a workmanlike manner

☞ Call and see W. W. HAGAR.

Palmer, Aug 18, 1860. 14tf.

Amherst, Belchertown, & Palmer R. R.

On and after April 9, 1860, trains will run as follows: Leave Amherst for Palmer at 8,00 A.M. Leave Palmer for Amherst at 2,00 P. M., connecting at Palmer with trains to and from Boston, Springfield, Albany and New York.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, trains will be run between Amherst and Palmer, leaving Amherst at 4.00 p.m., arriving at Palmer in season to connect with evening trains from Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, and New York. Returning leave Palmer at 6.15.

Stage accommodation at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley and Sunderland. W. DIXEY, General Agent.

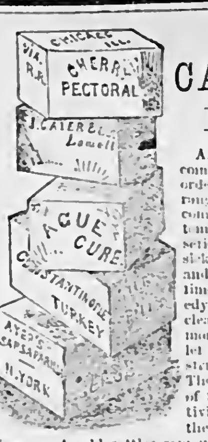
Amherst, April 9, 1860.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

5000 YARDS, Just received and

FOR SALE LOW, by

Sept. 7. F. P. KELLOGG.



AYER'S
CATHARTIC
PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856. }

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery* and *diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse the stomach* and *expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains,* which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Dr. Holbrook, and Higgins & Allen Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all Druggists and dealers erywhere.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 82 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

DRS. HILL & THOMPSON,

Physicians and Dentists, continue as heretofore, to ... t with the afflicted of either sex, personally or by letter. Drs. H. & T. consider it superfluous to allude to the universal success which has attended their practice since the establishment of their office in Worcester.

The Drs. take pleasure in informing the fairer portion of the readers of this advertisement, that they have a highly popular European Remedy for Female Complaints. It is from the original recipe of the distinguished physician, Sir Wm. James, of London, entitled "Dr. Wm. James' Female Cathalicon." It will be found a certain remedy, and warranted not to fail in the immediate removal of Stoppages of the Monthly Catamenia, Whites, and Falling of the Womb. Married ladies, whose health will not admit of an increase of family, will find it a certain preventative, but at the same time it is necessary to caution those who are enciente, that if they use it, a miscarriage is sure to be the result.

This invaluable remedy will be sent free, anywhere, with advice, on receipt of $5.

The limits of this advertisement, will prevent Drs. H. & T. from alluding to the many advantages patients are placed under by consulting them, and in conclusion they would add—no skill, attention or experience will be wanting on their part, in treating successfully, the most obstinate cases of a private nature that come under their care.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!

For anything that will excel Drs. Hill & Thompson's Purely Vegetable Specifics, for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, and Syphillis in all its various forms and stages, Affections of the Kidneys, Gravel, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, also Coughs, Nervous Complaints, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, and diseases generally.

A friendly advice they tender to all, that upon the approach of infection or disease to apply at once to them. By adopting this precaution, the greater difficulty is avoided in effecting a speedy and sure cure.

NOTICE.—DRS. HILL & THOMPSON will continue their usual moderate charges, in medical or dental treatment.

☞ Letters for consultation must contain one dollar to insure an answer. 28 1y

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XII. PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1861. NUMBER 27.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
—BY—
FISK & GOFF.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay STRICTLY IN ADVANCE Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six month 75 Cents; for three months 38 Cents.

ANOTHER SINFUL PARSON.

It is our painful duty to record a trial recently by the county magistrate of Mold, in England, of the case of a parson named Rev. John Hughes, perpetual curate of Gwernafield. The Rev. John is a likely bachelor; his sister keeps house for him; and previous to trial he had in his employment a buxom girl named Amelia Davies, who was his accuser. Amelia told a very straightforward story. She worked for the Rev. John, who was so imprudent as to fall in love with her, and informs her of the fact. As she did not exactly box his ears for his presumption, he went farther than prudence would seem to sanction; and the consequence was, that he suddenly found himself in court to answer a very serious charge. He adopted the line of defence usual in such cases; bringing witnesses to show that Diana was not Amelia's patron saint, and succeeded in showing that she was about as bad a girl as you could find. The sister of the prisoner testified to the unvarying piety of the Reverend John, and stated her conviction that Amelia was a shiftless creature, and a very unreliable and hateful thing. As Miss Amelia could not prove that she was angelic enough to make a fitting maid servant for a ministerial household, her charge was effectually weakened, and the case was finally dismissed. It is refreshing to know, however, that the chief of the magistrates in giving the decision, remarked upon the decided imprudence displayed by the Rev. John in keeping such a heartily bad character as the devoted Amelia in his service so long, and even certifying her to the bishop for confirmation.

In reading the evidence we cannot help noticing this trifling inconsistency in the Rev. John's pastoral conduct; and it seems to us sufficient to prove that the Rev. John Hughes is not exactly the man to keep a hotel for souls. The magistrate said: "In dismissing the case before us as not sufficiently proved for the stringent demands of our criminal law, we have no doubt that public feeling will be satisfied, and the purity of the Church vindicated by an inquiry of a clerical nature that will be instituted by the proper authorities." What a Dogberry!

ST. HELENA.—This island, celebrated as the prison of Napoleon Bonaparte, lies in about 15° South and 5° West, and sustains a population of nearly 4000 persons, including a regiment of British soldiers. The principal and only port where vessels can obtain anchorage, is Jamestown. Vessels on their way to and from the East Indies and China frequently stop here to replenish their water, which is brought off in "tanks," or lighters, and is the staple of the island. The native inhabitants (Yamstock) being a mixture of Chinese and African negro, are an indolent and filthy race, too lazy to work for anything beyond a living. The female portion of the population are nearly all the women of the soldiers, living in miserable hovels, four and five in a room. Provisions of all kinds are high and scarce, fresh beef and pork of an inferior quality being 30 cents a pound. Vegetables are brought from the Cape and Little Fish Bay, the island not producing enough to supply the garrison and the wants of the English residents. Potatoes are sold by weight, at the rate of 22 shillings per hundred pounds. The water is sold by the ton, and no vessel can obtain a supply until after she has anchored, for which a fee is charged by the authorities of the port.

A WORD FOR BOYS.—God puts the oak in the forest, and the pine on sand and rocks, and says to men, "There are your houses; go hew, saw, frame, build, make." God builds the trees, men build the house. God supplies the timber; men must construct the ship. God buries the iron in the heart of the earth; men must dig it, smelt it and fashion it. What is useful to the body, and still more, what is good for the mind, is to be exertions that will work men more than iron is wrought; that will shape men more than any timber is shaped. Clay and rock are given to us, not brick and square stones God gave not clothes—He gives us flax, and cotton, and sheep. If we would have coats on our backs, we must take them off our flocks, and spin and weave them. If we would have anything good or useful we must earn it.

RUSSIAN WIFE SHOW.—The wife show is now the last lingering relic of what was once a popular national custom. Here the sons and daughters of tradesmen were wont to assemble to select their partners for life. The girls would come decked out in all the valuable ornaments the family could raise, and sometimes carrying in their hands a bunch of silver teaspoons, or playing with a large silver ladle, as if it were a fan; while the young men, also appearing to the best advantage, would stroll by them, and on seeing any young lady who particularly struck their fancy, would politely inquire about her dower, from the parents who invariably accompanied the blushing damsels. The custom so far exists at the present day, that any one matrimonially disposed, may select a wife without even the trouble of advertising, to say nothing of saving the time which the more conventional customs of our land deem requisite for a courtship.

AN EASY WAY OF PRAYING.—A popular divine tells a good story as a hit at those christians who are too indolent in faith. He says that one pious gentleman composed a fervent prayer to the Almighty, wrote it out legibly, and affixed the manuscript to the bed-post. Then on cold nights he merely pointed to the document, and with the words, "O Lord, those are my sentiments!" blew out the light and nestled amid the blankets.

THINK OF IT.—At best, life is not very long. A few more smiles, a few more tears, some pleasure, much pain, sunshine and songs, clouds and darkness, hasty greetings, abrupt farewells—then our little play will close. Is it worth while to hate each other?

The Volunteer's Wife.

I knew by the light in his deep, dark eye,
When he heard the beat of the mustering drum,
That he never would fold his arms and sigh
Over the evils that were to come;
I knew that the blood of a patriot sire
Coursed through his veins like a stream of fire;
So I took his hand,
And bade him go,
But he never dreamed
That it grieved me so.

Two fair haired children he left with me,
Who lisp his name at the eventide—
The very hour when upon his knee
He used to fondle his pet and pride.
Alas! they may never again be blessed
By a father's care in the old home nest;
And he never again
May hear the tones
Or kiss the lips
Of his little ones.

I know that he has answered his country's call,
That his breast is bared at a high command;
But my heart will break, I know, if he fall
In the battle's front by a traitor's hand;
Yet I murmur not, though my tear-wet eyes
Attest the worth of the sacrifice;
'Tis a wife's free gift,
Two lives in one.
In the name of God,
And of Washington.

Perhaps, when the maple trees are red,
And the golden glories of harvest come,
I shall wake some morning to hear his tread,
And give him a warm heart's welcome home.
To kneel with him in a fervent prayer,
Thanking our God in his watchful care,
In shielding *his* heart
From the rebel's brand,
Who honored the flag
Of his cherished land.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1861.

Having heard no objections raised against my former letter to your readers, I will make hold to add a little more of a brief experience in and around the Capital of our nation.

Englishmen have sometimes labored hard to prove we are not yet a nation, but I will not now pause to dispute that point. In my former letter I alluded to the number of our army as being estimated at 512,000. This was stated as on "good authority," but on further reflection I have concluded it to be guessing, for a gentleman who would naturally know something about it, told me there was but two men in the country who knew the exact numbers.

The question is often asked why our great army around and in Washington does not at once advance and drive the rebels back to their own place. But if such will only take a ride through the region now occupied by our troops south of the Potomac, as far as the pickets extend, and then *look* beyond, into the broken country, of hills, ledges and forests, interspersed with clay pits and creeks, without a decently passable road, and remember the supplies necessary to move with the army, the question will be most forcibly answered, and the inquirers in most cases will conclude that it will be quite as well to leave the conduct of the vast enterprise to wiser heads than their own. It may appear easy to the dwellers so far away as New England, who cannot comprehend a tithe of the difficulties, to make more rapid advances, but the stern reality presents quite another view; especially so long as the rebels present an equal force, favorably located on or near two railroads running nearly parallel to our lines, with the facilities of moving their men easily and concentrating them at any given point.

But it is not my intention to write a State paper, rather to speak of men and things.—Our party were favored with an interview with President Lincoln, during which he very freely expressed his views upon some of the engrossing topics of the day. It is evident *he* will not advance until the army is fully prepared, if it should require six months longer, nor will a general advance be made faster than will be compatible with the safety of the army. He says the people have furnished three years' men; the war will be brought to a close as much sooner as possible, but does not deem it necessary to jeopardise another Manassas affair for the sake of closing it in three months.

The President and Cabinet have unbounded confidence in Gen. McClellan, and of his removal or being superceded not a thought is given, newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

There are many prominent men in the city from the West, urging the President to advance, or, as some suggest, to hold Washington as a fortified camp, keeping Beauregard quiet, and throw all the practical workings of active war into Kentucky and Missouri, where the West can take care of it; but it is evident the Government has a practical plan and policy, which if the people will permit, they will ultimately accomplish satisfactorily.

By request of the President we called upon Mrs. Lincoln, whom we found a sprightly, sociable lady, but at that time was deeply deploring the death of Gen. Baker, to whom she seemed much attached, he having often been an inmate of the family. She related some remarks he made just before departing from the Mansion the last time he was there, which indicated a premonition of the death he met. I should think Mrs. Lincoln somewhat prone to make things appear more dazzling—or brilliant, as some would say—than the President, judging from the adornments of her private parlor. Calling upon Gov. Seward, Secretary of State, we found him more affable and approachable than I had before supposed him to be; which was also true of the Assistant Secretary, as well as the Assistant Secretary of War, who were present. But I will not dwell upon individuals alone, although I cannot forbear speaking of Senator Wilson, or Gen. Wilson, as more generally called. There are few, probably, who know, or can form an idea of the vast amount of labor he is performing at the present time for our country. Here, there, everywhere, his advice and council are sought, from the President down to an humble office-seeker.—Of keen perceptibilities and sound judgment, he is a trusty adviser. He quite recently resigned his commission as Colonel of one of the Regiments he had raised. His parting speech was not completed; he "broke down," and his men as well as himself. But more important duties were assigned him, and where most needed he is sure to be found.—He has just taken his place on Gen. McClellan's Staff, and first among his duties, he will use his influence to prevent the sale of liquors by the sutlers to the soldiers, whereby many are sadly demoralized; also for the abatement of other evils. He loves the soldiers and seeks to do them good. But time will not allow me to detail all, although much of his labor is unknown to the many.

Among the *places* and scenes which I did not relate before, are a visit to Brightwood, where the 10th Mass. Regiment is encamped; which is about five miles northerly from the city. The camp is in a beautiful location and seems to be kept in the most pefect order.—We saw the drilling of the Regiment by Col. Briggs, which was remarkably good. We also visited the Mass. 7th, which is little nearer the city, also in admirable order, as well as several others on the way. We passed a Regiment of Cavalry who were drilling, and in fact the whole way was a continued encampment, on both sides of the road.

There was a large Division review by Gen. McClellan a short distance from the Capitol on Monday, which was very fine. Among the Regiments present was the one known as the "Ellsworth Avengers," composed of all picked men, of thirty years of age, and equal height. This Regiment was selected from every town in the State of New York, and from every ward in each city in the State, and dressed in the Zouave uniform. They were truly stalwart appearing men, most thoroughly drilled. Taken from some of the best families in the State, they have a *prestige* that will not permit them to turn their back to the foe. But of the camps and moving of troops with the long trains of army wagons there seemed to be no end.

We were invited to see the body of Gen. Baker, which had been embalmed and was about to be removed, going to New York and from thence to California. The body had a very life-like appearance, retaining not only the full form and features, but natural color also.

By this time the patience of the reader must be sorely tried with this somewhat rambling letter, and although the half is not told, I will close with my exit from the city of "magnificent distances and shabby splendor," as John Randolph termed it, merely saying that the Capitol is magnificent in the interior arrangements and structure, but shabby in the external appearance of the dome and the grounds around. DEW.

BLIND TOM.—God sometimes bestows very wonderful gifts on persons otherwise very ordinary. We have heard feelings of amazement expressed concerning a coarse looking person, that such exquisite tastes should inhabit such a carcass. Blind Tom, with whom the people of Baltimore have recently become acquainted, is a musical prodigy. A mere child as yet, an Ethiop and a slave, but little removed from idiocy, and blind as a bat, he yet performs marvels on the piano, showing himself the Paul Morphy of the piano keyboard. He can reproduce with great exactness, and play with admirable taste, any piece which he hears *once*, provided it is not very complicated, nor over ten or twelve pages in length. In the latter case he needs to hear the piece twice. He will sit down with any of our musical professors, and accompany him with an excellent *secondo*, in any piece, perfectly new, which he may choose to play. He will then take the professor's place, and play the *primo* just as the professor played it. What is once impressed upon his memory seems never to be forgotten. After months have elapsed he will play a piece which at the time he heard but once and played but once. After playing for a time like common white folks, he will rise from his seat, turn his back to the piano, and play in full parts and correctly with his hands behind him.

NAPOLEON'S COAT OF MAIL.—Just before Napoleon set out for Belgium (before the battle of Waterloo) he sent for the cleverest artisan of his class in Paris, and demanded of him whether he would engage to make a coat of mail to be worn under the ordinary dress, which should be absolutely bullet proof; and that, if so, he might name his own price for such a work. The man engaged to make the desired article, if allowed proper time, and he named eighteen thousand francs (seven hundred and twenty pounds sterling) as the price of it. The bargain was concluded, and in due time the work was produced, and the artisan was honored with a second audience of the Emperor. "Now," said his imperial Majesty, "put it on." The man did so. "As I am to stake my life on its efficacy, you will, I suppose, have no objection to doing the same?" and he took a brace of pistols and prepared to discharge one at the breast of the astonished artist. There was no retreating, however, and, half dead with fear, he stood the fire; and, to the infinite credit of his work, with perfect impunity. But the Emperor was not content with one trial. He fired the second pistol at the back of the artist, and afterward discharged a fowling piece at another part of him with similar effect.—"Well," said the Emperor, "you have produced a capital work, undoubtedly. What is to be the price of it?" Eighteen thousand francs were named as the agreed sum. "There is an order for them," said the Emperor; "and there is another for an equal sum, for the fright I have given you."

☞ A very learned and compassionate judge in Texas, on passing sentence on one Wm. Hutchinson, who had been convicted of murder, concluded his remarks as follows:—"The fact is, Hutchinson, that the Court did not intend to order you to be executed before next spring, but the weather is very cold; our jail, unfortunately, is in a very bad condition; much of the glass in the windows is broken; the chimneys are in such a dilapidated state that no fire can be made to render your apartments comfortable; besides, owing to a great number of prisoners, not more than one blanket can be allowed to each; to sleep sound and comfortable would be out of the question. In consideration of these circumstances, and wishing to lessen your sufferings as much as possible, the Court, in the exercise of its humanity and compassion, do hereby order you to be executed to-morrow morning, as soon after breakfast as may be convenient to the sheriff and agreeable to you."

☞ Real difficulties are the best cures of imaginary one, because God helps in the real ones, and so makes us ashamed of the others.

LETTER FROM THE 10th REGIMENT.

HEAD QUARTERS 10th REG.,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2d, 1861.

The Tenth regiment still remain in camp at Brightwood, notwithstanding the often repeated order to be ready to march at a moment's notice, with all our equipments; and from present appearances we shall remain where we are, or near Washington, the coming winter. What disposition will be made of the vast army now upon the Potomac, is a matter of conjecture by all hands, save a very few, who may know the plans of the chief. General Scott has been retired by the Army Board, and Gen. McClellan now has control of a larger army than any general ever had in this country. Is he equal to the emergency? can he carry this war to a successful termination? are questions that fill the minds of millions. So far as my observation and knowledge of the soldiers is concerned, they have unbounded confidence in him, and will fight until they conquer or die, with him to lead them. It has been stated that an effort had been made to supercede him, by some of the leading journals of New York. Whether so or not, he was yesterday proclaimed commander-in-chief of the army, by the President and Cabinet. No man can tell the amount of labor he performs and has performed within the last three months. Systematizing, planning and arranging the army, bringing them into order and disciplining them. Early and late he is found at his post, reviewing a regiment here, a brigade there, riding with the speed of the wind, visiting encampments when he is least expected, encouraging the soldiers by his word and his presence.

Perhaps no contest or war was ever waged requiring more skill, prudence and caution, than this. The parties in this war are parts and parcels of the same family. The Southern part of the family have so long had the ruling of the house, and know so well the weak points of the North, and while having the role, managed to dispose of almost the whole of the means of the North for quick and active service, thereby gaining time to complete all their works of defence, that a terrible struggle in which the whole of this family of States have, and will be obliged to take part; and fearful is the contemplation, as to the result, in the loss of so many valuable lives, to their homes and their country. The time they have gained has been used most industriously in building their fortifications and strengthening their defences, so that the utmost skill of our young commander will be required to regain what has been lost, and save a terrible slaughter of his men. The South has shrewd, skillful generals, strong natural defences, and is acquainted with every foot of its territory, and aside from all this, spies and sympathizers in our midst, are continually advising them of every movement of the Northern army and their intentions. All these things must be overcome, or this once proud and happy republic is gone forever. Do you, readers of the Journal, realize the magnitude of this war, and its consequences in case of a failure on the part of the Union army? Are you willing to sacrifice the form of Government bequeathed to us by our fathers, to give up the sacred compact, and the blessings of our free institutions, for one prescribed by the self-constituted Southern oligarchy? I cannot believe it. Are you, men of Palmer, doing what you can to carry on this war to a successful termination? What has become of that company of "Home Guards" formed, or nearly so, during the last spring and summer, and that company of "Wide Awakes," some of whom were ready to shoulder their muskets when no foe was near? Have you all enlisted and gone to the battlefield? Have you left the plow in the field, the store and the workshop, to defend the glorious old Star Spangled Banner? What sacrifices have you made in your business and the pleasures of those comfortable homes to defend the right? The time may be near when "drafting" will be resorted to, to bring the dilatory ones into the service of the Government. The enemy are strongly entrenched at Manassas, and with their 100,000 men, they can successfully defend themselves against three times their number, and having successfully closed the Potomac by strong batteries, a large force will be required to open it again, and keep it open. Washington must be defended, as this is the van of our operations, and millions of dollars' worth of stores are here, and must necessarily be, to supply this great army, and will require from 50,000 to 75,000 soldiers to man the fortifications and protect the city. The lower Potomac requires thousands to prevent the enemy from crossing in large bodies there. The upper Potomac is also to be defended, as the river can be easily forded at low water. Baltimore, secession to the heart's core, if she dared to be, and only kept in subjection by a large body of soldiers. And further, if this war should continue for some years, in all probability England would come in to assist the South, as she would want her cotton, and would have it if possible.

The nation is passing through a fearful ordeal, "being tried as by fire." Reverses meet us, and Massachusetts mourns the loss of noble sons in the fearful slaughter at Ball's Bluff, yet may she feel proud that no coward was among their number, but shoulder to shoulder they marched to the unequal contest and charged valiantly against fearful odds, unsupported, and with inferior arms. They were driven back, and with no way of escape, many were drowned in the deep waters of the Potomac. An unmitigated military blunder—a mere Tyro in the art of war should have made preparations for retreat, and if necessary could have availed themselves of it. The best interests of the army require that the responsibility rest where it belongs, and God grant that in this campaign we may have no more Big Bethels, Bull Runs or Ball's Bluff affairs. H.

☞ "Is there much water in the cistern, Biddy?" inquired a gentleman of his Irish girl, as she came up from the kitchen. "It is full at the bottom, sir, but there's none at all on the top," was the reply.

☞ A fellow charged in an indictment with stealing a hoe, was upon trial, discharged—it being proved that the article taken was an axe. The matter was a regular ho-ax!

A REMARKABLE PREMONITION.

STORY OF AN ENGINEER.

I was running a night express train, and had a train of ten cars—eight passenger and two baggage cars—and all well loaded. I was behind time, and was very anxious to make a certain point; thus I was using every exertion, and putting the engine to the utmost speed of which she was capable. It was on a section of the road usually considered the best running ground on the line, and I was endeavoring to make the most of it, when a conviction struck me that I must stop.

A something seemed to tell me that to go ahead was dangerous, and that I must stop if I would save life. I looked back at my train, and it was all right. I strained my eyes and peered into the darkness, and could see no signal of danger, nor anything betokening danger, and there I could see five miles in the day-time. I listened to the working of my engine, I tried the water, looked at the gauge, and all was right. I tried to laugh myself out of what I then considered a childish fear, but, like Banquo's ghost, it would not go down at my bidding, but grew stronger in its hold upon me.

I thought of the ridicule I would have heaped upon me if I did stop, but it was of no avail. The conviction—for by this time it had ripened into a conviction—that I must stop, grew still stronger, and I shut off and blew the whistle for breakers accordingly. I came to a dead halt, got off, and went ahead a little way, without saying anything to anybody what the matter was. I had a lamp in my hand, and had gone about sixty feet, when I saw what convinced me that premonitions are possible. I dropped my lantern from my nerveless grasp, and sat down on the track, utterly unable to stand; for there was a switch, the thought of which had never entered my mind, as it had never been used since I had been on the road, and was known to be spiked, but was open, to lead me off the track. The switch led into a stone quarry, whence stone for bridge purposes had been quarried, and the switch left there in case stone should be needed at any time, but was always locked, and the switch-rail spiked.—Yet here it was, quite open, and had I not obeyed my premonition—warning—call it what you will—I should have run into it, and, at the end of the track, only about ten rods long, my heavy engine and train, moving at the rate of thirty miles an hour, would have come in collision with a solid wall of rock, eighteen feet high. The consequences, had I done so, can neither be imagined nor described; but they could, by no possibility, have been otherwise than fatally horrid.—This is my experience in getting warning from a source that I know not, and cannot divine. It is a mystery to me, a mystery for which I am very thankful, however, although I dare not attempt to explain it, or whence it came.

SIGNALING THE LOST AT SEA—A TOUCHING STORY.—Among the well-known characters of the city of Cleveland, is an old, gray-haired, weather-beaten man, dressed as a fisherman, who will stand for hours on the dock, looking vacantly toward the lake, and at times making water signals with the fragment of a broom, a piece of paper, or anything he happens to have in his hand. This conduct greatly mystified the beholders, many of whom laughed and jeered at him, until the story of his misfortunes became known. A sailor recognized the old man as one he had known, and recently explained the causes of his present insanity. The unfortunate man, it seems, was formerly a fisherman on Lake Michigan, and had reared all his children, four stalwart sons, to the same perilous calling. Four years ago this fall, a terrific storm swept the lake; and the sons, who were out together in their boat at the time, were lost. The father was on shore, and perceiving the appearance of the tempest, by certain signals in the air, climbed to a high rock, and signalled his boys to hasten to land immediately. They saw and understood the signals, and hurried toward the harbor; but when within a few hundred feet of the shore the storm came down upon them with resistless fury, and the frantic father saw his sons, the hope and stay of his declining years, perish in his very sight!

Since then the poor old man has been a harmless maniac, with but one thought—that his boys are on the lake, and that he must signal them to hurry home before the storm. At all times he hovers around the docks, making his signals to the dead with touching earnestness of look; but when a storm tosses the waves into phosphorescent froth, that look deepens into a terrible stare of horror, and he stalks along the docks through all the rain, making his signals and calling the names of his boys to the wind. Poor desolate old man! his exposure is beginning to tell upon his hardy frame, and he will probably be found lying dead upon the lake shore some morning, with his signals in his hand.

ROMANCE OF A FOUNDLING.—Twenty-seven years ago, an aristocratic English couple, traveling in Germany found it convenient to surreptitiously leave an infant of theirs on the steps of the Foundling Hospital at Brussels—having previously caused a particular flower to be tattooed on its arm, that it might be identified at the proper time. The manager of the hospital gave it into the keeping of a young country woman, by whom it was brought up to womanhood. The foundling then went into service as a cook, and remained a servant for sometime. And now comes the proving denouement of her story. A few weeks ago, a wealthy English gentleman applied at the Brussels Hospital for information of the foundling, who turns out to be a great heiress at last. A search for her was instituted, and she was found in one of the vilest haunts of crime in Brussels, the companion of knaves and felons!

☞ The last case of indolence is related of a man named John Hole, who was so lazy, that in writing his name, he simply used the letter J., and then punched a hole through the paper.

☞ "Mr. Jenkins, I think you said that there are 'symptoms of amelioration' in the flour market?" Pray, sir, do you mean to say that meal will be substituted for flour?"

☞ If an author would compose a sensible book, he should be himself composed.

ROUND SHOT.

The late rash and incompetent commanders of our army—"Newspaper leaders" "General sentiment."

A great cry but no "Wool"—the attempt to give the old Trojan an active field command.

How much of the improved art of war in "nut shells" should we have with some of our war-criticising editors as "Colonels."

A boomerang movement—The Union forces only run back at Bull Run for a fairer start to Richmond.

Scott's Waverly was an excellent work, but Waverely Scott was a *novel* sequel that will not see a second edition.

Congressmen like, some of the honorable *beau-monde* civilians at Bull's Run undertook the feat of marching on to Richmond, but showed by their two-forty retrograde movements that Washington's gluttonish contractors crowd was their Rich-*monde*.

The appointment of Astronomer Mitchell to a Brigadiership was the result of a laudable desire to make the rebels "see stars."

"When the Lyon is dead the asses bray"—Secession rejoicing at the fall of a federal general.

It has been prophesied that the Bull Run defeat would surely let loose the "dogs of war;" but judging from the numerous newspaper attacks of late upon everybody holding a command in the army, it is the "barking dugs," only, that have been set free.

Shakespeare speaks of war's "grim visaged" and "wrinkled front." One thing is certain, the present war has given countenance to many a new wrinkle" in the art of slaying. Rebellious Baltimore sent some of its "Blood Tubs" to join the Jeff Davis army; no doubt ere this they have had their "fill" of war's crimson tide, and would like a "discharge."

THINGS THAT ARE FOOLISH.

A great many foolish things are said and done in the world, among which an unknown writer classes the following:

For a young man to think he does himself credit by hanging around stores and taverns, smoking bad cigars and paying for whiskey and oysters, in order to be called "liberal" by a set of youths as soft in the brain as himself.

For a lady to be annoyed because gentlemen do not always give the best half of the street and the nicest seat in the public assembly. She should not forget that these conventional courtesies are not her right any farther than they choose to concede them.

For an unfledged clerk to think that he must buy extravagant gloves and cravats for every festival occasion, because Jones, whose father is worth thirty thousand dollars, does so. The best way of proving his manhood would be to leave such things entirely alone.

For a girl to stay away from a party because she has worn all of her dresses, and can't have a new one. Isn't it something akin to self-conceit to imagine that people have nothing to do but to think about her dresses.

For a man to be extra fastidious about colognes, diamond finger-rings, and scented pocket handkerchiefs, and then set society at defiance with his cigar-case and tobacco-box.

For a girl to think that she is establishing her character as a young lady of fashion by allowing her mother to toil through all the drudgery of the house, and then investing her money in gaudy brooches and artificial flowers.

For a man to suppose himself a gentleman because he touches his hat to a party of splendidly dressed young ladies, while he scorns to lend a helping hand to the woman who is struggling across the street.

For a simple working girl to buy imitation jewelry, because her wealthy neighbor spends a small fortune in the real.

For an elderly young lady to think she renews her bloom by dressing in the style of sixteen, with pink roses in her bonnet and carmine roses on her cheeks.

BEATIFUL GIRLS.—Dr. Beeswax in his "Essay on Woman," remarks with some truth, that "beauties generally die old maids." "They set such value on themselves," he says, "that they don't find a purchaser until the market is closed. Out of a dozen beauties who came out within the last sixteen years, eleven are still single. They spend their days in working green dogs on yellow wool, while their evenings are devoted to low spirits and French novels."

☞ A sick man, slightly convalescing, lately in conversation with a pious friend, congratulating him on his recovery, and asking who his physician was, replied:

"Dr. —— brought me through."

"No, no," said his friend." God brought you out of your illness, not your doctor."

"Well," replied he, "maybe he did, but I am certain the doctor will charge me for it."

WHEN?—Tacitus says: "In the early ages man lived a life of innocene and simplicity." Upon this a critic remarks: "When was this period of innocence? The first woman went astray. The very first man born into the world killed the second. When did the time of simplicity begin?"

HUMAN FLOWERS.—Of little human flowers, death gathers many. He places them upon his bosom, and he is transformed into something less terrific than before. We learn to gaze, and shudder not, for he carries in his arms the sweet blossom of earthly hopes.

WOMAN MUST LOVE.—Disguise or shun the fact as we will, woman must love with all her soul, or she ceases to be a woman. She may love an idea, or a cold-hearted, selfish man, or one who gives the deep, passionate love of a warm heart in return; or she may love a child, or a lap-dog, or a bird, or some goldfishes; any or all of these she may love, but love she must.

☞ The soldier's great risk is that of becoming extinguished before he can become distinguished.

☞ O Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name.—*Madame Roland.*

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, NOV. 16, 1861.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

We begin to see clear sky through the darkness which has shrouded the nation for the past six months. The naval fleet to South Carolina has more than realized our expectations, and a victory in Kentucky, by which 2000 rebels were captured, gives a brighter look to things in that quarter.

MISSOURI.

An expedition from Cairo, numbering 3500 men, made an attack upon a rebel camp at Belmont, Mo., on Thursday, last week. They took the enemy's camp, which was burnt, and spiked all their guns, but in returning to their boats on the river, they were cut off by a reenforcement of rebels, and had to fight their way through. Our loss was 300, and the enemy's must have been greater. We secured 200 prisoners by the operation. It is reported that Gen. Ogilvie has met Jeff. Thompson, killing 300 and losing 50.

The main body of Price's army is reported to have been forty-five miles south of Springfield, Mo., on the 6th inst.; the strength of his force was believed to be 25,000. Price's position is said to be a good one on Crane Creek. McCulloch is stated to be at Flat Creek with 7,000 or 8,000 men.

The slaves are giving the rebels in Missouri much trouble by running away, and it is stated that Gen. Hunter permits the masters to search for them in his camp.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

On Sunday night a body of rebel cavalry, 800 in number, attacked 250 Union troops at Guyandotte, Va., on the Ohio river, 36 miles below Gallipolis, 228 miles below Wheeling, and 360 west by north of Richmond. Out of the 150 Union troops spoken of, one dispatch says that only 50 escaped; another says that 8 were killed and some missing. The rebels in the town, women as well as men, fired upon our soldiers from the windows of their houses. Reenforcements were at once sent from Gallipolis to Guyandotte; they fired the town and reduced most of it to ashes; the rebels had fled an hour before. Guyandotte is an important point for steamboat debarkation. It appears that the inhabitants of the accursed town entered into a conspiracy with the rebels outside to destroy the 250 or 300 Union troops there placed. Accordingly they proffered to our men kindly hospitalities, and invited them on a certain night to their houses. Having them thus at their tables, they hung out signals to the rebel cavalry, marking every house where were any Union soldiers. The rebels rushed into the town, entered the houses, and massacred their victims in cold blood, the treacherous entertainers—men, women, and, incredible as it seems, children even—aiding in the carnage.

SUCCESS IN KENTUCKY.

The rebels have been attacked at Pikeville by the National troops under Gen. Nelson, and utterly routed, losing four hundred slain, and a great number of prisoners, the report being that 2000 of the latter were taken. Pikeville, where the battle occurred, is the capital of Pike county, Ky., about 20 miles southeast of Prestonburg, and 100 miles in a northerly direction from Cumberland Gap. It is situated on the west fork of the Big Sandy River.

TENNESSEE.

We have excellent news from Eastern Tennessee. The Union men there have risen, burned railroad bridges on the East Tennessee road, cut down telegraph wires, and in various effective ways contributed to the ruin of the rebel cause. The greatest rage and almost despair has possession of the traitors at these evidences of the feeling they had hoped they had forever suppressed.

ON THE POTOMAC, AND NEAR WASHINGTON.

On Thursday last week, the United States gunboat Rescue went up the Rappahannock as far as Urbanna Creek, off the mouth of which she captured and burned a rebel schooner. She was fired on by a battery from the shore. The fire was returned, and the rebels shelled out. The Rescue then threw shells at every spot where there were signs of an enemy, with marked effect, and it was hoped that the rebels would be effectually damaged.

A reconnoissance in force of 16,000 men was made on Tuesday from Alexandria to the Occoquan River. Gen. Heintzelman's whole division moved in two columns; one took the telegraph road and the other a road to the right of it. At night Gen. Heintzelman returned and reported that they had seen no rebels this side of the river; A squad of Lincoln cavalry, going in advance of the column, was fired on by a concealed body, and five or six were wounded. Capt. Todd is said to be missing.

THE NEXT CLERK OF THE HOUSE.—Wm. Stowe, the long-time clerk of the House, will not be a candidate for reelection this year. There are several aspirants for the office, among whom are John C. Wyman of Boston, and William C. Crafts of Roxbury. We learn also that William S. Robinson of Malden will be a candidate. He is certainly a competent man, and has had experience as Mr. Stowe's assistant, besides he has been a reporter in the legislature for a long time and understands the rules and orders, with all the machinery of legislation, about as well as any man we know of. The representatives up this way will give him their support.

AN ARMY THIEF.—Advices received in Washington from St. Louis, state that Major Finney, who left Springfield with Gen. Fremont, brought away the army chest, containing about $300,000, having failed to pay the troops. The money has been secured, and the Major arrested and returned to Springfield under a strong guard.

AMERICAN WAR STEAMERS FOR ITALY.—Wm. H. Webb of New York has obtained a contract for building two iron clad screw frigates for the Italian Government, in spite of great opposition on the part of English contractors who wanted the job. It will require two years and a half to build them.

The Great Naval Expedition!--Its Complete Success!--Capture of Beaufort, S. C.!--Great Consternation among the Rebels.

The steamer Bienville, one of the great fleet which sailed southward nearly three weeks ago, returned to New York Wednesday evening, bringing intelligence of the complete success of the expedition.

The fleet encountered the recent gale off the Cape of Hatteras, which entirely dispersed it.

The Union and Osceola went ashore and were lost. The Governor foundered at sea, but the Isaac T. Smith succeeded in saving all her crew, with the exception of eight or nine marines.

The fleet arrived at Port Royal on Monday, the 4th inst. Tuesday the smaller gunboats rounded into the channel under a fire from the Forts which did no damage. On Wednesday the weather prevented active operations, but on Thursday morning, 6th inst., the men-of-war and the gunboats advanced to the attack. The action commenced at 10 A. M., and was hotly carried on on both sides and lasted about four hours. At the end of which time the rebels were compelled by the shower of shells to abandon their works and beat a hasty retreat. Our loss was eight men and one officer. The chief engineer of the Mohican was killed, and about 20 wounded. The rebel loss is not known. Fifty-two bodies were found by our men and buried. All their wounded except two were carried off.

Two forts were capturrd—Fort Walker on Hilton's Head, mounting 23 guns, and Fort Beauregard, on Bay Point, mounting 19 guns.

The forts were both new and splendid earthworks of great strength, constructed in the highest style of military science, and pronounced by our engineers as impregnable against any assault by land forces. The final retreat of the rebels was a perfect route. They left everything—arms and equipments of all kinds, even to the officers' swords and commissions, all the letters, both public and private, order books and documents of all kinds, were left in their flight, and fell into our hands, affording our officers much valuable informatinn. Among the papers was a telegraph from Jeff Davis to the commander of the post, informing him of the sailing of the fleet, and that he knew their destination to be Port Royal. The whole surrounding country was seized with a perfect panic.

The day after the fight the Seneca and two other gunboats, under the command of Lieut. Ammen, proceeded up to Beaufort, and found but one white man in the town, and he was drunk. All the plantations up the river seemed to be deserted, except by the negroes, who were seen in great numbers, and who, as the boats passed, came down to the shore with bundles in their hands, as if expecting to be taken off. They seized all the letters in the post office at Beaufort. After the capture of the forts, the whole army, about 15,000 men, were safely landed and established on shore. The forts were but little injured, but the rebels could not stand the explosion of our big shells.

The force of the enemy, as ascertained from their papers, was from 3000 to 4000 men, under General Drayton, of South Carolina. Our victory is complete, the rebels leaving everything but their lives, which they saved by running.

One of our officers found an elegant cavalry sword with a solid silver handle. Swords, pistols, &c., were scattered about in every direction, and in any quantity. But four prisoners were found, and two of them were wounded. The Wabash led, the Bienville, flanking the movement, which was in the form of a circle, first delivering broadsides into Fort Beauregard on the North-West, and, as the fleet came round, raking Fort Walker on the South-West. Both forts responded vigorously. The Pawnee and Mohican for the time being, having run aground, were considerably damaged. The bombardment lasted between four and five hours, when the rebel flag on Fort Walker came down. The rebel loss is supposed to be 200. General Drayton commanded at Fort Walker, and Col. Elliot at Ft. Beauregard. The rebels retired across Skull Creek, to a village 25 miles in the interior, where it is supposed they intend to make a stand. The negroes had already began to pillage and destroy Beaufort. The white population had fled to Charleston by small steamers, by an inside route. Gen. Sherman has hundreds, perhaps thousands, of negro laborers. Not a single shell sent by the rebels burst in a ship. The Wabash was struck several times, as was most of the fleet, but every ship was in fighting condition when the rebels took to their heels.

At Charleston next day 13 minute guns were fired, indicative of burial of a Brigadier General. There was a panic at Savannah, and it is believed its capture would be easy. It is understood that Gen. Sherman will improve the defences of his position before making any forward movement. In the forts there was a large supply of ammunition and stores of the best description.

Two brass cannon captured in the forts, were sent to Washington as trophies.

CROPS AT THE WEST.—The crops of the West, the closing of the Mississippi, and the European demand, are enriching all engaged upon the lakes in transportation. The freight on wheat from Chicago to Buffalo, twenty-four cents per bushel, is as high as the ocean freight from New York to Liverpool, and many vessels upon the lakes must nearly or quite clear themselves from August 1 to December, and an impetus be given to ship building in the winter.

THE REBEL MINISTERS.—The rebel "Ministers" to France and England, Slidell and Mason, have gone to Europe, via the Havana.—The accounts are that they were well received by the Captain-General of Cuba, the British Consul, and everybody else, save a few sulky Yankees, who are too stupid to see the blaze of glory that surrounds secessionism, and in which blaze the "Ministers" must necessarily walk.

☞ A dispatch to the Philadelphia Press states that Gen. McClellan has, through means not made public, informed himself very minutely of the movements of the enemy, the number and strength of their batteries at and in the vicinity of Manassas Junction, the number of guns they have mounted, and the strength of their army. He is guided in his operations by a full knowledge of all their important movements.

COL. LEE, of the Massachusetts 20th, taken prisoner at Ball's Bluff, is very comfortably situated in Richmond, being permitted his liberty on parole. The Colonel was a classmate of Jeff Davis at West Point.

☞ It is a striking fact that the Mormons have been striking money. Their political impudence takes the form of mint sauce.

SHORT.—Gen. McClellan says the war is to be a short one. Then he must make short work of it.

Thanksgiving.

The Governor has appointed next Thursday a day of public Thanksgiving. He has gone out of the established rule of holding our annual Thanksgiving on the last Thursday in November, giving as a reason that the 21st of November is the anniversary of the day on which the Pilgrims united themselves in a solemn compact of government, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and praise. This reason will hardly atone for the disappointment this departure from a sacred custom has caused. For more than thirty years, with one exception, during the administration of Gov. Morton, Thanksgiving has occurred on the last Thursday of November, and nearly all the States have one after another fallen into our practice, till the observance of the same day had nearly become national. But we are not sure that the Governor has hit upon the anniversary of the Pilgrim compact after all. The Pilgrim covenant was on the 21st of November, Old Style, which would be eleven days earlier than the 21st of November, New Style, and would bring the anniversary into the first of the month. The appropriateness of the change will hardly be appreciated by our people, who have observed the last Thursday in the month so long as a day of Thanksgiving, that it has become sacredly dear to them.—Massachusetts' sons knew when to come home to the annual family gathering, if they had not read the Governor's proclamation, and they came the last Thursday in the month, knowing that the chicken pie, roast turkey and plum pudding would be ready as sure as the day arrived. The break this year may create confusion with those widely separated from home, but next year we hope to fall into line again, and go on in the good old way of eating our annual feast till the millenium dawns upon us.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.—A letter from a soldier who was in the fight at Ball's Bluff, describes the retreat of our soldiers across the river as follows:

"We got down the bluff to the water's edge. Of the two boats that brought us over, one was departing laden with wounded, one returning, also full of men. But as they neared either shore, the eagerness of the occupants embarrassed the men who were in charge, the frail craft oscillated to and fro, then half full of water, and almost at the same time they both swamped. Seeing no chance of escape, the men plunged by dozens into the river, some naked, some with all their clothes on. Our second Lieutenant and some eight or ten of the company had collected together on the shore. Our first Lieutenant joined, and both prepared to swim across. This was the last seen of them. Many were drowned. As you stood and watched them swimming across, you would see here and there one throw up his hands and utter a cry, then slowly disappear, then rise again with outstretched hands, then sink again and rise no more."

SAD MORTALITY.—The family of Isaac G. and Susan A. Williamson, of Wiscasset, Me., lost, in the short space of six days, their entire family of five children. At one time, says the Bath Times, four of the five lay dead in the house awaiting burial. The eldest was nine years and nine months old, and the youngest about seven months.

MORE CHEATING.—Within a day or two information has been received from Washington to the effect that there has been more cheating in blankets bought for the army. It seems that more or less of the articles recently purchased in Europe for the U. S. troops, and supposed to be made of wool, turn out to be a composition of shoddy and similar materials.

DEATH FROM A SMALL CAUSE.—Horace C. Ticknor, for many years the landlord of the hotel at Van Deusenville, Mass., died on Friday night, at the age of 70. His illness was occasioned by a small sliver getting under one of the finger nails of his right hand, from the effects of which his entire side was paralyzed.

PATRIOTIC LIBERALITY.—The citizens of Webster, at their town meeting last week, appropriated $2000 for the benefit of families of volunteers; also a sufficient amount from the "war fund" to furnish each member of the Slater Guards with an additional blanket and mittens.

A LIFE SENTENCE FOR RAPE.—William Kimball of Bradford, convicted of rape, has been sentenced by Judge Morton (now holding the criminal term of the Superior Court for Middlesex county) to imprisonment in the State Prison during the remainder of his natural life. Kimball feigns insanity.

DANGEROUS CITIZENS.—Four individuals, three saddlers and an oysterman, were recently sentenced to six months in the workhouse, at New Orleans, by the Mayor, because they were "politically if not morally dangerous and suspicious."

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A young lady named Hughes was instantly killed, and her brother and sister fatally injured, on Monday, in Philadelphia, by being thrown from a carriage directly in front of a locomotive, which run over them.

HEROIC.—Capt. Putnam, of Co. H., Mass. 20th, who lost his right arm at the Ball's Bluff fight, will retain his commission, being determined to fight until the rebels take his left arm. He is coming home to recruit men for his company.

GOOD PAY.—The pay of Governor Morgan, of New York, amounts to $13,000, six thousand salary as Governor, and $7000 as Major-General of the militia of the State.

SENDING THEM SOUTH.—There is information from the rebel sources that 30,000 troops have been sent from North Carolina and Virginia to repel the landing of Federal troops at Beaufort, S. C.

A SPLENDID SIGHT.—Venus, the most brilliant planet of the night, may now be seen early every evening in the southwest. It will be the evening star for the rest of the year, but will not long appear as brilliant as now.

COL. DEVENS RETURNED.—Col. Devens, of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, arrived at Worcester, on Friday, to remain a week, on business connected with that gallant regiment.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11th, 1861.

Last Sunday evening I heard Rev. Dr. Bellows of All Souls Church, or as it is more frequently called, from the fantastic manner in which its exterior is decorated with red and white stripes, the Church of the Holy Zebra. Dr. Bellows is thought by many to be the most finished pulpit orator in the city, yet his congregation is not large. Especially in the evening one has his choice of seats, and the sexton very blandly said to us, "Go right forward and take any seat you please." It is the very reverse of this at E. H. Chapin's evening service. The house is always crowded, and if a stranger gets a good seat he may think himself exceedingly fortunate. If power to attract a crowd and hold its undivided attention be the test of oratory, Chapin is the greater orator. Dr. Bellows is eloquent, studied and classic, but with little animation in delivery, and a somewhat unpleasant voice. Chapin, with less elegance and elaborateness, is animated, brilliant and effective. His voice is rich and powerful, although sometimes in his powerful climaxes he gets beyond its compass. They are both Broad Church men, but Dr. Bellows the most distinctively so.

Perhaps Mr. Beecher ought to be mentioned in connection, but every body knows him through his published sermons, and almost everybody has heard him either in the pulpit or on the platform. His church is always crowded, and he always interests, yet as one does not care to live upon sweetmeats, so I thought he would not *always* wish to hear Beecher. A stranger here does well to wear his best suit to church. A fine coat and kid gloves will carry a man much farther up the aisle than a cheap coat and bare hands. Some sextons have telescopic powers of vision in looking for good seats when they suspect a man of belonging to the "upper ten."

Everybody finds fault with the removal of Fremont, and this to me is the strangest evidence that he has not been removed without good cause, for certainly the administration would not have dared thus to defy and outrage public opinion without the strongest reasons. The Times' Chicago correspondent says "the end is not yet." Whether this implies the threat of a partisan quarrel I know not, if it does we are ruined. If favorite generals are to be sustained in opposition to the administration, we are lost, and it behooves every man to see how he may save himself from the general wreck.

From letter writers at Springfield, Mo., we hear that Fremont left that place Monday morning with his usual display of pomp and circumstance. First an Indian "body guard," then a white "body guard," and then another Indian "body guard," with an especial train of aids-de-camp for his little son, who rode behind his father, and a long train of wagons. He took care to pay off the crowd of illegally appointed officers with which he had surrounded himself, and carried away with him all the papers which could throw light on his affairs, and with them the military chest containing $300,000 belonging to the army. One report says the military chest has been returned and Paymaster Finney, who was in charge of it, arrested. An incipient mutiny was nipped in the bud by the decisive action of Gen. Siegel. These accounts are probably exagerated, but there are indications of a revolution in public opinion in regard to Gen. Fremont. I believe *history* will justify his removal. It is rumored that he will be in this city in a few days.

Gen. Scott left for Europe very quietly on Saturday. He has been stopping at the Brevoort House, only a few rods from where I write, but it was impossible to get a glimpse of him. On account of his feeble health, only his personal friends and a few official personages were admitted to his room. Rev. Dr. Prentiss made a touching allusion to him in his morning prayer, yesterday. He prayed God to command the winds and waves to bear him *gently* over the deep, and to permit him to return ere long, to find the country he had served so many years peaceful, united and happy.

It may not be a very remarkable, but it is a somewhat interesting circumstance, that a few hours after the General sailed, a Sunday School visitor discovered in the keeper of an obscure variety shop on Fourth street, the widow of Judge Baldwin of New Orleans. She formerly moved in the first circles, was well aquainted with Gen. Scott and all the magnates of Washington, and would doubtless have been one of the favored few admitted to his presence, did she but occupy her former position. She is of creole extraction, and very intelligent and accomplished; but driven by reverses of fortune to this humble mode of life.

The remains of Col. Baker lay in state at the City Hall, yesterday. The crowd outside was so great and noisy, and the whole scene so inconsistent with my ideas of respect for the Sabbath, and for the dead, that I did not attempt to force my way in.

The election last week resulted in the choice of "Runaway Jimmy" to the office of sheriff, and is considered a Wond triumph. The Herald congratulated Mr. Wood on two triomphs that day, one at the polls and one in the presentation to him of a fine boy by Mrs. Wood. I have not learned whether the Mayor managed to secure a vote from the newly arrived citizen. The election for mayor occurs in about three weeks, and the Times thinks there is not virtue enough in the city to prevent the re-election of the present incumbent, and Fernando is likely to have another year's lease of power.

Among the many pictures for which this war has furnished the materials, there is one at 650 Broadway, of the charge of the Blackhorse Cavalry upon the Zouaves. The artist has chosen the instant just preceeding the fatal shock. The cavalry are within pistol shot, coming down with unbroken ranks, at a thundering gallop, with sabre and revolver in either hand. Already they begin to discharge their revolvers, and in a moment they will be hurled upon that dense line of bayonets. The Zouaves without regard to order, many of them bareheaded, none of them with more clothing than their trousers and red flannel shirts, and some without their shirts, displaying the brawn and muscle of a Hercules, are crowded together, each pressing to the front and endeavoring to bring his bayonet into position, while on their faces are pictured in a fearful manner rage, defiance and revenge. They seem like tigers crouching for their prey and eager for the spring. The object of the artist is evidently to show us the Zouaves in their peculiar character as men of terrible passions and bloodthirsty valor, as human tigers, and he has done it well.

We are quite jubilant over the news from the fleet. All has gone well so far, and we have good reason to believe that ere this,

"The rocket's red glare, and bombs bursting in air,"

have aroused the inhabitants of Charleston from their dream of security. It would be glorious news to learn that the stars and stripes were flying over that accursed city, the source of all our troubles. We wait impatiently for further news.

While we have been congratulating ourselves on the fine weather, report says this is the very cause of McClellan's delay to advance. He is waiting it is said for the frost to strip the trees of their dense foliage and unmask the batteries hidden in the thick forests with which the country is covered. It seems hardly probable, but I will wish at a venture that they may have three or four hard frosts very soon.

L. L. M.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

DR. J. M. COMMINS, recently of Chicago, but a Massachusetts man, is about establishing himself in his profession in this place.

PALMER BOY ON BOARD.—Jerome Colburn, of this village, is a marine on board the Wabash, which figured prominently in the bombardment of the forts at Port Royal.

HIGH SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The scholars of the Palmer High School will give a public exhibition at the Town House next Tuesday evening. The school closed on Thursday last.

BELCHERTOWN.—The ladies of Belchertown have just forwarded a box of articles valued at $250 to the soldiers of the 10th Massachusetts regiment. It contained about everything in the way of warm covering for the soldiers, with the addition of hospital supplies in large quantity.

SCHOOLS.—The winter schools in this town will commence on the 1st Monday in Dec.—The examination of school teachers will take place on Saturday, the 30th inst., in the Town House at 9½ o'clock, a. m. All teachers who were present at the examination last spring are invited to be present.

PUTTING THINGS IN ORDER.—The Amherst, Belchertown and Palmer railroad has been undergoing thorough repairs for a month past.—Between this village and Three Rivers the road has been straightened, and every mile the entire distance has been put in order under the eye of Superintendent Dixey.

ARMY SUPPLIES.—Those benevolent ladies of Palmer that are engaged in preparing comforts for the federal army, with reference to the approaching winter, are requested to bring in the results of their labors between this and the first of December next. The house of Capt. Alonzo N. Dewey is designated as the place of deposit.

THE civil action which has been considerably talked of lately, of Rev. S. Piper vs. the Methodist church of Ware, for balance of salary, was tried on Tuesday, and resulted in judgment for defendants, and there the subject rests for the present. S. T. Spalding Esq. of Northampton for plaintiff, P. E. Aldrich Esq. of Worcester for defendants.

EXECUTIVE VISIT.—The Governor's Council visited the State Almshouse on Wednesday, making a pretty thorough inspection of the premises. The Governor was called away to Washington and could not be present. Hon. John Morrissey, sergeant-at-arms, accompanied them. They expressed themselves well pleased with what they saw in the various departments of the institution.

THE Concert of Prof. Gibson at the Baptist church last Tuesday evening was well attended, and equalled the high expectations which concert goers had formed of it. His performances upon the violin never had an equal here. Miss Lucy Davis of Three Rivers accompanied him on the piano, and sang several songs with charming effect. Her execution of the "bird song" would compare favorably with what we have heard upon the stage in more pretending places.

THOMAS LODGE.—At the annual meeting of Thomas Lodge of F. and A. M., the following officers were chosen for the year ensuing: W. Master, S. G. Shaw; S. Warden, Geo. Robinson; Jr. W., D. D. Moody; Treasurer, A. N. Dewey; Sect., E. N. Montague; Senior Deacon, M. Fox; Jr. D., F. J. Wassom; Marshall, E. B. Shaw; Chaplain, A. O. Hamilton; S. Steward, John Thayer; Jr. S., W. W. Griffeth; Tyler, L. A. Nelson.

WARE POLICE.—Felix Weld and his wife were arrested last Friday for larceny of flannel, woolen yarn, and other articles of Geo. H. Gilbert & Co. Weld was ordered to recognize for trial at the Superior Court, and his wife was fined five dollars and costs, which she paid.

Timothy Colonine, who says he belongs to Westfield, was arrested for larceny of a pair of pants and silk handkerchief, the property of Henry Bradley. The charges were proved and he was ordered to pay a fine, but not having wherewith, he was sent to the boarding school at Northampton, of which Sheriff Langley is the master.

John Nieclenthal complained that Mrs. Speckle assaulted his wife, whereby she was considerably injured, and as Joseph Vogle saw the whole transaction, the proof was evident. Ordered to pay a fine and costs, which, after balancing in her mind the cheaper plan—that or the House of Correction—she concluded to pay, and was discharged.

MILITARY.—The company which had been forming in Ware, was ordered into camp at Pittsfield on Thursday last. Preparations were speedily made and they left town Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, for West Brookfield depot. At 8 o'clock a large number of citizens assembled at the town hall, when a brief but appropriate address was made to the soldiers by Rev. Mr. Perkins, to which a response was made by Capt. S. W. B. Hopkins, in behalf of the company. Then came the parting scenes; husbands and wives, mothers and sons, sisters and brothers; and there were many moist eyes of those unaccustomed to tears. A sad but glorious sight was this. Sad by reason of the separation of so many young men from our community, and sad for the separation of friends, not knowing what awaits them, or when they will return, if ever. Glorious that at this time of peril to our country, so many are willing to forego the comforts of a quiet home and step forth as bulwarks in defence of our blessed rights and privileges.

CONTRACT SOLDIER'S SHIRTS.—The Maine Farmer, published at Augusta, censures contractors for putting work out at worse than starvation prices. It says in that region flannel shirts are put out to make at twenty-five cents per dozen.

ARM TORN OFF.—On Saturday, Michael Ryan, an operative in the Middlesex Mill, Lowell, lost his arm while at work about what is technically called "the picker." The limb was crushed from the fingers to the shoulder joint, at which point it was amputated.

THE DROWNED AND MURDERED SOLDIERS.—Bodies are daily taken from the Potomac—the unfortunate soldiers who, in attempting to escape, at the fight at Ball's Bluff, were drowned or shot while in the water by the rebels. Twenty-one bodies were recovered in one day from the river, between Tenallytown, above, and Fort Washington, below Washington. Among them were three officers, one of them grade unknown, and the other two lieutenants.—One had some twenty or thirty dollars in his pockets, a revolver, two daguerreotypes, supposed to be the likeness of himself and wife, and a bundle of letters, directed to Grays.—The other body had his pockets cut off, and nothing was found on his body to tell who he was or where he belonged. One finger was cut off, and it is thought that the rebels cut a ring from his finger, and then threw the body into the river. Many of the bodies are so mutilated as to render recognition impossible.

DEATH OF GEN. SAM HOUSTON.—The announcement of the death of General Houston comes through two different channels—Nashville and Charleston—both concurring as to the day on which the event took place, and there is consequently reason to believe that it may be true. Gen. Houston was born near Lexington, Rockbridge County, Virginia, March 2d, 1793, thus making him over 68 years of age at the time of his reported death.

DONATION.—Gov. Andrews has directed that his proclamation for Thanksgiving shall be sent to every regiment gone from Mass. The young men of Ware have adopted a more tangible proclamation to Ware volunteers in Camp Seward at Pittsfield. They have contributed fifteen turkeys, thirty chickens, with onions, apples, segars &c., for a thanksgiving dinner in camp, and some of the donors have volunteered to deliver them safely and free of cost. This is right, not consisting in mere words, or good wishes, but the tangible, substantial form of creature comforts.

COTTON IN ILLINOIS.—A Toledo, Ohio, paper acknowledges the receipt of a pod of cotton grown on the prairie near Pana, Illinois, a station on the Illinois Central Road. It is a sample of about one thousand acres raised by a Louisiana man, whose crop is said to have been very good. It is understood that some ten thousand acres will be grown in that State by Southern men next season.

BUYING UP COTTON.—The New York World's Washington correspondent has it from unquestioned sources that the agents of English houses are busily employed all over the South in buying cotton and tobacco, for which gold or Bank of England notes are given. These people take the risks, and if they succeed in getting their cotton abroad they will make a splendid profit.

ARMS CAPTURED.—The storeship Nightingale, at New York, 10 days from the Southwest Pass, has on board the cargoes of five vessels captured by the steamer South Carolina, off New Orleans. Two of the captures had entire cargoes of munitions of war, including a large quantity of powder and 10,000 stand of arms, intended for the rebel army.

GOVERNOR ANDREW, in his proclamation for Thanksgiving, which is an eccentric document, quotes from scripture the following: "Blow up the trumpet in the new moon, in the time appointed, on our solemn feast day." As Thanksgiving won't come in the "new moon," the appropriateness of "blowing up the trumpet" will not be seen.

SEIZURE OF LETTERS.—The Cleveland Herald of Saturday has an account of a large seizure of foreign letters, a thousand, made up in Europe for distribution in the South, and which the contraband inspectors of New York had allowed to pass in the trunk of a passenger from Europe.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—The saucy privateer Sumter, which has long defied our navy, is at length caught, and her crew are prisoners on board the Niagara. It seems she mistook one of our gunboats for a merchant vessel and started in pursuit. When the gunboat had drawn her out far enough she turned and run her ashore.

SMALL PROFITS.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher lectured in the South Baptist church in Hartford, Ct. The society that procured his services did so to raise money for a charitable object, to feed the hungry and clothe the naked. The receipts were $106! of that sum Mr. Beecher took *one hundred dollars*.

A MENAGERIE BURNED.—Goodwin's Menagerie in Boston was burned Tuesday evening, and about 100 animals, including lions, tigers, bears, monkeys and other beasts were destroyed. The loss was ten or fifteen thousand dollars.

WORK FOR THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON.—There are accounts of several steamships recently clearing at English ports, nominally for Africa, Cuba, &c., but as they are laden with arms and munitions of war, doubtless intended to run the blockade of our Southern ports.

NOT DEAD.—Gen. Tom Thumb has been reported as having died in a Paris poor house, but a few days ago he had a narrow escape from serious injury by the upsetting of his carriage in Canada. That was better than dying in a poor house.

FIRE IN BERKSHIRE COUNTY.—A dwelling-house in Monterey, belonging to Jonathan Townsend, and occupied by William Nara, was burned on Saturday night, with all its contents. The inmates barely escaped with their lives through a window.

"CAMP MEETINGS" IN CAMP.—In the Douglas Brigade, now raising in Chicago, there are no less than eleven clergymen holding positions as privates and officers. Every evening religious services are held in many portions of the camp.

A LITTLE REMARKABLE.—It is stated that seventeen mills, employed by Government in the manufacture of army cloth and blankets, have been destroyed by fire since July 1st.

NEGRO HUNG.—A negro boy who had murdered his mistress's child was hung by a mob at Elizabethtown, Ky., a few days ago.

MEANNESS.—There are some mighty mean men in the world, but while we should pass in silent contempt the man who exercises his meanness in a private capacity, we can hardly do so by him who thrusts his vile sentiments in the face of the public. The man who sends to a publisher a fraudulent notice of a birth, marriage, or death, with the idea that he is perpetrating a witty joke upon somebody, is one of this class; but there is still a lower depth to which human depravity can sink. It is when, under cover of a communication of ostensible merit, a low-lived meaning is introduced, and only made known to the public by the perpetrator himself. Several newspapers have recently been imposed upon in this way by a person who will sooner or later receive his just deserts. If there is a bottomless pit he will be pretty sure to find it, and Satan himself will be his fitting associate.

A DANGEROUS PLAY.—On Friday as the mail train from Greenport, L. I., was under full headway, the engineer discovered a child's carriage on the track. The motion of the train was nearly arrested when the cow-catcher caught the little carriage and tossed it from the track. A little boy rolled out of the tiny vehicle, and was picked up uninjured. The child was playing ride on the railroad.

BALLOTS AND BULLETS.—The rebels act as if they thought of crossing into Maryland, but the vote in that State, at the late election, is not very encouraging to them, as it indicates that the Union men have it in their hands. At the same time, we rely more upon Gen. Dix and his bullets than we do upon the Marlanders and their ballots.

AMERICAN BULLS.—An American *Bull* is as serious a thing as an Irish one is jolly; and Americans of the Union side mostly take the Bull by the horns and so get gored.

MAKING GUNS.—The Springfield Armory produced 6000 muskets last month, will produce 10,000 next month, and by the end of another year, it will be easily able to produce 200,000 arms per annum.

HAY FOR THE ARMY.—Five hundred tons of hay were recently purchased and shipped at Belfast, Maine, for Government use,—it being on a contract made by a Waldoboro' firm.

OBLIGED TO RETREAT.—Major White, who gallantly recaptured Lexington, Mo., the other day, was compelled to evacuate the place thirty-six hours afterwards, by the gathering of the rebels in large force to surround him.

PREDICTION FULFILLED.—Senator Douglas, on his last trip home from Washington, predicted that Breckinridge would be a rebel general within a year. He has already arrived to that distinction.

☞ Would you save yourself from suffering after eating, or from acidity of the stomach, or burning sensation, or indigestion? Use Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus. Never use soda if you can procure this article. It will strengthen weak stomachs and relieve dyspepsia; is a saving in the quantity of flour, &c. Try it. Grocers and Druggists most all sell it. The wholesale agents are wholesale grocers.

☞ Those who are about furnishing their dwellings with Carpetings, are referred to the advertisement in our paper of a large bankrupt stock now being retailed by the New England Carpet Co., of Boston.

☞ "How great a matter a little fire kindleth." Who would have thought a few years since that the little medicated sugar pills was to play so conspicuous a part in the great drama of life, but such it is, and to it the actors of the drama are looking for a continuance of that vitality that will enable him to act.

Homeopathy has now grown to such proportions that it overshadows all other systems of medical practice, and since the introduction of Dr. Gifford's Homeopathic Curatives, as a family medicine which by its simplicity of arrangement, saving of money, and curative properties, has won the hearts of all.

A complete assortment of all the medicines sold by Dr. Samuel Shaw, agent, or sent per mail to all parts of the country, on receipt of the price, 25 cts. per box, by Philip Lee, 136 William st., N. Y. Manual furnished free on application.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he believes invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Oct. 3m Williamsburg, Kings County, N. Y.

HISTORICAL OR REMARKABLE EVENTS.—Among the most remarkable events recorded in history are the feeding of the Israelites with manna—the prophet Elijah fed by ravens—and the nursing of Romulus by a she-wolf—to which may be added the discovery of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills. Their fame will be handed down in future generations, as one of the remarkable events of the 19th century. Family boxes, 25 cents. See advertisement on third page.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!

THE health and life of woman is continually in peril if she is mad enough to neglect or maltreat those sexual irregularities to which two-thirds of her sex are more or less subject.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills, prepared from the same formula which the inventor, Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D., of New York, has for twenty years used successfully in an extended private practice—immediately relieve without pain, all disturbances of the periodical discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for flushes, sick headache, pains in the loins, back and sides, palpitation of the heart, nervous tremors, hysterics, broken sleep, spasms and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of fluor albus or whites, they effect a speedy cure to

WIVES AND MATRONS.

Dr. Cheeseman's pills are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but

LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND

There is one condition of the female system in which the pills cannot be taken without producing a peculiar result. The condition referred to is pregnancy—the result, miscarriage. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. Explicit directions stating when, and when they should not be used, accompany each box—the price $1 each box, containing 50 pills.

A valuable pamphlet, to be had free of the agents. Pills sent by mail promptly by enclosing price to any agent. R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor,
20 Cedar street, New York.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, and by agts. everywhere. 1y2

A SENSIBLE SOUTHERNER.—The Tribune reports that last week a South Carolinian, resident in Charleston, subscribed and paid for $10,000 of the 7:30 loan.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Unlike most specifics, this is proved, by unimpeachable evidence, to possess great efficacy as a restorer of the hair to its pristine vigor. Where the head had become almost bald because of sickness, the use of this article has produced a beautiful growth of thick glossy hair. It is, therefore, a valuable preparation for all classes. Its ingredients are such as to effectually eradicate dandruff and other impurities, which operate injuriously to the hair.—It also has curative properties of another description. In many cases pimples and other disfigurements of the skin disappear wherever it is used. There is no hazard attaching to the trial of this remedy, as its effects can only be beneficial, as the compound, if it does not cause a manifest improvement, is incapable of doing harm, as its component elements are perfectly inocuous.—*Boston Transcript.*

For sale at half-price, by Higgins & Allen, Palmer.

BORN.

In Monson, 14th, a daughter to J. W. GRAVES.
In Wilbraham, 8th, a daughter to JAMES MORGAN, of the 27th Mass. regiment.
In Palmer, 9th, a son to HARRIS SMITH.
In Stafford, (Village Hill) 9th, a daughter to IRA SISSON.
In Monson, 9th, a son to CHAS. FULLER.
At Stafford Springs, a daughter to T. H. EATON; 3d, (Orcutville) a son to MARTIN HUNT.

MARRIED.

In Lewiston, Me., 7th, by Rev. Mr. Balkham, RUFUS BROWN and ELIZABETH PARTRIDGE, both of Three Rivers.
In Stafford, 12th, by Rev. Charles Morse, C. W. RICHARDSON of Stafford and MARTHA L. ADORN of Ellington, Ct.
In Ware, 6th, by Rev. A. E. P. Perkins, JOHN GILBERT of West Brookfield and Miss ALMIRA MANDELL of Ware
In Wilbraham, 7th, by Rev. Geo. Prentice, MORTIMER CONVERSE and JENNIE, youngest daughter of Edmund Fuller of Ludlow.

DIED.

In Palmer, Oct. 30, Mrs. MARTHA EAGER, 46.
In Stafford Springs, 9th, WILLIAM, aged 7 weeks, son of John Hassett.
In Ware, 11th, WM. R. SEAMENS, 56; 12th, SARAH, 34, wife of Robert Kershaw.
In Oakham, 5th, very suddenly, SOPHIA, 72, wife of Austin Harrington.
In Enfield, 9th, LUCY, 60, widow of Reuben Smith, late of Ware.

LADIES' AND MISSES SNOW SHOES, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

LADIES' SKATING SHOES, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

GENTS' ARMY SHOES, Just received At ROBINSON'S.

LADIES' AND MISSES' BALMORALS, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

GENTS' HALF DOUBLE AND TAP'D SOLE BOOTS, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

MENS' and YOUTH'S RUBBER BOOTS, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES
OF
ALL KINDS,
for sale at
J. T. ROBINSON'S & CO.'S,
NASSOWANNO BLOCK.
Palmer, Nov. 16, 1861.—tf

FURS! FURS!

STONE MARTIN, FITCH & SABLE,
IN
MUFFS, VICTORINES and CUFFS!
The largest assortment in town. For sale low at the New Dry Goods Store.
J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS!

Brown and Bleached Cottons, all Widths,
BLEACHED LINEN,
Brown and White Linen Damasks, Crashes,
DIAPERS & TOWELING,
White & Col'd Flannels, Fancy Opera do.,
BLANKETS, etc. etc.
A full assortment at low prices.
J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.
The undersigned having taken the store formerly occupied by
C. C. SHAW, in the Nassowanno Block,
Will keep constantly on hand a large stock of
FAMILY GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
Glass Ware, Paper Hangings, &c. &c., which will be sold at the lowest rates.
Palmer, Nov. 16.—3w K. H. ALLEN.

JUST RECEIVED!
A New Lot of
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
De Laines, Domestics, etc. etc. etc.
J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, situated in Palmer Depot Village. The same has a convenient barn, shed and wagon house, and is in a desirable location. The place has a large variety of young and growing fruit trees. If not sold it will be rented.
Palmer, Nov. 16.—6w LUKE K. BLAIR.

10 DOZ. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative Just received and selling at 50 cents per bottle (half-price) by HIGGINS & ALLEN.

WATCH LOST.—In the village of Palmer Depot, on Thursday, Nov. 14, a Lady's Gold Watch. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Antique House or at this office.
Palmer, Nov. 15, 1861.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!

A large and well assorted lot of Ladies', Misses' and Children's
WATCH SPRING SKIRTS,
Just received from the Manufactory, and for sale at the lowest Cash Prices,
By J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING.—No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1,50 will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly water proof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paints. For covering roofs, either new or old, we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers.
Address all orders to
READY ROOFING CO.,
Nov. 16.—1y 23 Cedar St., New York.

ZEPHYR & SHETLAND WORSTEDS,
JACKET & SOCK YARNS,
In all shades, for sale by
J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

JUST RECEIVED, a large quantity of Golden Salve, selling at 17 cents per box.
Vanilla and Lemon Extracts cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
Also, a lot of Dr. Ham's Invigorating Spirit, and Costar's Bed Bug and Rat Exterminator, at the usual prices.
Palmer, Nov. 16. HIGGINS & ALLEN.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
IN ALL KINDS OF GOODS,
At W. W. CROSS & Co.

CROCKERY, GLASS WARE,
PAPER HANGINGS,
BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS,
Trunks, Feathers, &c. &c.
☞ A Full Stock at Low Prices.
W. W. CROSS & Co.

CLOAKS!
LADIES WILL
FIND A LARGE ASSORTMENT
of all the
LATEST PATTERNS,
At W. W. CROSS & Co.'s

NOW OFFERING AT
W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
WINTER GOODS!
Especially adapted to the present demand.
New Styles
DRESS GOODS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
etc. etc. etc.
Linens, Housekeeping Goods, White Goods, Hosiery, Blankets, Flannels. Also, a large variety of
AMERICAN DOMESTIC GOODS.

H. T. SMALL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Gloves, &c., Boots and Shoes, large assortment of Yankee Notions,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES, POTASH, OILS,
Sal Soda, Dye Stuffs, Castor Oil by the gallon.
Also, all the Popular Medicines of the day.
☞ Rigg's Patent Truss.
☞ Agency for the Stafford News Letter at the Post Office. Subscriptions and communications received by H. T. Small. All kinds of Job Printing executed with dispatch.
H. T. SMALL, Agent.

J. W. HOPKINS,
Dealer in
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
FANCY GOODS,
Daily and Weekly Newspapers,
&c., &c., &c.,
NASSOWANNO BLOCK, PALMER, MASS.
Oct. 5, 1861. tf.

FOUND.—A note of hand in favor of Charles L. Whipple, which the owner can have by calling and paying for this advertisement.
Palmer, Nov. 9.

STOVE FOR SALE!
A second hand Coal Stove, suitable for a house or office, for sale cheap. Enquire at this office.
Oct. 19. tf.

NEW GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED,
AND WILL BE OFFERED AT THE
LOWEST CASH PRICES;
Comprising
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
CROCKERY,
PAPER HANGINGS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
FAMILY GROCERIES,
FLOUR, &c, &c.,
..... BY .....
M. W. FRENCH.

NEW GOODS
MAY BE FOUND AT
H. W. MUNGER'S.
A good Stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHS,
Of the newest styles. I have a Nice Lot of
FANCY CASSIMERES,
For Business Suits. Also,
BROADCLOTHS & BEAVERS, in all colors and qualities.
These Goods will be made on the
MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
The fact can be demonstrated by calling at my Establishment,
☞ Opposite the ANTIQUE HOUSE.
I also have the best lot of
Hats and Caps, and Furnishing Goods,
That can be found in this village, and at
LOWER PRICES.
☞ Gentlemen, just give me a call. I can post you up on prices, if nothing more.
Palmer, Sept. 28, 1861.—tf

CLOTHS
FOR
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
OVER GARMENTS.
CASTOR BEAVER,
DOESKIN BEAVERS,
All Wool and Union Broadcloths,
Drab and Mixed Ladies' Cloths,
Water Proof Cloths,
Very low at W. W. CROSS & Co.

GEO. L. BRAKENRIDGE,
AMBROTYPE ARTIST,
At the Rooms of J. W. STACY, is prepared to execute work
IN AS GOOD STYLE,
And on as reasonable terms as any shop in this vicinity.
Ware, Nov. 1, 1861.—2m

100 BALMORAL SKIRTS
Received this day
And to be sold very cheap at
W. W. CROSS & Co.

NEW FALL GOODS!
P. P. KELLOGG,
—AT—
PALMER DEPOT,
Is now receiving from New York and Boston a
VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT
of New Fall Goods, consisting of everything new and beautiful in the way of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS, TALMAS, SHAWLS, &c.,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CARPETING,
PAPER HANGINGS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS.
Also constantly on hand a good assortment of
GROCERIES,
FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.,
All of which are offered at the Lowest Possible Price.
Sept. 14.

M. FOX, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,
Fruit, Confectionery Pies and Cakes, Vegetables, Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in Eastern Hampden for
Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.
Store removed to
BASEMENT OF COMMERCIAL BLOCK.
Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf.

THE GREAT AMBASSADOR OF HEALTH!
Take them and live! Neglect them and die!
A WONDERFUL REMEDY
For a wonderful age!
PRIZE POETRY.
Let Chieftains boast of deeds in war,
And Minstrels tune their sweet guitar,
A nobler theme my heart it fills—
In praise of HERRICK'S matchless Pills.
Their cures are found in every land—
Amid Russia's snows—and Afric's sand:
Their wondrous works—the papers fill—
Produced by HERRICK'S matchless Pills.
Does disease afflict you?—do not doubt,
This charming compound will search it out,
And health again your system fill,
If you fly at once to HERRICK'S Pills.
They're safe for all—both old and young—
Their praises are on every tongue;
Disease, disarmed—no longer kills,
Since we are blessed with HERRICK'S Pills.
☞ Herrick's matchless Vegetable Pills have inundated the world with their popularity. Over five million of boxes are used annually, giving employment to eighty-five men and women to put them up. Their cures are numbered by thousands—their praises on the tongues of all. Citizens of Palmer and elsewhere, have you ever used them? Put up in English, Spanish, German and French directions. Large family boxes, 25 cents! Sold everywhere. DR. L. R. HERRICK & CO.,
46 1y Albany, N. Y.
Agents—Wm. Holbrook, Higgins & Allen, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all dealers in medicine.

Now is the time to Buy
MILLINERY
—AT—
W. W. CROSS & CO.'S
MILLINERY ROOMS,
PALMER DEPOT, MASS.
A SPLENDID STOCK
Of all kinds of
MILLINERY GOODS,

BANKRUPT STOCK OF CARPETS!—We have just purchased at Auction, the entire stock of Carpets contained in the warehouse 124 Hanover street, consisting of Tapestries, Brussels, Velvets, Medallions, all grades of Woolen, and an extended assortment of
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS,
Mats, and a full and complete assortment of everything usually found in a carpet establishment.
This entire stock has been removed to our warehouse, and is now ready for the inspection of our customers, presenting a very rare opportunity to furnish their dwellings at low prices.
In the stock there are 2000 yards remnants Floor Oil Cloths, and about 3000 yards remnants Woolens and Tapestries, which will be sold at half-price. N. E. CARPET CO.
Opp. American House. 75 Hanover st., Boston.

NEW CLOTHING
AND
GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS,
VERY LOW.
W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!
The Original Medicine, Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name Bryan being stamped on each Wafer.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

BRONCHITIS.
Many Public Speakers, Ministers and Singers, are prevented by an attack of this troublesome disease from performing their necessary duties.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers remove all irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils, by a few hours' perseverance, and at the same time improve the tone and compass of the voice; consequently are very much used by those who have occasion, and always with success.
For sale by all Druggists. jan19 1y is.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED
FEMALE PILLS.
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.
TO MARRIED LADIES
it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.
Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.
CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.
In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.
Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.
Sole Agent for the United States and Canadas,
JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y.
N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps, enclosed to any authorised agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.
Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, G. B. Hitchcock, Ware, and L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs.

BROWN COTTONS.
15 Bales Unbleached Sheetings, just received and for sale
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE,
BY . . . . P. P. KELLOGG.
Sept. 7.

THE LAST SUPPER.
Every Christian wants this large and beautiful Steel Engraving in his family. Extraordinary terms to Churches, Sunday Schools and Agents. Send for a Circular containing particulars, and send $2 for a copy of the engraving, which was sold for $10 in good times.
1,000 AGENTS *Wanted.*
To sell the Picture of Christ and his Apostles partaking of the Last Supper. This superb Steel Plate cost $7000. Size 44 inches wide, and 26 deep. Copies sent by mail, post paid, to all parts of the country for $2.
Address JACOB LEWIS, 82 & 84 Nassau st., N.Y.
REFERENCES.—Christian Advocate, N. Y. Observer, Independent, Examiner, and Evangelist.
o19 1m.

SAPONIFER.
The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleaner. Will make hard water soft, clean paint, remove grease from kitchen utensils, etc.
One box costs 25 cts. 4 to 4½ lbs refuse grease usually given away, at about one-half cent ℔ lb, say, 2)—15 cents, which is the cost of a barrel of first rate soft soap.
For sale by HIGGINS & ALLEN.
Palmer, July 1.—tf

WEBSTER IN THE SENATE.—The magnificent National Engraving representing that scene witnessed in the United States Senate March 7th, 1850. Webster delivering his great speech for the Union and the Constitution, is now being published from new plates, and can be had for the mere nominal sum of $1 25. It contains over 100 portraits, and is the largest and most expensive engraving ever sold in this country for less than from $5 to $10. Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.
Agents wanted.—We want to secure the services of some lady or gentleman in every county to act as our exclusive agent, and will make such an arrangement as will enable them to make $100 per month profit. Send for terms, enclosing $1 25 for specimen copy.
JONES & CLARK, Publishers,
Oct. 26.—4w 83 Nassau st., N. Y.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.
Hampden SS.
Probate Court.—To the heirs of law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of Aaron King, late of Palmer in said county, deceased, Greeting:
Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said court for probate, by Evelina King and Isaac King, who pray that letters testamentary may be issued to them the executors therein named You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Springfield in said county of Hampden, on the first Tuesday of December next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same. And said Evelina King and Isaac King are hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once a week for three successive weeks in the newspaper called the Palmer Journal, printed at said Palmer, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court. Witness, John Wells, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this sixth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.
WILLIAM SHURTLEFF, Register.
A copy, attest,
WILLIAM SHURTLEFF, Register.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.
PERUVIAN SYRUP.—The Great Curative of the Age. Try it! It will entirely cure, or greatly relieve, the following distressing Complaints:—Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diarrhœa, General Debility, Nervousness, Ulcers, Piles, Bronchitis, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, and the endless catalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood. Get our new pamphlet and read it.
JEWETT & COMPANY,
No. 30, Summer st., Boston.
For sale by all druggists. jy1 6m

The Dying Girl.

"You can open the window now, mother,
And let in the summer breeze;
It blows over the village green, mother,
And over the village trees.

I can see the tall church spire, mother,
Glistening through the trees,
And I think I hear the bells, mother,
Borne faintly on the breeze.

The sun is almost down, mother,
My sight is growing dim,
Tell Harry when he comes, mother,
I always remembered him

I wish you would raise my head, mother,
And open the lattice wide;
I can hardly see you now, mother,
Though I know you are at my side."

The life-light faded from her eyes,
Her pure white brow was cold;
The Shepherd had gathered another lamb
Into his heavenly fold.

THE LOWER CLASSES.—Who are they? The toiling millions, the laboring men and women, the farmer, the mechanic, the artisan, the producer? Far from it. These are nature's nobility, God's favorites, the salt of the earth. No matter whether they are high or low in station, rich or poor in pelf, conspicuous or humble in position, they are the upper circles in the order of nature, whatever the factitious distinctions of society, fashionable or unfashionable decree. It is not law, it is the highest duty, privilege and pleasure, for the great man and the whole-souled woman to earn what they possess, to work their way through life, to be the architect of their own fortunes. Some may rank the classes we have alluded to as only relatively low; and in fact the middling classes. We insist that they are absolutely the very highest. If there is a class of human beings on earth who may properly be denominated low, it is composed of those who spend without earning, who consume without producing, who dissipate on the earnings of their fathers or relatives without being or doing anything in and for themselves.

We are all mariners on the sea of life,
And they who climb above us up the shrouds,
Have only in their overtopping place,
Gained a more dangerous station and foothold
more insecure.

☞A young lady was thrown from a carriage, and on being asked where she was injured most, innocently replied, "Down at the surprise party, when Tom Skillings went home with another girl."

☞Why is the letter *u* the gayest in the alphabet? Because it is always in fun.

FURS! FURS!!

Fitch, American Sable and

IMITATION SABLE FURS,

Just received at W. W. CROSS & Co.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Co-partnership here ofore existing between Buffum and Bardwell, was dissolved on the 1st day of October last. The business of the firm will be settled by M. B. Buffum,

MOSES B. BUFFUM,
Nov. 6, 1861. F. M. BARDWELL.

MILLINERY!

MILLINERY!

OUR MILLINERY ROOMS are in charge of

MISS S. R. GARDNER,

Where she will be happy to see her friends and the Ladies in general at any time, and show them

As Good an Assortment of Millinery,

as can be found in this vicinity.

J. F. TOBEY, AGT.

COMMERCIAL BLOCK, Palmer.

FINKLE & LYON
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

No person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes, should fail to send for one of our circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail, free. We claim to have the

Best Sewing Machines in the World,

For either Family of Manufacturing Purposes, and all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following

IMPORTANT FACTS.

Fact No. 1—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigations.

Fact No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop stitch Machines.

Fact No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment whatever. Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

Fact No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, on a bias.

Fact No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these machines, wherever used, will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

Fact No. 6.—These Machines took the highest premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

Fact No. 7.—These Machines took the highest premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

Fact No. 8—These Machines took the highest Medal at the American Institute, in the city of New York, together with the highest premium for fine sewing machine work.

Fact No. 9.—These Machines took both the highest premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica, N. Y.

Fact No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important fact of all.

Fact No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.
Address
FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
13—6m. 538 Broadway, New York.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Office and residence in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass.

PLASTER!
HALL & TRUMBLE,

HAVING connected with their Mills one expressly for the purpose of Grinding Plaster, would respectfully inform the farmers of Palmer and vicinity that they will have constantly on hand FRESH GROUND NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER,

which they will sell in large or small quantities, to suit customers. Also,

GUANO, PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
And other Fertilizers,
GRASS SEEDS,
and a full assortment of
FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL, FEED & OIL MEAL
Calcined Plaster, Cement, Lime and Hair.
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF COAL,

Palmer, March 9, 1861. tf

MANHOOD.
How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, in a sealed envelope: A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions, inducing impotency, and Mental and Physical Debility.

By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without Internal medicines, or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, N. Y, Post office box 4,586. aply

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WANTED—A lot of second hand Soap. Also, every man who thinks of buying a Harness to look at this fact!—that J. R. HEWITT is selling Harnesses cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in this State. Harnesses for 16, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50 dollars, and as much more as any one wishes to pay, and get his money's worth every time.

N. B.—I am receiving Orders from all parts of the country for Boyd's Patent Winkers. All Orders Promptly Filled.

N. B.—P. S. Qc.—Any one interested in the above can obtain all information and Goods by calling at J. R. HEWITT'S, f9.
Springfield, Mass. Corner Main and Bridge sts.

COSTAR'S
VERMIN EXTERMINATORS,

THE
ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN.

DESTROYS INSTANTLY
Every form and species of

VERMIN.

These preparations (unlike all others) are
"Free from all poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Ten years and more established in N, Y. City.

Used by——the City Post Office.
Used by——the City Prisons and Station Houses.
Used by——City Steamers, Ships, &c.
Used by——the City Hospitals, Alms Houses, &c.
Used by——the City hotels, Astor, St. Nicholas, &c
Used by——the Boarding Houses, &c. &c.
Used by——more than 50,000 Private Families.

See what the People, Press and Dealers say.

HENRY R. COSTAR.—All the summer I have been troubled with Roaches and Mice. I was actually ashamed of the house, for the Roaches were everywhere. I purchased a box of your exterminator and tried it, and in one week there was not a Roach or Mouse in the house.
J. B. GIVENS, No. 94 Elm st.

Housekeepers troubled with vermin, need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5 we would have it. We had tried poisons, but they affected nothing; but Costar's article knocks the breath out of rats, mice and bed bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina (O.) Gazette.*

More Grain and Provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin, than would pay for tons of this rat and insect killer.—*Lancaster (Wis.) Herald.*

Henry R. Costar—Your Exterminator is received, used, and pronounced a decided success.—We used a box of it, and the way the rats and mice around our premises "raised Ned" that night was a caution to sleepers. Since then not a rat or mouse has been heard in kitchen or cellar.—*Magregor (Iowa) Times.*

I have been selling your exterminator for the last year, and have found it a *sure shot* every time. Have not known it to fail in a single instance.
GEO. ROSE, Druggist, Cardington, O.

We are selling your preparations rapidly.—Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches, and vermin disappear immediately.
ECKER & STOUFFER, Druggists, New Winsor, Md.

To Destroy——Rats, Roaches, &c.
To destroy——Mice, Moles, &c.
To destroy——Bed-Bugs.
To destroy——Moths, Fleas, Ants, &c.
To destroy——Mosquitoes.
To destroy——Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To destroy——Insects on Animals, &c.
To destroy——Every form and species of vermin.

USE ONLY

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator.
"Costar's" Bed Bug Exterminator.
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.
In 25, 50c, and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks.
$3 and $5 sizes for Plantations,
Ships, Boats, Hotels, &c.
☞ Sold everywhere by
All wholesale druggists in large cities.
All Retail Druggists, Grocers, Store keepers, &c.
in all country villages and towns.

AGENTS.
DR. HOLDEN, Ware.
HIGGINS & ALLEN, Palmer.

And by Druggists, Grocers and Retailers generally, in city and country.

☞Country dealers can order as above.

Or address direct—(or if prices, terms, etc. is desired send for Circular to dealers) to
HENRY R. COSTAR.

Principal depot No. 512, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.
June 29.

NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD.
NEW ARRANGEMENTS!

Commencing Wednesday, October 2, 1861.

Leave Palmer for New London:

7 55 A. M., connects with Hartford, New Haven, and Stonington Roads.

5 25 P. M. Steamboat train, connects with the new splendid steamers, City of New York and City of Boston at New London.

Passengers by this train can go on board of the boat immediately on arrival of cars. Returning from New York can remain on board of boat, and take the 7 15 A. M. train for the north.

Freight train leaves Palmer daily at 5 30 A. M., and New London at 12 30 P. M.

R. N. DOWD, Supt.

New London, Oct. 5, 1861.

TO THE PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES!

In the month of December, 1858, the undersigned for the first time offered for sale to the public Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters, and in this short period they have given such universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them, that it is now an established article. The amount of bodily and mental misery arising simply from a neglect of small complaints is surprising, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that strict attendance to the least and most trifling bodily ailment should be had; for diseases of the body must invariably affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of

Dr. J. Bovee Dods'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

from all who have not used them. We challenge the world to produce their equal.

These Bitters for the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, and for purifying and enriching the Blood, are absolutely unsurpassed by any other remedy on earth. To be assured of this, it is only necessary to make the trial. The Wine itself is of a very superior quality, being about one-third stronger than other wines; warming and invigorating the whole system, from the head to the feet. As these Bitters are tonic and alterative in their character, so they strengthen and invigorate the whole system, and give it a fine tone and healthy action to all its parts, by equalizing the circulation, removing obstructions and producing a general warmth. They are also excellent for diseases and weakness peculiar to Females, where a Tonic is required to strengthen and brace the system. No lady, who is subject to lassitude and faintness, should be without them, as they are revivifying in their action.

These BITTERS will not only cure, but prevent disease, and in this respect are doubly valuable to the person who may use them. For Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a Tonic, Dr. Dods' Celebrated Wine Bitters are unsurpassed.

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, and for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilerating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to the use of excessive strong drink, and who wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated wines and liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only Cure, but Prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

In all Affections of the Head, Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, Dr. Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters will be found most Salutary and Efficacious.

FEMALES.—The many certificates which have been tendered us, and the letters which we are daily receiving, are conclusive proof that among the women these Bitters have given a satisfaction which no others have ever done before. No woman in the land should be without them, and those who once use them will not fail to keep a supply.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS are prepared by an eminent and skillful physician, who has used them successfully in his practice for the last twenty-five years. The proprietor, before purchasing the exclusive right to manufacture and sell Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Celebrated Imperial Wine Bitters, had them tested by two distinguished medical practitioners who pronounced them a valuable remedy for disease.

Although the medical men of the country, as a general thing disapprove of Patent Medicines, yet we do not believe that a respectable Physician can be found in the United States, acquainted with their medical properties, who will not highly approve Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters.

In all newly settled places, where there is always a large quantity of decaying timber, from which a poisonous miasma is created, these bitters should be used every morning before breakfast.

Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters are composed of a pure and unadulterated Wine, combined with Barberry, Solomon's Seal, Comfrey, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, Spikenard, Chamomile Flowers, and Gentian. They are manufactured by Dr. Dods himself, who is an experienced and successful Physician, and hence should not be classed among the quack nostrums which flood the country, and against which the Medical Profession are so justly prejudiced.

These truly valuable Bitters have been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community for almost every variety of disease incident to the human system, and they are now deemed indispensable as a Tonic, Medicine and a Beverage.

☞Purchase one Bottle! It Costs but Little!☜
Purify the Blood! Give Tone to the Stomach!
Renovate the System! and Prolong Life!

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, - - - - 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.

Prepared and Sold by
CHARLES WIDDEFIELD & CO.,
Sole Proprietors. 78 William st., New York.

For sale by druggists and grocers generally throughout the country. 11—1y.

Sold by Higgins & Allen, Palmer, and Dr. Holden, Ware.

BROWN & BROTHER'S
LIQUID BLACKING

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.—It has been used for the last Fifteen Years in many of the first hotels in this country, and in private families, where it has given the most

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

It has received Silver and Bronze Medals and Diplomas from various Fairs in this and other States.

We have certificates from the best hotels in

Boston,	Portland,	Charleston,
Lowell,	New York,	Chicago,
Worcester,	Philadelphia,	Saratoga Sp'gs,
Springfield,	Washington,	Cincinnati, &c.

For sale by country dealers everywhere, and in Boston at wholesale by the Grocers, Druggists, Boot and Shoe and Hardware Dealers.

B. F. BROWN & Co., General Agts.,
May 25.—6m 135 Milk street, Boston.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE undersigned have opened in the NASSOWANNO BLOCK,

One of the largest assortments of

BOOTS AND SHOES

in the County of Hampden, where they will be happy to wait on their friends, and we flatter ourselves that we can suit any kind or size, from an infant's to an opera boot.

JAMES ROBINSON,
JAMES T. ROBINSON.

Palmer, April 26, 1861.—tf

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,

FOR SALE or to RENT at MODERATE PRICES by

CHARLES PHIPPS,
Bank Street, Ware.

☞Payments made by installments if preferred.
Ware, July 29, 1861—tf.

COFFINS!

COFFINS.—The subscriber has on hand at his Rooms a good supply of

MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT,
and
WHITE WOOD COFFINS,

of the best material and finish, which I will Trim at twenty minutes notice, in a manner not surpassed by the best undertakers in large cities. Also, GRAVE CLOTHES of every variety furnished,
Palmer, June 11, 1859. J. S. LOOMIS.

PERSONS Wanting a Change of Climate for Health. See advertisement of the thriving and beautiful settlement of Hammonton in another column.

EASTERN HAMPDEN INSURANCE AGENCY!

ARE YOU INSURED?

☞Policies ISSUED REGISTERED, and losses adjusted and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

☞All descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—one month to five years.

☞Rates as low as consistent with *safety* and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, ...$1,500,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - - $230,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $210,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $350,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $315,000.
75 per cent. of profits divided annually, and no liability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!

☞Provide for your family while in health!
☞Life is uncertain; death is certain!
☞Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!

NON FORFEITING POLICIES ISSUED.

☞Your money is not lost by suspension of payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $130,000
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $315,000.
Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA. A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with virulent and chronic diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the sexual organs.

☞Medical advice given gratis by the acting surgeon. Valuable reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

INSURANCE AGENCY!

F. DEWITT, agent for Ware and vicinity, for several first class Life and Fire Insurance Companies.

☞Risks taken on the most REASONABLE TERMS
Ware, Feb. 16, 1861.

NEW FALL GOODS!

This day opening at the New Dry Goods Store in

COMMERCIAL BLOCK.

Sept. 14. J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

COMMISSIONERS
To Qualify Civil Officers
J G. ALLEN, } Palmer, Mass.
July 20, '61.-tf. G. M. FISK, }

IMPORTANT IF TRUE!
AND EVERY WORD IS TRUE.

For upwards of three years past I have been engaged in a business which has yielded me at the rate of $3,000 per annum, but being desirous of going to Europe in the course of a few months, for the purpose of there introducing the business, I am willing to teach it to any one who will send me $1. The business is no humbug, but of a highly useful and general character, adapted both to cities and villages, and one that any person of ordinary capacity, young or old, male or female, can acquire with a few hours' practice, and by which they can secure a very handsome income. Several young ladies who have received instructions from me, both in New York and Pennsylvania, are earning upwards of $20 per week by it, and there is no reason why any one else cannot do the same. Invalids, even, can do well by it, as it is no peddling affair, but a business that is perfectly respectable. Gentlemen and ladies of leisure, who would like to learn the business for their own amusement or pleasure, will find the practice of it a pleasant pastime, and one that they will take great interest in. On receipt of $1, I will send printed instructions by which any person can readily acquire the art, and these instructions will also contain every particular relative to carrying it on so that it will be highly profitable. The purchaser of the "printed instructions" will also be authorized to teach it to others; and I have sometimes received as high as $200, for teaching it personally to a single individual. I would state further that $2 50 or $3 will buy everything that is necessary to commence the business with, and the articles can be got almost anywhere, in city or country, or if preferred, I can furnish them. Address o5 3m
ALVORD T. PARSONS, 36 Liberty st., N. Y.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH!
EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN!
HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS AND OINTMENT.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.—Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat, and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at once.

BILLIOUS DISORDERS.—In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by these searching, painless and irresistible Pills. Let the sick, whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful antibillious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Scrofula, Erysipelas, and Salt Rheum.—No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

DYSPEPSIA.—The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these anti-dyspeptic Pills, and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

Piles and Fistula, Bad Legs, Old Sores and Ulcers.—Cases of many years standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful Unguent.

SICKLY FEMALES should lose no time in trying a few doses of these regulating and renovating Pills, whatever may be their complaint, they can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations; their effect is all but miraculous.

☞Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized world, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box. 14.

AT THE PALMER POST OFFICE
Can be found the
NEW YORK DAILIES, NEW YORK LEDGER
" MERCURY, " WEEKLY,
SPRINGFIELD DAILY REPUBLICAN,
And all papers called for. Also,
Stationery, of all kinds.
Palmer, Sept. 28. CYRUS KNOX, JR,

NOTICE.—Having purchased of the Assignees of Messrs. Brett, Newell & Co., Boston, all unsettled accounts due W. W. Cross, R. M. Cross and J. F. Tobey to date, all those indebted to either of the above parties, are requested to settle the same as soon as possible, at the store of W. W. CROSS & Co.
Palmer, July 1, 1861.

COAL.

WE have just received a cargo of the celebrated

FRANKLIN COAL,

Said to be the best Coal in Market. Also, a Cargo of

CUMBERLAND,
And another of
LACKAWANNA.

We can furnish the above kinds and almost any other variety called for at short notice, and low prices. Purchasers of Coal will bear in mind that the price of Coal advances each month until the first of April. HALL & TRUMBLE.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.
Palmer, April 1, 1861.

GARDINER'S
RHEUMATIC & NEURALGIA COMPOUND.

A CERTAIN, safe and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. TESTIMONIALS.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound," is the best medicine for the disease I ever saw. C. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.

After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last spring, I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." N. T. AYRES, 75 Franklin st., Boston.

Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies without obtaining relief, I was induced to try "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." I have taken but one bottle and am entirely well.
D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer,
No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

I have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form for a long time, and suffered more than can be imagined, except by those similarly afflicted. I tried one bottle of your Compound, and can honestly say that I believe myself entirely cured.
JOHN A. MURDO, Pearl st. House, Boston.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of sufferings of several years standing. W. E. HODGKINS,
No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

My son, ten years of age, has been for three years a great sufferer from Salt Rheum, his hands covered with sores and in constant pain; one bottle of your Compound cured him.
J. W. HAMMOND, 99 Milk st., Boston.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely cured me of Neuralgia.
W. C. THOMPSON, proprietor Pearl st. House.

One-half a bottle of your Compound cured me of a severe attack of Neuralgia.
FANNIE M. THOMPSON, Pearl st. House, Boston.

I certify that my friend, Wm. T. Glidden, Esq., presented me with a bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic Compound," in 1856, when I was suffering with a painful attack of Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and that it proved to be of decided benefit.
ALBERT SMITH,
Ex-member of Congress from Maine.

The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound," for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and found, in every case, immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, jr.,	50 So. Market St.,	Boston.
HENRY A. FULLER,	18 " " "	"
W. H. ALLEN,		"
ELMER TOWNSEND,	45 & 47 Pearl st.,	"
Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER,		"
SAMUEL WALES, jr.,	City Hotel,	"
C. KIMMES,	215 Washington st.,	"
HENRY D. GARDINER,	Webster st.,	East Boston
GEO. H. PLUMMER,	1 Maverick Sq.,	" "
ABRAM WEEKS,	Webster st.,	" "

☞ The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of persons for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit.

Principal Depot No. 1, Salem, corner of Hanover St., Boston, Mass. Wholesale Agents for New York,

F. C. WELLS & Co. 115 Franklin Street.

For sale by apothecaries generally throughout the United States. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDINER

AGENTS.—Higgins & Allen, Wm. Holbrook, and C. W. Brooks, Palmer, W. W. Snow & Co., Three Rivers; J. Thayer, Thorndike; Child & Arnold and J. P. Shaw, Bonds Village; Packard & Rogers, Munn & King, and E. B. Miles, Monson; G. B. Hitchcock, Ware; A. E. Knight, Hardwick; J. P. Smith, Greenwich Village; Chapin & Shepard, Warren; Philo Chapin, Granby; Harrington & Root, Ludlow; Benj. Davis, Indian Orchard; P. Knowlton, R. R. Wight, and D. S. Packard, Wilbraham; S. C. Spellman, and W. P. Spellman, South Wilbraham; S. W. Longley, Belchertown; C. F. Woods & Co., Haskell & Towne, E. E. Butler, and E. P. Smith, Enfield. 27—1y

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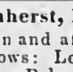
PURE LIQUORS AND WINES FOR PRIVATE USE AND MEDICAL PURPOSES.

We offer to the country trade and consumers, a complete assortment of every variety of Liquors, Wines, &c., and would say that our experience of more than forty years as Importers is not only a sufficient guarantee for the Purity of our Goods, but that it enables us to offer advantages to buyers that cannot be excelled by any house in Boston. Owing to the difficulty of procuring in many towns, a strictly pure and reliable article of Liquors and Wines for medicinal and other purposes, we have for many years given special attention to filling orders for Private Use, and consumers will find it greatly to their advantage to send their orders to us direct, as we employ no travelling or other agents whatever. Persons who require Pure Liquors and Wines, in large or small quantities, may rest assured that all orders will receive our best personal attention, and that every article sent from our house will be satisfactory in every respect. Communications by mail will receive prompt attention, with full and complete catalogue of goods, prices, &c.

I. D. RICHARDS & SONS,
87 and 89 State st., Boston.
Boston, April 24, 1861.—1y

WATCHES & JEWELRY.



THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.

WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED

At short notice and in a workmanlike manner
☞Call and see W. W. HAGAR.
Palmer, Aug 18, 1860. 14tf.

Amherst, Belchertown, & Palmer R. R.

On and after April 9, 1860, trains will run as follows: Leave Amherst for Palmer at 8,00 A. M. Leave Palmer for Amherst at 2,00 P. M., connecting at Palmer with trains to and from Boston, Springfield, Albany and New York.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, trains will be run between Amherst and Palmer, leaving Amherst at 4.00 p.m., arriving at Palmer in season to connect with evening trains from Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, and New York. Returning leave Palmer at 6.15.

Stage accommodation at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley and Sunderland. W. DIXEY, General Agent.

Amherst, April 9, 1860.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

5000 YARDS, Just received and

FOR SALE LOW, by

Sept. 7. F. P. KELLOGG.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 82 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.
DRS. HILL & THOMPSON,

Physicians and Dentists, continue as heretofore, to consult with the afflicted of either sex, personally or by letter. Drs. H. & T. consider it superfluous to allude to the universal success which has attended their practice since the establishment of their office in Worcester.

The Drs. take pleasure in informing the fairer portion of the readers of this advertisement, that they have a highly popular European Remedy for Female Complaints. It is from the original recipe of the distinguished physician, Sir Wm. James, of London, entitled "Dr. Wm. James' Female Cathalicon." It will be found a certain remedy, and warranted not to fail in the immediate removal of Stoppages of the Monthly Catamenia, Whites, and Falling of the Womb. Married ladies, whose health will not admit of an increase of family, will find it a certain preventative, but at the same time it is necessary to caution those who are enciente, that if they use it, a miscarriage is sure to be the result.

This invaluable remedy will be sent free, anywhere, with advice, on receipt of $5.

The limits of this advertisement, will prevent Drs. H. & T. from alluding to the many advantages patients are placed under by consulting them, and in conclusion they would add—no skill, attention or experience will be wanting on their part, in treating successfully, the most obstinate cases of a private nature that come under their care.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!

For anything that will excel Drs. Hill & Thompson's Purely Vegetable Specifics, for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, and Syphilis in all its various forms and stages, Affections of the Kidneys, Gravel, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, also Coughs, Nervous Complaints, Dyspepsia. Constipation, Piles, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, and diseases generally.

A friendly advice they tender to all, that upon the approach of infection or disease to apply at once to them. By adopting this precaution, the greater difficulty is avoided in effecting a speedy and sure cure.

NOTICE.—DRS. HILL & THOMPSON will continue their usual moderate charges, in medical or dental treatment

☞ Letters for consultation must contain one dollar to insure an answer. 28 1y

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD:

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,
ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration of the uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla: the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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The Palmer Journal.

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FEROCITY OF THE SLAVEHOLDER.—A letter from Texas says:

"You can hardly realize the ferocity with which Slavery inspires the owner of a negro or two. Even woman, when she owns a slave, or one is owned in the family, seems, in many instances, to have cast aside her feminine nature and to have become savage. A woman of wealth, the owner of quite a number of slaves, when a band of Cherokee Indians, a few months ago, came to the south of Missouri, where she lives, to join the secession army, under McCulloch of Texas, that woman, or rather fiend, publicly offered the Indians a large reward if they would bring her 'Yankee free-soil' scalps enough to make a counterpane for her bed. There is no mistake about it.

The same ferocity exists wherever slavery is found. Last June, a beautiful and accomplished girl, a native of western New York, employed as a teacher in New Orleans, was dragged, on Sunday morning, to Jackson Square, and placed in *ad nuditate naturae* in the presence of many hundreds of spectators, including scores of well-dressed women. To the latter the poor girl made a heart-rending appeal, that they would save her sex from such an outrage. But they replied only by jeers and insults, telling her it was no more than every Yankee woman deserved. The unfortunate girl was tarred and feathered, and then banished from the State, without receiving the salary due her. You may rely upon the entire truth of this statement. It comes on the authority of a spectator, upon whose word as implicit reliance can be placed as upon that of any man in the community.

I hope and trust that God designs to make this wicked rebellion the instrument for ridding our land from the curse of slavery."

NOT THAT MAN BUT ANOTHER MAN.—An incident occurred during the recent sitting of an eclesiastical body in this city, which we cannot refrain from giving to our readers, although it partakes rather more of a profane than a sacred nature. A worthy member of the body referred to, met a gentleman on the street, and mistaking him for a brother clergyman, ran forward and clasped him by the hand, exclaiming, in the full fervor of religious enthusiasm:

"Dear bruther M——, I am truly glad to see you; how prospers the good cause in your section?"

The gentleman thus addressed, who happened to be a Cincinnati merchant, supposing his newly found friend to be a gentleman to whom he had been introduced a few days previously on 'Change in Toledo, promptly replied to the question propounded:

"My dear fellow, things down our way just now are mostly damnably mixed. Whiskey has the blues, oils are picking up a little, but the hog market has got its back broke!—*Detroit Tribune.*

DARK HOURS.—There are dark hours that mark the history of the brightest years. For not a whole month in many of the millions of the past, perhaps, has the sun shone brilliantly all the time. There have been cold and stormy days every year. And yet the mist and shadow of the darkest hour disappeared and fled heedlessly. The most cruel ice fetters have been broken and dissolved, and the most furious storm loses its power to harm. And what a parable in this human life—of our inside world, where the heart works at its shadowing of the dark hour, and many a cold blast chills the heart to its core. But what matters it? Man is born a hero, and it is only in the darkness and storm that heroism gains its greatest development, and the storm bears it on more rapidly to its destiny. Despair not, then. Neither give up; while one good power is yours, use it. Disappointment will never be realized. Mortifying failure may attend this effort and that one—but only be honest and struggle on, and it will work well.

I WANT 'EM NOW.—It was way up out of the world, somewhere near the Saco river, in the Pine Tree State, that Major Warning lived. He raised heaps of melons, cucumbers, and other garden truck. His nephew Joe, who lived a mile off, was given to stealing. One night Joe crept into the Major's melon patch, and filled his pockets with cucumbers, tied up a lot of melons in his handkerchief, and was about decamping when the hand of the Major was laid on his shoulder, and Joe stood. The Major spoke:

"Joseph! Joseph! what have you to say for yourself! Joseph, you thief, you rogue! to come here and rob your uncle, when you might had all you wanted for the asking! When you want cucumbers or melons don't steal 'em; come and ask for them, and I'll give you all you want; only ask for them whenever you want 'em."

Joe felt very *melon*-choly, but managed to cry out:

"Well I want them *now!*"

☞During the long French war, two old ladies in Stranraee were going to the kirk, when one said to the other, "Was it not a wonderful thing that the Breetish were aye victorious over the French in battle?" "Not a bit," said the other old lady, "dinna ye ken the Breetish aye say their prayers before ga'in into battle?" The other replied, "But canna the French say their prayers as weel? The reply was most characteristic: "Hoot! jabbering bodies, wha could understan' them?"

☞A fidgetty lady was once consulting Dr. Abernethy, the famous English physician. She asked him what she should eat—whether this, that, or the other would injure her. "You may eat anything," said the doctor, "except the poker and the bellows; for the one is hard of digestion, and the other is supposed to be windy."

☞"What's the matter, Frank?" said a mother to her little three year old, who was troubled with a pain; "got the backache?" "No, me not got the back-ache; me got *front*-ache."

The Independent Farmer.

Let sailors sing of the windy deep,
Let soldiers praise their armor,
But in my heart this toast I'll keep,
The Independent Farmer.
When first the rose, in robe of green
Unfolds its crimson lining,
And round its cottage porch is seen
The honeysuckle twining,
When banks of bloom their sweetness yield
To bees that gather honey,
He drives his team across the field
Where skies are soft and sunny.

The blackbird clucks behind the plow,
The quail pipes loud and clearly,
Yon orchard hides behind its bough
The home he loves so dearly,
The grey old barn whose doors unfold
His ample stores in measure,
More rich than heaps of hoarded gold,
A precious, blessed treasure;
But yonder in the porch there stands
His wife, the lovely charmer,
The sweetest rose on all his lands,
The independent Farmer.

To him the Spring comes dancingly,
To him the summer blushes,
The autumn smiles with yellow ray;
He sleeps, old Winter hushes.
He cares not how the world may move,
No doubts nor fears confound him;
His little flocks are linked in love,
And household angels round him;
He trusts in God and loves his wife,
Nor griefs nor ills may harm her;
He's Nature's nobleman in life—
The Independent Farmer.

THE FIRST AND LAST THANKSGIVING.

The morning was bright and cloudless.—Crisp lay the frost on field and meadow, and the crimson tints of the just risen sun mellowed the distant mountain tops, and gilded trees and shrubs with such sparkling refulgence that they shone like a glittering sheen of diamond drops. The sheep were penned in their fold, just out from their night's shelter, and were nibbling the fodder strewn about against the fence and round upon the sunny side of the barn. The cattle were wending their way adown the slope to where the spring bubbled up its crystal fluid, led by the faithful ox, the patriarch of the herd; and the milkmaid, with her span clean pails, sang a merry air as she wended her way to the dairy with her sweet and fragrant burden. The old rooster was training his wives and their grown-up broods, busy leading them hither and thither in search of gravel or insects—strutting proudly about, as grand as an old soldier, plumed and spurred, either for battle or the more courtly duties of gallantry, while this and that old hen, the speckled pullet and all, trotted hither or thither at his call, gabbling or chanting, as happy and as talkative as the whole troupe of ladies in the harem of the Grand Turk; while ever and anon the little villages of outhouses were made to echo with his shrill and clarion voice. Towser, the old house dog, that had for ten years been the faithful guardian of his master's interests, lay upon the front door-step, in a state of quiet dignity, conscious all the while of his responsibility, and the immense charge that lay upon his mind. Even pussy was not out of sight, but had crouched herself upon a huge wood-pile, with her tail coiled comfortably around her feet, and her eyes, half closed and placed, expressing an unusual amount of satisfaction. From the cottage chimney curled up the smoke, blue and gracefully, after that fashion that betokens a goodly day, and the doves had come out from their cotes, and were walking back and forth upon the roof of the barn, cooing and nodding their little heads and behaving as merrily as possible.—It was a most pleasant scene, and everything around bespoke the prosperous farm-house and the thrifty husbandman. Yonder, by the turn of the road, with stately poplar and spreading willow in front, stood the little church, and further on, amid autumn fields, was seen the quiet parsonage. To the west the road wound up the valley, skirted on one side by a hill covered with a forest growth of wood, and upon the other by a dark-browed and cragy eminence, matted with firs and cedar. Up thither was the way to the tavern, where all the politics of the day were discussed, and many an incident related of perilous adventure or hard fought battle—for in those days, when men *were* men, and virtue not so easily tempted, every country place had its tavern, where even the godly were not ashamed to assemble occasionally, and take a social glass, even with that holy man, the minister. Those were goodly days, when virtue needed not so much watching as at present, and people were too busy with their own affairs to find time to look after the affairs of others. Ay, indeed! it was truly a wonderful and a happy scene, and every object about, animate or inanimate, seemed thrilled with universal delight—and what an occasion, too!

It was the First Thanksgiving.

Years of peril, of toil and of war had the country suffered, ground down by foreign oppression, and overrun by a menial soldiery; years of stout battling for the dignity of human nature and human right—for the inalienable inheritance of man—a representative government and freedom from oppressive taxation! Nobly had the foe been met—foot by foot and inch by inch, had battle after battle been fought, and repulse after repulse suffered. Hungry, ill-clad, often with bare and bleeding feet, had strong hearted bands of men marched forth from their homes to fight the battles of freedom and offer their blood as the sacrifice! Eight long years of toilsome, uncertain and unequal warfare had the country gone through, and thousands upon thousands of brave hearts had beaten their last throb at the very feet of the foe, and still an unconquered and unyielding hand stood resolutely before the enemy, seeking no terms but those of victory—expecting no mercy but death! And thus beat the whole pulse of the country, as in one heart; with a firm reliance on Heaven, and devotion to their great and pure leader, Washington, there could be no other result than one of triumph, no other thought but Liberty!

They came—those tidings of peace. On angels' pinions went forth the glorious news, and as it fell upon the ears of matron and maid—of aged sire and gallant son, how joyfully leaped their hearts, and amid tears and smiles how many a knee was bent, and many a lip was moved in prayer and thanksgiving to the Divine Source of all, and the sword was sheathed, the bayonet returned to its scabbard, and the war-worn soldier once more turned his step toward home, and the army was disbanded. But many a hearth had been made desolate, and few households but missed at the festive board some dear familiar face, they never more shall meet on earth.—Well, God rest and bless them! They perished in a noble cause—the defence of their native land, made doubly sacred by the blood so shed!

Peace now shed its radiant beams upon all around, and a day was appointed of Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer. With what devotion it was kept by buoyant youth and tottering sire, with merry-making and religious rites. Turkeys were put up to be shot at by the young men of the village; games of ball were played; wrestling matches were made; jumping and foot-racing were practiced, and many other manly feats were performed, winning the praises of fair maiden and veteran soldier. In the house—such a clatter! What heaps of poultry and roast pig! Huge Indian puddings, floating amid a sea of jelly.—plate upon plate of mince pies, juicy and spicy, with crust so short that it almost melted in your mouth. Apple pies—how it made one's mouth water even to look at them; and then the pumpkin pies and custards. Cake of all variety in shape and make; and cheese—such cheese! and butter, golden and full of luscious fragrance, made by the good wife herself, or perhaps her no less accomplished daughter. Who would not like the butter beat up by such pretty dimpled hands, and so sweet, too; or the bread kneaded by the work of such fair arms. Ah! what a happy household! But we forget the goose. Dinner is ready, and the fattest of the flock, weighing exactly twenty-two pounds eight ounces, graces a huge platter at the head of the table, where sits the master of the house. Dinner is ready. Boys and girls come in from play. Take your places round the table. Let us see. It is quite a family re-union; and all the cousins, aunts and uncles that have escaped the great war, are gathered round the board, and all are merry and happy, and the feast commences. A blessing from the parson—he of course is invited. All are happy. Yes, but—but look in the matron's face. There's a tear in her eye, as she turns to a vacant seat—a moment's sadness, and it is wiped away by her clean check apron. She could not help it. Her thoughts were of the far away—far away beyond the ken of human wisdom; gone from the battle-field to heaven. The eye of her husband fell upon her, and he read her thoughts. It was but a struggle with him, a mere choking in the throat, and like a brave man, he mastered the feeling, and cheered on the feast. Poor Henry was not forgotten, though.

The feast went on merrily. There was wine upon the table, and punch too; and even cider for those who preferred it. And all this was seasoned with anecdote and adventure, and the soldier 'fought his battles o'er again.' You may be very certain it was a merry and a brave day at 'Squire Holton's—that first Thanksgiving day. It was old fashioned feast, though it ran well into the the evening, and when the party rose from the table they adjourned to the "upper-room," and left the fragments and the dishes to the care of old Aunt 'Rina, the black cook, and Towser, the dog.

The boys, all day, about the village, had made the best of their time, and the girls had their romps. Charles Holton, fresh from the bloody wars—he had fought side by side with his father—and his mother and sister had helped to fit them out—Charles had won all the great prizes of the day. He had won five turkeys and a pair of chickens; he had jumped the furthest and won the wrestling match; and thus being victor, he of course was rewarded with the smiles and the blushes of all the fairest maidens in the village.—But it brought him no envy—for everybody loved him, and nobody, old or young, lad or lass, but would have given their right hand to have served Charley Holton; for they had all heard of his bravery, and many of them had been witness to it on several occasions, and he was not the man to harbor guile of any one, or commit an act that might create an unfavorable impression of himself. But our praises of Charley Holton must not lead us away from the rest of the company, though you shall hear more of him anon.

We have said the day's sports were ended, and so they were. The cattle had all wended their way homeward, and were housed for the night. Old Cromwell, the horse, had received his last measure of oats, and his crib full of hay; the old rooster had led his harem to roost, and Towser and puss had taken possession of the chimney corner, for, be it known, they were on the best of terms. The moon had just risen, and one by one the stars came out, cutting sharply through the deep blue, indicating a clear and frosty night. By degrees the village sounds became hushed, till at length scarcely a sound broke the stillness, save betimes the distant barking of a fox, or the hoot in the woods, far away, of the gray owl. But there was a happy party in the 'Squire's "upper room."

It was a large, old-fashioned room, full twenty feet square. There was no carpet on the floor, which was as clean and white as the pine table; the walls were wainscotted as high as the back of the chair, and in the fire-place—wide as a barn door—blazed a most cheerful fire, supplied by at least half a cord of wood, and a back-log that required two men to roll it into the house. There was a plentiful supply of chairs and benches, and seated around a large table was a party with music books and instruments, "vexing the dull ear of night" with choice selections of psalmody. High perched and conspicuous sat the 'Squire, while before him lay outspread a volume of sacred music. A neighbor on his left played the flute, while another opposite made a wheezy noise on the clarionet. Those who chose to sing piped away with their voices, and altogether they secured a concert perfectly satisfactory to themselves and the company, and won the applause of their beloved pastor, the leader. Many an old-fashioned air, now out of date, was played and sung, nor was Old Hundred forgotten, nor the "Ode to Science," then comparatively new. We doubt if many of our readers ever heard of it; but it was always, at that day, sung at Thanksgiving. We can at the present only call to mind but little of it, but we do remember these lines, which were always sung with peculiar emphasis:

"The British yoke, the galling chain,
Were thrust upon our necks in vain;
All haughty tyrants we disdain,
And shout long live America!"

Ameri*kay*—that is where the great accent fell, and made it the more impressive. Everybody seemed happy, and all joined in the musical part of the entertainment, with the exception of Charles and his mother, and they sat a little apart from the rest of the company, in most earnest conversation together. Mistress Holton was not very well that evening, though she assumed as much as possible an aspect of cheerfulness, and Charles sat in front of her, holding her cold, thin hands in his own. He had been telling her of his perils and sufferings in the camp—with the brave soldiers he had fought side by side with—of Washington, Lafayette, of Kosciusku, and other brave and heroic men.

The conversation became interesting, and one by one the singers left the table, and drew near to listen, and at length the music entirely ceased, and all became attentive as Charles went on with his narrative—ah! so glowingly he told it, we can scarcely give but a faint transcript; and so patiently and wonderingly the mother dwelt upon his every word, though it was evident at times she struggled with a painful thought, that caused a visible shudder to thrill through her whole frame.

"Alas! alas!" she exclaimed, interrupting him in one of his descriptions, "these are indeed sufferings that wring the heart."

"And then at Valley Forge," he continued, "Oh, mother, dear, it was a dismal camp, and would have grieved your honest heart had you but known the strife twixt want and discipline. From tent to tent, begging for bread, the shoeless soldier trod, with bleeding feet, through snow and biting frost. Despair was a familiar face, and many who closed their eyes in painful sleep at even, ne'er opened them to the morn—so slept forever. And many a soldier, when the cold, long night fell with its gloom around him, and the wind, flapping his tattered tent, brushed his damp hair, stretched his unblanketed and meagre limbs upon the ground, and prayed for rest; while our great leader through the general camp passed like a guardian spirit—to the hopeless imparting hope, and to the suffering, aid; and by his side, champing his bit so proudly, pranced the war horse of the gallant Frenchman. A dismal camp—the camp at Valley Forge. What miracle preserved us, when a foe with thrice our numbers, clothed and provisioned, lay but a day's march from us, Heaven only knows."

"May it forgive at the great judgment day the bad promoters of this cruel war. I have been robbed of half my cherished wealth, poor woman as I am, and for my loss have I not cause for bitterness? Ah, Henry, he did his duty nobly?"

"To the last, my mother."

"I knew he would, with eye upon the foe. Where did he fall?"

"On Monmouth's bloody plains."

"Heaven from that field receive his soul to mercy."

"Twice was I down beneath the hireling Hessian—that venal soldier of the German Princes, under whose foot it were disgrace to die, and, but for a brave enemy, whose sword warded the threatening bayonet from my breast, the mother ne'er had seen her son again."

"Heaven will reward him," exclaimed Mrs. Holton.

"Scarce had I gained my feet," continued Charles, "ere his hot steel had joined the flying mass. I sent my blessing after him, and prayed he might go scathless through the blast of war, and cheer again with his beloved presence some happy wife or mother."

"Like my son," exclaimed the mother.

"There lost I Henry—"

"Alas! alas, my boy!"

"Foremost of all the foremost ranks he fell, pierced with a dozen wounds. Then onward came the serried troops of horse, their flaming nostrils hot with angry pride, rushing upon our columns like a storm, until they wavered, broke and fled.

"God save them!" exclaimed the mother.

"He did! for in that terror of confusion, above the wrack of war and dying groans, arose the voice of our beloved chief, as through the ranks of our retreating men, like some commissioned deity from heaven, he flew, angered but godlike. 'Twas a look, a word, an action, and the flying masses gathered and charged like men of stone and iron, until the foe retreated, and we gained that day the field at Monmouth, for as night drew o'er the scene its drear and sable mantle, each soldier slept in arms, and when the morn rose blushing o'er the scarred dead, the foe, with the gun and standard, had escaped."

"Ah, brave, good hearts,—oh, blessed Washington!" exclaimed Mrs. Holton, with tears sparkling in her eyes.

"That we have wives and sisters," continued Charles, "homely hearths, though cheerful ones—mothers who pray for us—and some, perchance, nursing a secret love, whose sweetest visions cheer them through the battle—these are enough to make men brave indeed. Then add to these a tyrannous opposition, and mercenary troops, and who so craven as to buy his life with silence or inaction."

There was a moment's pause. Every one seemed affected with the narration of Charles, and the parson, raising his eyes devotionally toward Heaven, then spoke, with hands clasped and uplifted—

"In that sublimer temple, reared by Fame to those devoted patriots who fell, the bleeding victims of Oppression's car, there must be hallowed niches for the dead, whose blood empurples even the very sod that's green upon their graves. So take your heart, madam; for though your son beloved be parted from you, think what a cause his life was given to, and for the sacrifice myriads of unborn souls must stand indebted.

She scene was too impressive. All hearts present were wandering to some dear remembered one, whose presence should never more greet them, and silent and involuntary prayer went up from that Thanksgiving party, so lowly pleading at the Throne of Mercy for the loved and lost, that its bright portals must have thrilled with more harmonious response.

The 'Squire, overcome by his emotion, drew his handkerchief from his pocket, and walked toward the window, and peered upon the starlit frosty air, and all again was silent, save the almost audible beating of sad hearts. What a contrast to the early hilarity of the day.

All of a sudden hasty steps were heard approaching; the 'Squire looked more anxiously up the road. Nearer and nearer came the sound, and at length a traveler, approaching on foot, appeared around the corner of the barn, hastened to the door, and gave the three loud and distinct knocks. Strange that sounds so familiar should create such mysterious awe, as was evident by the interchange of wandering looks, and the scarcely parted lips of young and old. But Rina, the cook, heard the summons, and as quickly as her aged limbs would carry her, she ran to answer it, and the stranger was admitted. There was an interchange of words between them, when she was heard to exclaim—

"Up stairs, up stairs! oh, Lordy, Lordy what am goin' to happen next, I wonder?"

Up the stairway clattered heavy feet, the door of the room was suddenly burst open, and in rushed a tall, pale figure, emaciated and care worn, with arms outstretched, and calling, as he entered—"Father! oh, mother, you are here!" he sprang forward and fell into the arms of Mrs. Holton, already extended to receive him. She but uttered a single exclamation—"My boy, my son!"—returned with warmth his fond embrace, and sank back into her chair, exhausted and speechless. Oh, what a strange, unearthly pallor overspread those features. Terror and alarm were depicted upon the countenances of all; the very atmosphere of the room seemed burdened with oppressive gloom, and Henry—for he it was—fell at his mother's feet, and clasping both her hands, called in imploring accents—

"Mother, dear mother! speak! speak! Is it for this I have returned? Oh, better had I died. Oh, breathe and speak! Dear mother, do!"

Alas! the luster was already passing from those eyes, and a deep and solemn shadow was stealing over every feature, and only around the lips lingered a smile of such supernal bliss as the parting spirit alone can give. Will you see the picture? What a grouping around—Henry kneeling in front, with his head bowed in that maternal lap; Charles standing by her right shoulder, his manly chest heaving with emotion, one hand clasped upon his forehead and eyes upturned with most despairing grief; behind the chair, and bent over the left shoulder, with his warm cheek laid so close to hers, moaning in accents broken-hearted, leaned the despairing husband; and in front of all, with arms outstretching and eyes with fervent supplication raised, stood the good pastor of the village.

Let us close the scene. We can go no further for the rest is sacred.

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Henry had not been slain upon the field of Monmouth; but severely wounded, almost beyond the hope of life, he had been made prisoner and carried away by the retreating foe. Weeks he lingered, unable to be removed, and months waned away ere he regained sufficient strength to walk, and then among other prisoners he was kept till the close of the war, when he was released and arrived home just in time to be present at the First and Last Thanksgiving of his mother.

A SAD STORY.—Romine Stevens is the name of a young married man whose term of two years' imprisonment at Sing Sing expired on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock. It appears that over three years since, on the last day of March, Romine lived with a farmer named Albert Yale, in New Canaan, Conn. Having observed Mr. Yale with some money, he got up in the night and took it and a watch out of his pockets, after which he left the neighborhood. In a little more than a year afterward he committed a like offense in Glen Cove, L. I., for which he was tried, convicted and sentenced to the Sing Sing Prison for the term of two years. During his imprisonment he behaved with the utmost regard for the rules of the prison, and was never once reprimanded by any of the officers; and when he left, it was with the determination to lead an honest life. Shortly after going to Sing Sing, his wife moved up into the village, so that she could visit him conveniently. There, by much hard work and perseverance, she had prepared to enable her husband to carry out his honest designs for the future. On Saturday morning, however, just as he was released from the State Prison, a Sheriff from the State of Connecticut, having previously armed himself with documents, arrested him on the charge of larceny, committed three years ago at New Canaan.

THE EFFECT ON MR. LINCOLN.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Washington, thus describes the effect of care upon Mr. Lincoln:

"You must see the President, to have any adequate conception of how dreadful the complication of cares which have thickened around him, have exhausted even his immense physical powers. See him, and then you will have a very vivid conception of a tired giant. See him, and you will have some idea how Atlas looked just after he had lifted the world upon his shoulders. One never thinks of the immense mental labor and haunting care that has accumulated so heavily since his inauguration. If you saw him then, you should see him now; and if you ever thought it a pleasant thing to be President, you will immediately abandon that extravagant idea."

DEBT TO NEWSPAPERS.—Newspaper subscriptions are infallible tests of men's honesty. They will sooner or later discover the man. If he is dishonest he will cheat the printer some way—say he has paid what he has not—declare he has the receipt somewhere—or sent the money and it was lost in the mail—or will take the paper and not pay for it on the ground that he did not subscribe for it—or will move off and leave it coming to the office he left. Thousands of professed christians are dishonest, and the printer's book will tell a fearful tale in the reckoning.—*New London Chronicle.*

☞One of our exchanges has discovered the cause of the retreat of our army at Bull Run. It says: "When the battle was at its hottest point, and nearly won to our side, there came word that there were two vacancies in the New York Custom House. Hence the stampede."

FRESH AIR.

Man acts strangely. Although a current of fresh air is the very life of his lungs, he seems indefatigable in the exercise of his inventive powers to deprive himself of this heavenly blessing. Thus he carefully closes his bed chamber against its entrance, and he prefers that his lungs should receive the mixed effluvia from his cellar and larder, and from a patent little modern aquarius in lieu of it. Why should man be so terrified at the admission of night air into any of his apartments? It is nature's ever-flowing current, and never carries the destroying angel with it. See how soundly the delicate little wren and tender robin sleep under its full and immediate influence, and how fresh and vigorous and joyous they rise amid the surrounding dew-drops of the morning. Although exposed all night long to the heavens, their lungs are never out of order; and this we know by the daily repetition of their song.—Look at the new-born hare, without any nest to go to. It lives and thrives, and becomes strong and playful under the unmitigated inclemency of the falling dews of night. I have a turkey full eight years old, that has not passed a single night in shelter. He roosts in a cherry tree, and always is in the primest health the year through. Three fowls, preferring this to the warm perches in the hen-house, took up their quarters with him early in October, and have never gone to any other roosting place. The cow and the horse sleep safely on the ground, and the roebuck lies down to rest on the dewy mountain's top. I myself can sleep all night long, bareheaded, under the full moon's watery beams, without any fear of danger, and pass the day in wet shoes without catching cold. Coughs and colds are generally caught in the transition from an over-heated apartment to a cold room; but there would be no danger in this movement if ventilation were properly attended to—a precaution little thought of now-a-days.—*Exchange.*

VICTIMIZED INNOCENCE.—In early youth I was in the beautiful valley of the Mohawk river, which, at that period, was below the present city of Utica, almost exclusively inhabited by the Dutch, as primitive and unsophisticated a race of people as ever occupied any portion of this continent. They were habitually and strictly honest, and very naturally believed everybody else to be so. An incident which occurred four or five years previously, strikingly, even if somewhat ludicrously illustrates this fact.

At that period a Yankee made his appearance in the goodly Dutch town of German Flats, professing to be a schoolmaster, and commenced preparations for opening an English school. The honest Dutchman, delighted with the project, received him kindly, entertained him hospitably and stood ready, as soon as the necessary preliminaries could be provided, to patronize his undertaking. Under these circumstances, the Yankee purchased of one of them a very fine horse, giving his note at six months from date for the purchase money.

Shortly after this, both the Yankee and the horse were missing; and a neighbor, meeting with the former owner of the horse, said to him:

"So, Hans, you have lost dat fine horse of yours?"

"How so?"

"Why, dat Yankee you sold him to has run away mit him."

"Val, vat do I care for dat; *hain' I got his note?*"

I regret being obliged to add, that these honest Dutchmen were, some of them, not slow in learning and practicing Yankee tricks.

A DISLIKE ALL AROUND.—An ill-natured fellow quarreled with his sweetheart on the day they were married. After the ceremony had begun, and he was asked—"Do you take this woman to be your wedded wife," &c., he replied, "No!" "What's your reason?" asked the minister. "I've taken a dislike to her, and that's enough," was the surly reply. The parties retired—the bride in tears—and after much persuasion, the groom was induced to have the marriage proceed. It was now the lady's turn, and when the minister asked her the all-important question, "No!" replied she, resolutely, "I've taken a dislike to him." The groom, admiring her spunk, made the matter up with her as soon as possible, and a third time they presented themselves before the minister. He began the ceremony by asking the usual questions, which were satisfactorily answered this time. But to the astonishment of the party, his reverence continued, "Well, I'm glad to hear that you are willing to take each other for husband and wife, for it's a good thing to be of forgiving tempers. You can now go and get married where you will—I'll not tie the knot, for I've taken a dislike to both of you!"

CHRISTIANS, PAY YOUR DEBTS!—"That man is a churchmember," said an "outsider," in regard to the subject of our conversation. Continued he: "I persuaded him five or six years ago to go through bankruptcy; he did it reluctantly, but has labored ever since, and yesterday he came to me and paid what he owed, and said it was the last dollar of his liabilities—all this time he has supported a family. *That is an honest man!*"

Do you hear? Is a Christian doing well who stakes his honor, his reputation as a follower of Christ, his association with those who are lights in the world, and raises money on this stake, or obtains goods, and then goes through a form of law freeing him from his legal obligations, and forgets those obligations?

Is he an honest man? Nay, more; has he not put up Christ and his Church as good endorsers to his honor, and then repudiated the whole? Has he not abused Christ and abused the church? He has done more—he has forged the name of his Redeemer and the name of the church, and then stepped out and left them to pay the debt. Christian, "owe no man anything," but if you do, pay it, if it takes the last day of your life to earn the money.—*Pacific.*

MIRAMON.—The Madrid journals of the 20th October, announce that Gen. Miramon, ex-President of the Mexican rebublic, had left that capital for Cadiz, to embark for his own country.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1861.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Southern skies continue to wear a cheering aspect. The Port Royal victory has had its effect everywhere—at the South to dishearten the rebels, at the North to encourage our soldiers and citizens. To add to our victory, on the same day of the capture of Port Royal, Commander Wilkes, of the San Jacinto, on his return from the coast of Africa, overhauled the English steamer Trent, and arrested Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the rebel commissioners to England and France, who a short time since escaped from Charleston. The captain of the steamer was quite indignant, and at first refused to give them up, but Commander Wilkes opened the port holes of the Jacinto and placed her in a raking position. This had the desired effect, and the two ambassadors, with their secretaries, Geo. Eustis and Wm. H. McFarland, were passed over to our vessel. Their families were with them, but they were allowed to proceed. All the papers of the rebel envoys were also seized, whereby much information is gained in regard to their plans. The arrest was made by Lieut. Fairfax, a Virginian, who performed his duty in a manner highly commendable. The rebel ministers have been taken to Fort Warren, Boston harbor, where they can think upon plans of operation at leisure. They are the only men in the Southern Confederacy equal to the responsibility of being sent abroad, and their capture is a terrible blow to the hopes of the Confederates. Fears have been expressed that the taking of these men from a British vessel will involve us in trouble with England, but expounders of international law agree that the act was justifiable, and that the seizure of the vessel itself would have been no cause for complaint with England. She was engaged in carrying rebel ministers—contraband of war, and was a lawful prize to our navy.

At Pensacola the rebels had planned another attack upon Wilson's Zouaves, but they were discovered gathering a force on Santa Rosa Island, and one of our vessels suddenly sent a shower of shell and balls among them, creating a rapid dispersion.

Another fleet is about ready to sail from Annapolis with 15,000 troops. It will probably strike another southern port.

Federal forces are invading Eastern Virginia by way of Pocomac Creek. The Virginians welcome them, and are ready to take the oath of allegiance. Gen. Dix has sent 4000 soldiers to protect them. Three thousand rebels have been dispersed, and as our troops advance the Confederate flag comes down and the stars and stripes go up.

A grand review of 70,000 men took place on the Potomac Wednesday. Nearly 30,000 spectators, including the President and Cabinet, witnessed the exhibition.

An expedition from Paducah, Ky., went up the Tennessee river on Tuesday, routing the enemy in several places where they had erected batteries.

Around Washington there is little of interest. It is pretty evident that the two armies will go into winter quarters in the positions they now occupy. The rebels captured a foraging party of ours the other day near Fall's Church, and a scouting party was driven in by the enemy's cavalry.

We learn from Port Royal that Gen. Sherman had taken possession of Pickney Island and Beaufort, and had seized all able-bodied slaves to work upon fortifications. Large quantities of cotton will fall into our hands in that district.

The rebels have selected Col. Corcoran, Col. Lee of Mass., and eight other officers, as hostages, to be dealt by as our Government deals by the pirates taken in the Jeff. Davis. One of them is sentenced to be hung, and Col. Corcoran is to offset his fate. If the rebels hang Corcoran and Lee in retaliation for the execution of their pirates, we hope Mason and Slidell will suffer the same penalty.

Our army in Missouri is ordered back to St. Louis, and the rebels are retreating into Arkansas. Gen. Halleck has assumed command, Gen. Hunter retiring.

Eastern Tennessee is proving disloyal to the Southern Confederacy, and the people there are placing every obstruction in the way of the rebels. Parson Brownlow has fled to save his life.

Senator Gwin, Messrs. Calhoun, Benham, and J. Brent of California, were arrested as the Uncle Sam was entering the Bay of Panama, by order of Gen. Sumner, by the troops under his command. Papers implicating them with the secessionists were found aboard.—They have been sent to Fort Lafayette.

Too High a Price for Hugging.—A girl in Niagara county, N. Y., got a severe hugging by her sweetheart the other day, and her parents made her arrest him for assault and battery, and he was fined $50 and sentenced to six months imprisonment. "Sakes alive," how the girls out there must suffer if such is the penalty for a hugging.

Thanksgiving.—Nineteen of the loyal States hold their Thanksgiving next week Thursday, the day which Massachusetts has made memorable as a day of public Thanksgiving. Massachusetts and Maine were the only States to depart from the sacred custom.

Shocking Murder.—At Holliston, on Monday, Alvin Finch, a blacksmith, boarding with a Mrs. Reeves, killed her and her daughter with a flat iron, while in a crazy fit brought on by drinking.

A Becoming Suit.—A man in East Hartford was tarred and feathered a few days since for illicit intercourse with a highly respectable young girl of that place. He had been suspected a long time.

Fifty Millions.—The Banks of Boston, New York and Philadelphia have just granted Secretary Chase another loan of $50,000,000.

Do We Miss Them?

If we walk in Broadway, New York, or Washington street in Boston, the crowd we meet, passing up and down, is as large as it was a year ago. The stores and shops are all open and everything wears the air of business and bustle. Yet each of these cities has sent thousands upon thousands of young men to the war. It is the same in village and town. The plow is handled by sturdy hands, the anvil rings under the hammer of the dusky smith, the spindle sings in the mill, and the tramp of men and women does not cease upon the pavement. Yet every village and town throughout the loyal North has contributed to swell the army of the Government. The places of the absent are filled by others, and we scarcely miss the thousands who have gone with arms in their hands to save the nation its proud name and its blood-bought freedom.—But there are those who miss the absent soldiers.

The wife misses her husband, and she follows him with her daily prayer, appealing to Heaven to protect him and return him safely home.

The father misses his son, whom he has offered upon the shrine of patriotism, a sacrifice for his country. The news of every battle, the shooting of every picket, the capture of every federal soldier, has a painful interest for him. He looks over the list of dead and wounded with breathless anxiety, fearing that the next name will be that of his son.

The mother misses her boy, and she mourns over him as one dead. The daguerreotype he has left her is often wet with tears, and she dwells over the letter written by him in camp as a treasure more valuable than diamonds.—She dreads to hear of coming battles, fearing that the boy she idolizes will fall upon the field. The terrible suspense which hangs over his fate from day to day wears deep furrows in her cheeks, and yet she feels a happiness in thinking that he has gone to defend her country.

The maiden misses her lover, and sighs for him, like a dove moaning for her mate. She felt proud of his fine uniform and stately walk, his bright bayonet and gilt buttons, but now that he has gone, fear triumphs over her hopes, and the hours are darkened by his absence.

In every family from which a soldier has gone there is a dear one missing. In some, aye, in many, the missing will never return.—The turf of the sunny south will grow green above them, and their blood will enrich the enemy's soil. They will be missed at home if not on the crowded thoroughfare, but their memory shall not perish while a nation's gratitude doth last.

Never Trifle with a Loving Heart.—Miss Anna C. Brown brought suit against Francis H. Kingsbury in the Boston Superior Court for breach of promise, and the case was tried last week. Several letters were read which had passed between the parties. They were couched in very loving terms, and one written by Miss Brown, since Kingsbury began to manifest a coldness to her, reproached him for his conduct, saying that he might try to make himself believe that he had not loved her, but he could not do so, for he had, having told her so many times. She added that the anguish she had felt was known only to God, and beseeched him to come and see her, saying that if he did not come soon she should not know him, as she should go mad. The jury gave her $1500 damages.

Mourning Not Chargeable as Funeral Expenses.—A jury in Hamilton, C. W., have decided that mourning cannot legally be considered part of funeral expenses. The defendant was connected with the Great Western Railway Company, and promised to pay the funeral expenses of a victim of an accident on the road. In the bill presented was an item for mourning furnished the family, which the jury disallowed.

Public Documents.—We are under obligations to Hon. Chas. Delano of Northampton, for valuable public documents, among which is the report of a survey of a route for a railroad from St. Paul to Puget's Sound, on the Pacific, the work being illustrated with 70 beautiful colored lithographic views of scenery and places on the route; also about 70 plates illustrating the botanical and zoological character of the region surveyed. It is really a valuable and interesting work.

Demonstrative Philosophy.—We have before us a neat little volume bearing this title, by Dr. Isaac Harrington, now stopping at the Palmer House. It consists of a series of arguments in favor of the existence of a Supreme Being, in which the author reasons clearly and logically.

A Business Adventure.—The Providence Journal states that Hon. James F. Simmons of Rhode Island has purchased a vessel, which has been loaded with a cargo of salt, shoes, and various other articles needed at the South. It is designed to exchange her stores with the loyal men on the Southern coast for cotton.

What a Lie—Gov. Pickens, in his late message to the South Carolina legislature, said:

"As far as the Northern States are concerned, their government is hopelessly gone, and if we fail, with all our conservative elements to save us, then, indeed, there will be no hope of an independent and free republic on this continent, and the public mind will despairingly turn to the stronger and more fixed forms of the Old World.

Large Estate.—The will of the late Ellsworth H Hyde of Hydeville, has been deposited in the probate court at Northampton, and it appears that the estimated amount of his property was $75,000, the largest estate in that town.

Theological View of Crinoline.—A French Bishop said lately in a sermon: "Let women remember, while putting on their profuse and expansive attire, how narrow are the gates of Paradise."

The Latest Curiosity.—Barnum is said to be on the track of "the only white man, and he drunk," whom Uncle Sam's boys found in Beaufort.

FROM THE 27th REGIMENT.

Camp Springfield,
Annapolis, Md., Nov. 15.

Dear Sir:—A few lines from Co. I of the 27 Mass., may be acceptable to your columns, particularly from the fact that many of us boys have friends and acquaintances in your vicinity who are readers of the Journal.

We desire our friends to know that we are generally well and in excellent spirits. We are fast coming under the rules of rigid military discipline, and instead of disliking, like camp life, not from the romance, but the reality of the thing, and would not go back home at present for twice the wealth of Crœsus and a Democratic promise of being President of the United States. We arrived here after a toilsome journey of which you have already heard. We had a taste of the rail, foot, and boat line of march, and brought up at our first destination without any decimation in our ranks at Baltimore, or broken shins or cracked pates from a *too* near proximity with car seats and boat rafters. Our reception was cordial along the way, and in several places we were the hungry recipients of marked hospitalities. I shall never forget when journey-worn we arrived at midnight in the "City of Brotherly Love," and sat down to one of those meals that brought to even our sleepy perceptions a realizing sense of the largeness of the Quaker heart. Almost a quarter of a million dollars has already been expended in this city alone for the same hospitable purpose. There was less patriotic enthusiasm shown us in Baltimore than in many other places. We trod the streets of that city with a peculiar pride that seemed to say "the spirit that spread bloody riot there on the memorable 19th of April lay submissive beneath our feet." We chafed to avenge the fate of the gallant 6th, but our better judgment repressed our rising indignation. We arrived at Annapolis early Tuesday morning and stretched our weary bodies on the *downy* floor of the barracks, and in the sleep of two or three hours forgot we were soldiers and away from home. We arose early and lost ourselves in the interest of the place. Below us lay spread the tranquil waters of the Chesapeake, over which, a few days before, the Federal Armada rode proudly forth on its grand enterprise to the Southern coast.

About noon we pitched our tents about a mile west of the city, and christened our newborn camp "Camp Springfield." Now a word or two by way of news about camp. There is about 8000 men encamped here, and mostly in sight of us—among them the Mass. 25th, N. Y. 51st, Conn. 8th and 10th. The 21st is in the city of Annapolis. Last week twenty-one cases of small pox were reported in the 21st, and to guard against the contagion our regiment has been vaccinated.

The horse presented Col. Lee at Springfield, died soon after our arrival. There are surmises it was poisoned and strict guard is now kept over the other horses. The discipline of the soldiers is daily growing more severe, and if we are allowed to stay here a few days longer, judging from the fast improvement the Regiment is making, the 27th will be able to cope successfully with any thousand rebels.—A kindly feeling exists among the officers and men, and the rations are so furnished there is little or no complaint. The food through the week is in about the same order as in Camp Reed. Two weekly prayer meetings are held in the Regiment, and one about every other evening in one of the Ludlow tents. The favorite song of the soldiers is "John Brown." No private or officer is allowed to go down to Annapolis without a "pass" countersigned by Col. Lee, who by the way, is kind and obliging to us. We do not very often see white visitors, particularly white ladies, but any number of slaves are in and about camp. They bring us oysters, sweet potatoes, etc. The oysters are very cheap, being only two York shillings per bushel in the shell. We are all low in the pocket and are a little impatient to be paid off, but Uncle Sam is good when the time comes. We have the promise to be paid off soon. We have bought tickets in trust of our sutler, who redeems them with pies, cakes, &c. No private is allowed to take up over $4 without his Captain's order, when he may take up $6.—We are to eat Thanksgiving with you next week. Gov. Andrew has sent us the proclamation and it was read us at dress parade. We have just heard about the result of the great expedition and are exultant over its success. We expect to follow soon—perhaps next week—on a similar enterprise. Gen. Burnside is to be in command, and we shall be embodied in a brigade of 15,000 men. We shall probably re-enforce our troops already at Beaufort and vicinity, and bring up violently in the rear of Mr. Beauregard. The road before us is dark, for it lies through an enemy's country, but, God help us, we will try to do our duty. The right is on our side, and victory, we trust, will ere long perch on our banner.

We may not be able in future to send home letters as frequently as at present, but let our friends feel we shall not forget them, and we hope in turn they will not forget us, for we are fighting not for ourselves alone, but they in common with us. H. A. H.

A Vivid Description by a Rebel Paper.—The Charleston Courier, in its account of the capture of the Port Royal forts, says—

The storm of iron hail that came hissing through the air from the fleet was beyond all description. It was more like the noise of the winds roaring through the rigging of a vessel in the midst of a tempest.

The German battalion occupied the inside portion of the fort, against which the fire of the enemy was principally directed. The vessels had all the advantage of fair weather and a smooth sea. The light breeze blowing on the shore was also favorable to the fleet, the smoke from their cannon being driven directly in the faces of our troops in the battery at Ft. Walker.

The large volumes of smoke thus poured forth at times completely concealed the whole of the approaching vessels from the view of those in the fort. The manœuvering of the vessels was admitted by some of our best naval officers to have been grandly executed.—As quickly as our batteries obtained range of the enemy's vessels so as to bear upon them effectively, they immediately changed their position, and again our artillerists were compelled to get range of them only by practice.

A Good Sentiment.—The Charleston Mercury, commenting on the Port Royal business, quotes the words of another crazy South Carolinian,—"It is better for South Carolina to be the cemetery of freemen than the home of slaves." That is just what the poor plantation hands are thinking of as they come flocking into the camp of the federal army at Beaufort. The sentiment don't apply to South Carolina rebels at all.

In the Broad Road to Ruin.—Two young ladies suddenly disappeared from their home in Danielsonville, a few days ago, and both were subsequently found in a brothel in Providence.

Northern Traitors.—A correspondent of the Clinton Courant says there are eighteen citizens of Boylston who have declared themselves in favor of the South and secession, and and have in their possession a cannon and other firearms.

The Right Talk to Rebels.

Col. Jennison has issued a proclamation to the western counties of Missouri, in which he talks in a way not to be misunderstood, and if his superiors don't stop him as they did Fremont, he will be likely to convince the rebels that he is in earnest. He says—

"We march to enforce the laws and sustain the Government. Every loyal citizen is expected to give evidence of his loyalty by active efforts for the protection of the flag. For four months our armies have marched through your country. Your professed friendship has been a fraud; your oaths of allegiance have been shams and perjuries; you feed the rebel army; you act as spies while claiming to be true to the Union. We don't care about your past political opinions. No man will be prosecuted because he differs from us, but neutrality is impossible. If you are patriots, you must fight; if you are traitors, you will be punished.

The time for fighting has come. Every man who feeds, harbors, protects, or in any way gives aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union, will be held responsible for his treason with his life and property, while the property of Union men and all their rights will be religiously respected. Traitors will everywhere be treated as outlaws, enemies of God and men, too base to hold any description of property, and having no rights which loyal men are bound to respect.

The last dollar and the last slave of rebels will be taken and turned over to the general government. Playing war is played out; and wherever Union troops are fired upon the answer will boom from cannon, and desolation will follow treason. All the land between Fort Leavenworth and the headquarters of the Army of the West is under the jurisdiction of the United States, and we propose to have a regular road over it and safe communication through it, no matter at what cost of rebel treasure and blood."

Traveling Convenience.—By a new arrangement made by the railroad corporations between Washington and Boston, travelers may leave Boston at 3:30 A. M., reach New York at 4:45, P. M., leave New York at 6 P. M., and reach Washington at 5 o'clock the next morning. Leave Boston at 2 P. M., reach New York at 10:10 P. M., leave at 11 P. M., and reach Washington at 9:30 the next morning. Leave Boston at 8 P. M., reach New York at 4:50 the next morning, leave at 6 A. M., and reach Washington at 6 P. M.,—making three daily continuous trains from Boston and Washington, by all of which passengers are ticketed and baggage is checked through to Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington. On Sundays—leave Boston at 6:30 P. M., leave New York at 7 the next morning, and reaching Washington at 6 P. M. The 8 P. M. train and the Sunday train are provided with luxurious and well ventilated sleeping cars. All these trains stop at Palmer.

Horrible Tragedy.—Last week, a slave in Nolan county, Ky., killed his master's child by taking it by the feet and dashing its brains out against a stone wall. He then fell upon the wife and mother and bruised her in a dangerous manner, and finally fled to the federal camp at Elizabethtown, the officers of which delivered him over to the civil authorities, who lodged him in jail. The master returning home shortly after the tragic scene, gathered his neighbors and pursued the fugitive negro to the iron door of the Elizabethtown jail, and savagely demanded his immediate release. Frightened at the demeanor of the maddened man, the jailer made no resistance, and the criminal and slave was taken to an adjacent wood and hung on the first tree, the injured master sending his soul to eternity by a pistol ball through the heart.

The Hand of the Despoiler is There.—The occupation of Fairfax Court House alternately by the Federal and Confederate forces in Virginia, has caused the almost entire dismantlement of the Episcopal church at that place, so renowned for its antiquity; and the soldiers of both armies, when encamped there, spent much of their time in converting the wood-work of the sacred edifice into souvenirs for themselves and friends. The church at Fairfax Court House was built by Lord Fairfax, and the pulpit and altar were constructed in England. In this church, and at this altar, George Washington was married. The altar has been nearly all cut away, and it is mostly from the material composing it that the pipes are made by the souvenir seekers.

The Beaufort District.—A letter from an officer of the navy says, the country around is one of much beauty and fertility—rising from the sea gently, the coast sloping off far into the ocean, making a long, shallow spread of water. A beautiful cotton-field was near by, the bolls already bursted, and the long white cotton hanging from them in the greatest profusion. A northerner unaccustomed to the sight of a field of ripe cotton, the scene presented me was one of unrivalled magnificence and novelty. It seemed as if a living mantle of snow rested upon a square of beautiful country, and undulated like the yellow grain in the gentle winds.

The Lost Transports.—Only three of the transports belonging to the Port Royal fleet were lost in the storm. They were the propeller Osceola, 180 tons, an old but good vessel; the side wheel iron steamer Peerless, British built, reported to be a very staunch vessel, 690 tons; and the side wheel steamer Governor, 644 tons, built in 1846, and only fit for river navigation.

Green Peas in November.—Col. Pratt, of Brookfield, a few weeks since, picked a mess of green peas. He raised one crop and planted some of them, and these were the second crop. He mentioned it with great interest, saying, "I planted, picked, and shelled them myself. This is the first time I ever raised a second crop and I have been more than eighty years doing it."

Not Killed, but Wounded.—George F. Kelly and Thomas Loo of Pittsfield, reported killed at Ball's Bluff, on the authority of the lists published in the daily papers, are both alive. Kelly is said not to be so dangerously wounded as at first supposed, but is a prisoner. Loo suffered amputation of the right arm, and had a severe time.

Age For the Union.—In Kentucky the majority of old men are in favor of the Union, and a majority of the young men are Confederates. Success to the old 'uns!

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 18, 1861.

The last week has been a stirring one. The brilliant naval victory at Port Royal was followed by a hardly less brilliant one at Piketon. Next comes the capture of a steamer loaded with munitions of war for the rebels, then the arrest of the traitors, Gwin, Brent and Benham by Gen. Sumner, and the week ends with the glorious news of the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell.

For local excitements we have had, the arrival of the Powhatan, the transit of two or three regiments through the city, a lecture by Henry Ward Beecher on The Camp and Country, four murders and a snow-storm.

The campaign begins to wear an earnest look, and another week of such work will bring the rebels to their senses and stop all this blarney about England's breaking the blockade. Some persons are apprehensive that the bold stroke of Captain Wilkes may cause a rupture with that power, but I do not think the danger is so great as is supposed. As Captain Wilkes acted without instructions, the Government can, if necessary, apologize, and England has no choice but to accept the apology. Meanwhile, the honorable gentlemen will be closely caged, and will be good hostages for the humane treatment of our prisoners in rebel hands. Should England demand their release as the price of continued peaceful relations, the affair will assume a different aspect. We may then be assured that she wants only a pretext to attack us, and the sooner we know it the better. But I do not believe England would attack us if she had a dozen pretexts, for the immediate effect would be to deprive her of corn as well as cotton, for with such a naval force as we shall soon have on our coast, with the cotton ports in our own hands, as they will probably soon be, but little cotton would find its way to England, and corn certainly would not. The fact is, England is completely at our mercy, and this is the reason she makes so much bluster. She would if possible conceal her dependence.

Only one thing mars the completeness of our success at Port Royal, and that is the proclamation of Gen. Sherman, who goes off into some miserable twaddle about the duties which, under the Constitution, he owes to a great and sovereign State and to a proud and hospitable people, and assures them that he has no desire to harm their citizens, destroy their property or interfere with their local institutions.—Again, towards the close, he holds forth in this way: "Carolinians, we have come among you as loyal men, fully impressed with our Constitutional obligations to the citizens of your State." Great and Sovereign State! Constitutional obligations! Verily the General is exceedingly polite or exceedingly ignorant. He seems not to be aware that the very question we are fighting about is whether South Carolina is a Sovereign State, and he has been sent there to purge her of that very notion. The idea of our Constitutional obligations to rebels and pirates is one that we have clung to long enough.

On Thursday I visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard. I was fortunate enough to meet a sailor on the ferry boat while crossing over, who promised to see me safe through the difficulties which lay before me in the shape of sentries and guards. He belonged to the crew of the Powhatan, which has been so long in chase of the pirate Sumter, and he told me that they might easily have taken her if the captain had wished to, and that more than once the crew were disappointed and chagrined by the conduct of the captain, who, through cowardice or treason, let her escape out of their very teeth. It is some satisfaction to know that he was arrested on his arrival at Washington.

Jack was very impatient for his pay. They had been sent on shore, he said, without a cent of money, and it was dull business. I concluded business would be lively with him when he did get it, for he said that when paid off last in Philadelphia, he went ashore with two hundred and ten dollars and at the end of a week every cent of it was gone. I asked him how he managed to spend it so fast.—"Oh," said he, "there was a jolly lot of us together, and we drank and had a high old time, and I didn't know or care where the money went. I'd spend twenty dollars to-day if I had my money."

I went on board the Powhatan. She was being stripped preparatory to a thorough refit.—Her crew had been transferred to the receiving ship North Carolina, and her guns lay dismounted on the wharf. I had the curiosity to measure one of the largest. Length 13 feet, circumference of the breech 8½ feet, diameter of bore 11 inches, weight 15,697 lbs. One of the new rifled guns which I saw measured:—Length 12 feet, circumference of breech 8½ feet, diameter of bore 7½ inches, weight 16,700 lbs. This seem to be a smaller gun with the greater weight, but I did not measure the muzzles, and the difference of 3½ inches in the bore comes into the account. They are of the Dahlgren pattern—very strong at the breech, but tapering abruptly in front of the trunnions, to the usual size. All the new guns are of this pattern I think. There are hundreds of old guns, carronades, and long thirty-two and sixty-four pounders, lying about the yard, good enough in their day, but behind the times now.

I saw some curious old bronze guns which were taken at Vera Cruz by our troops in the Mexican war, and carried to Annapolis as trophies, and when this rebellion broke out were spiked by some of the rebels, lest they should be of service to us. They are of no use but as trophies, and government ordered them here to save them from destruction.

They were cast in France about one hundred and fifty years ago, and are very long, almost twice the length of guns carrying the same size of shot now, and are most elaborately ornamented with symbolic figures. Each one has its name engraved upon it near the muzzle, and also several Latin and French inscriptions. I will venture a translation of one or two:—"The last argument of kings." "Not unequal to many."

The North Carolina is a relic of the past, one of those huge, clumsy three-deckers, carrying a hundred or more guns, which were so much in vogue fifty years ago. She has been stationed here some time as a receiving ship, and will probably never go out of sight of land again. Stepping into the barge which runs constantly between the ship and the wharf, a few moment's pulling by the crew brought us to the foot of the staircase running up the ship's side, and I got on deck just in season to see the salute fired for the victory at Port Royal. It was not fired from the ship, but from a battery on one of the docks near by. Thirteen guns had been loaded, and the gunner fired them at intervals of about five seconds. The band on the ship then struck up The Star Spangled Banner, but my curiosity was too much for my patriotism, and I turned to sight seeing. The men were at dinner, and if you can imagine how two or three hundred men, with each a basin, knife, fork, spoon and cup, but without table or chair of any kind, would be likely to eat, you will have a better picture than I can give. A part of the crew had tables and benches, but about the number I have mentioned made the deck serve for both table and chair.

This week is your Thanksgiving, and although when the Governor issued his proclamation he could not ask you to be thankful for victories gained over our enemies, yet now he might add to his quotations from the bible some of David's rejoicings for victories. But a glad and grateful people will not need to be reminded of their obligations to Him who saved our fleet from the storm in so wonderful a manner, and hath given us the victory. Absent for the first time in many years from this festival of the Old Bay State, the closing words of her proclamation spring involuntarily to my lips, and I cannot but pray—"God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." L. L. M.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

School Houses.—The two new school houses in this district are expected to be ready for the winter schools. That in this village is a model outside, but not exactly in architectural taste inside.

School Meeting.—An adjourned school meeting in this (Depot) district, will be held at the old school house next Monday evening, Nov. 25th, at 7 o'clock. Those interested in knowing how their money is spent in the new school houses, should be present.

The Printer Remembered.—The unknown person who has for several years sent us a turkey for Thanksgiving, sent in two this year, enlarging the extent of gratitude which has long circled around his benevolence. May his shadow never grow less, and may his turkeys always be fat.

Fatal Fall.—Henry P. Musell of South Wilbraham, one of our subscribers, while gathering walnuts last week, fell from a tree a distance of 71 feet, injuring him so severely that he died next day. He was 45 years of age and leaves a wife who has been insane for several years, and four children.

Thanksgiving.—From the crowds in our street and about the depot on Wednesday, we should judge that about all the children of the Old Commonwealth came home to Thanksgiving on Thursday, and from the appearance of the market, and numerous bundles with legs, we should think that a large number of turkies and chickens went to Thanksgiving also.

Borrowing a Horse.—Mr. Frederick Snow of Duckville, left his horse under a hotel shed in this village, a few nights since, and returning in a few minutes found him gone. He had been taken by a couple of fellows from Monson, who drove him to Duckville and around town, so rapidly as to nearly ruin him. Mr. Snow's shawl was also lost on the journey. The fellows settled for their adventure the best they could.

Police.—Drunkenness constitutes three-fourths of the crime in our police courts, which the liquor sellers are entirely responsible for, although they do not seem to realize it. Joseph Jordan, who had found "Jordan a hard road to travel" while under the influence of bad rum, was up before Justice Allen the other day, who fined him $9,55 for his offence. Thomas Owen, who had abused his wife shamefully while drunk, could not pay his fine of $10,17 and was sent to jail.

A Shady Transaction.—One day last week Betsey Wallace of Monson, a damsel of "sweet sixteen," whose complexion is at least ten shades darker than that of a brunette, made complaint before Justice Collins that she had been seduced from the path of virtue by a young student of that town, who, she alleged, had been smitten by her charms, and taken to her arms, the result of which was the finding herself in a condition more interesting than agreeable. The young man denied the charge, and all who know him believe him innocent, and that Betsey has been telling a highly-colored story. One justice to whom she applied, after hearing her complaint, which was rather contradictory, refused to issue a warrant. Even saints are sometimes made to suffer for the crimes of the wicked, consequently we should not hastily credit Betsey's charge of amalgamation.

Monson Items.—The fall examination of Monson Academy occurred the present week, and was highly creditable to teachers and pupils. The winter term commences after a vacation of two weeks.——A horse belonging to Orin Bliss, "cut up" wonderfully on Tuesday evening. Breaking from his moorings near Mr. Miles' store, he left the broken shafts, carried the crossbar with him, leaped down a bank wall eight feet high, passed between another horse and carriage and a hitching post, breaking a new tie-line, leaped between a yoke of oxen and a load of hay attached to them, and after scattering men and things generally, brought up in the lower part of the village considerably bruised for his exploits.——The Congregational and Methodist churches held union services at the Methodist church Thanksgiving day.——All the mills in Monson are manufacturing army cloth, and Messrs Merrick & Fay have a large contract for making army clothing. They advertise for 500 girls to commence work on the 1st of December.

Our Schools.—Mr. Fisk,—An occasional allusion in your paper to the condition of our schools will tend to deepen the public interest in their welfare; and especially when we can speak well of them as at present.

The Summer and Fall Terms are now closed, and the examinations it is believed, have been satisfactory, both to the committee and to parents. Although many defects could be pointed out, yet to an impartial observer there seems to have been encouraging progress in their discipline and general management. The teachers, for the most part, have been persons of mature experience and good judgment; and they have been respected and loved both by children and their parents. If a suggestion might here be made for their benefit in the Winter terms that will soon commence, it is that they mingle with their instruction more of the moral and religious elements of a good education; that the hearts of our children may be developed in the school room as well as in the family, and they learn that to Christian principles they will be indebted for all success in coming life, and hope of future good.

It was still further thought by some that have visited the schools, that it would be well for the teachers to give more attention to the manners of the children,—that they be taught to be kind and courteous toward all, both in words and actions, and scrupulously avoid that rude and selfish conduct which is always unprofitable as well as unseemly.

There are no children too young, nor are there any too old, to be taught that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom;" that to be gentle, generous, civil, obliging, in a word Christian in all their deportment, is better than gold—better than all mere human acquisitions.

The high school at the town house, has also last week concluded another term of the year, with good success, and to the credit of both teacher and scholars. Commencing the year under unfavorable circumstances, it has steadily gained in interest and increased in numbers. The examination was attended by large

numbers of the inhabitants, several of whom took occasion to express their satisfaction in the most flattering terms of commendation.—This school, however, is not all that it should be; nor can it, under the present circumstances, become a model school. Let it be located permanently in the most central part of the town, give it a habitation like some of the district school houses which are an honor to the place, and furnish it with suitable apparatus and it will become a name and a praise to Palmer.

The examination of this school was followed by an exhibition on Tuesday evening, furnishing the best of evidence to a crowded audience, that there is here an amount of natural ability and mental culture absolutely demanding the permanent establishment and endowment of an educational institution of high rank.

Let it be forthwith established, and who knows how soon some of our wealthy citizens may see fit to honor it with as liberal benefactions as have fallen to the lot of public schools in some of our neighboring towns?

Let none begrudge the money paid or given to promote the interests of education. Let all our school houses be sufficiently large, commodious and even elegant if the people please; though it is difficult to see the justice or even propriety of compelling any to pay for expensive dancing halls in each district; and let the teachers employed be persons of maturity of character, of good mental and moral endowments, and courteous and exemplary in all their deportment. Next to that of the parent, there is no place of greater responsibility than that of the school teacher. Let this position be appreciated as it should, and a higher civilization and a truer christianity would be almost sure to obtain.

LUDLOW.—Last Sunday evening Edmund Bliss of Ludlow discovered a black fellow named O'Neil in the act of dipping his wife in a brook near his house, sousing her head under water and then hauling her out. Mr. Bliss remonstrated with him, when the brute picked up a stone and threw it at him, knocking him down and injuring him so severely that he has been laid up ever since. O'Neil escaped and cannot be found ——On Tuesday Mrs. McLean had thirty turkeys stolen from her by somebody who picked them off as they strayed away from home.

POULTRY MISSING.—Last Wednesday night 103 pounds of poultry was stolen from John Walker of Three Rivers, who had imported it from Vermont.

LIEUT. J. W. HOPKINS of this village, and a member of the 21st Regiment, at Annapolis came home to Thanksgiving, and returns tonight.

HOW IT APPEARED.—By a private letter from an officer connected with the Naval Expedition, we get a graphic description of the bombardment which took place at Port Royal.—He says that on visiting the forts after their evacuation by the rebels, the scene presented was very startling. The force of the balls and shells from the guns of the fleet was so great that in some instances the heaviest guns were dismounted, and in some, large pieces were broken from the solid metal. Pieces of the gun carriages were scattered in profusion, and human limbs, pieces of flesh, portions of bodies were numerous, and the ground over a large space looked much as though it had been plowed in irregular furrows. Over all this scene now floats the "Star Spangled Banner."

THANKSGIVING is past—the turkey has been eaten—the chicken pie discussed—the plum pudding distributed—family circles have been reunited—brothers and sisters have been home—cousins have been kissed (the feminine portion)—the old folks have been pleased—children have raised Ned, and we have all had, or ought to have had, a good time generally, such as cannot be enjoyed at any time except when everybody celebrates Thanksgiving.

AN INVITATION ACCEPTED.—After the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the South Carolinians passed resolutions inviting the "mudsills" of Massachusetts to visit the classic shores of that State. The invitation has been accepted, and the Old Bay State takes the subjects of the rattlesnake flag at their word, by sending three regiments of her sons as guests for the winter.

A LARGE SWINDLE.—It is said that a large capitalist from New York State, who bought up, at second-hand, a number of contracts in June last, has succeeded in swindling the Government out of over two hundred thousand dollars. He left for Europe over a month ago. The matter is to be investigated.

DAUGHTER OF A CAVALRY REGIMENT.—One of the young lady teachers in a seminary at Pittsfield, has been received as the "daughter of the regiment" in the Morrison cavalry of New York. It is said that she is a daring horsewoman and a thorough lady, in whom the cavaliers have a charge worthy of their zeal.

REBEL STEAMER BURNT.—The Confederate steamer Winslow, (formerly the Coffee) has been wrecked and burned by her crew near Hatteras. She went to the assistance of the French man of war Prony, and getting aground, was burned, to prevent her from falling into the hands of the federals.

IN FAVOR OF CRUSHING THE MONSTER.—Nearly all of those who have recently advocated the policy of crushing out slavery wherever our arms are carried, have been old line Democrats. Hon. George Bancroft, Gen. Cochrane, Gen. Butler and Gen. Burnside are of this stamp.

INTERESTING TO THE GIRLS.—Prof. Miles J. Fletcher, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Indiana, says that he has ascertained that there are in that State twenty thousand more boys between the ages of five and twenty-one than there are girls.

SUTLER'S PROFITS.—There is one set of men who must be opposed to peace, and it is made up of sutlers. These chaps make from $200 to $300 a week, by selling bad rum and worse food, and yet worse tobacco, to the soldiers, at enormous prices.

THE miners of California are going to invest their gold in Government treasury notes.

☞They have the miasmatic fever at Washington. It comes from corruption.

☞The best Winter Quarters for the Rebels—The Grave.

NO GRASS IN THE STREETS.—Real estate sells for about the same prices, in New York, that it brought a year ago, when everybody believed that the South wouldn't, couldn't, and shouldn't rebel. Those persons who prophecied a great grass-crop in the streets of the metropolis were as green as that grass should have been.

WRONG.—A part of this week's edition is wrongly dated on the outside. Our devil, who assumes all the blame, says he was looking two ways for Sunday, and Thanksgiving coming in the middle of the week, he got confused and has no recollection of what he did when making the error.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he believes invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Oct. 3m Williamsburg, Kings County, N. Y.

HISTORICAL OR REMARKABLE EVENTS.—Among the most remarkable events recorded in history are the feeding of the Israelites with manna—the prophet Elijah fed by ravens—and the nursing of Romulus by a she-wolf—to which may be added the discovery of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills. Their fame will be handed down in future generations, as one of the remarkable events of the 19th century. Family boxes, 25 cents. See advertisement on third page.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!

THE health and life of woman is continually in peril if she is mad enough to neglect or maltreat those sexual irregularities to which two-thirds of her sex are more or less subject.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills, prepared from the same formula which the inventor, Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D., of New York, has for twenty years used successfully in an extended private practice—immediately relieve without pain, all disturbances of the periodical discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for flushes, sick headache, pains in the loins, back and sides, palpitation of the heart, nervous tremors, hysterics, broken sleep, spasms and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of fluor albus or whites, they effect a speedy cure to

WIVES AND MATRONS.

Dr. Cheeseman's pills are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but

LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND

There is one condition of the female system in which the pills cannot be taken without producing a peculiar result. The condition referred to is pregnancy—the result, miscarriage. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. Explicit directions stating when, and when they should not be used, accompany each box—the price $1 each box, containing 50 pills.

A valuable pamphlet, to be had free of the agents. Pills sent by mail promptly by enclosing price to any agent. R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor,
29 Cedar street, New York.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, and by agts. everywhere. 1y2

☞List of Dr. Gifford's Homeopathic Curatives, Phillip Lee, Proprietor. Depot No. 136 William street, New York.

No. 1 Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflama'n
2 Cures Worm Fever.
3 Cures Colic, Teething Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants.
4 Cures Diarrhea.
5 Cures Dysentery.
6 Cures Chol. Morbus
7 Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness.
8 Cures Nerv. Affec'ns.
9 Cures Headache.
10 Cures Dyspepsia, Ht. Burn, Acidity and Weak Stomach.
11 Cures Supp. Menses.
12 Cures Leucorrhea or Whites.
13 Cures Croup.
14 Cures Salt Rheum.
15 Cures Rheumatism.
16 Cures Fev. and Ague.
17 Cures Piles, Internal or external.
18 Cures Opthalmia, Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids
19 Cures Catarrh, Acute or chronic, dry or flowing, cold in the head, influenza.
20 Cures whoop. cough.
21 Cures Asthma.
22 Cures ear discharges, noise in the head, impaired hearing.
23 Cures scrofula, enlarged glands and tonsils.
24 Cures gen. debility.
25 Cures dropsy.
26 Cures Vertigo, Nausea Vomiting.
27 Cures Urin. Diseases.
28 Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary discharges, and conseq'nt prostration & debility.
29 Cures Sore Mouth.
30 Cures urinary incontinence, wetting the bed
31 Cures painful menses.
32 Cures heart disease, palpitation, irregularities, flushes of heat, sufferings at change of life.
33 Cures convulsions, or spasms of infants or adults.
34 Cures billiousness as want of appetite, lowness of spirits, jaundice, constipation, and liver complaints.
35 Cures boils, carbuncles
36 Cures all acute skin eruptions.
37 Cures Chronic Cough.
38 Cures Snuffles or Catarrh in the head of infants.
39 Cures Constitutional disposition to frequent attacks of headache.
40 Cures Constitutional disposition to asthma.

The boxes are neatly put up, and contain about sixty large medicated sugar pills, with full directions for taking, accompanying them, price 25 cts. Vial Cases, which are of Morocco contain 15, 20, 30, or 40 vials, prices of which are given below.

The symptoms of disease and Method of Treatment, are given in a Manual accompanying the medicine, or which will be furnished free on application.

PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS;

Case of Forty Vials with Book,	$9.00
Case of Thirty Vials with Book,	7.00
Case of Twenty Vials with Book,	5.00
Case of Fifteen Vials with Book,	4.00
Single Boxes, any number directions inside,	25
Five Boxes, with Book of directions,	1.00
Twelve Boxes with Book of directions,	2.00

A complete assortment of all the medicines sold by Dr. Samuel Shaw, agent, or sent per mail to all parts of the country, on receipt of the price, 25 cts. per box, by Philip Lee, 136 William st., New York.

BORN.

At Wilbraham, 7th, a son to JEROME PEASE.
At Ware, 12th, a daughter to D. B. GLINES.
At Stafford Springs, 15th, a son to JOHN HOLTZER.

MARRIED.

In Palmer, 18th, by Rev. Dr. Vaill, FREDERICK DANE and MARY E. SHAW, both of Pelham; 20th, by the same, EDWIN C. PECK of Northbridge and SUSAN E. BUTLER of Wilbraham.

At Pasoling, N. Y., 20th, RUFUS A. PACKARD, Cashier of the Franklin County Bank, Greenfield, and FANNIE A., daughter of the late Dr. J. Sanford, of Glen's Falls, N. Y.

At Belchertown, 20th, by Rev. Wm. N. Fay, GEORGE W. MOORE of Palmer, and LOUISA GILLETTE of Belchertown; 21st, ALDEN L. FLETCHER and CHARLOTTE REED, both of Palmer.

At South Wilbraham, 18th, by Rev. L. R. S. Brewster, LORENZO RAND and JANE MCCAN of Somerville, Ct.

In Ware, 10th, by Rev. Mr. Healy, Richard Hill and Margaret Martin, all of Ware; James Derig and Ellen O'Hara, both of Brookfield; David Curran and Mary Shirtin, both of North Brookfield, 17th, James Boorden and Catherine E. O'Shea, both of Ware.

DIED.

At Monson, 19th, the wife of HARVEY HORTON, aged 60.

In Palmer, 16th, FRANK CROSSEN.

In Ware, 15th, IRA P. GOULD, 48; 17th, very suddenly, PATRICK CAIN.

At Essex, Ill., 2d, JAMES S. COLTON, 53, formerly of Monson.

At Stafford, Ct., (Furnace Hollow) 17th, of diptheria, ELLEN M., 14, daughter of Otis and Harriet Fay. Hartford papers please copy.

At West Stafford, 15th, C. MCKINNE, 33.

CARPETS.—See the advertisement of the bankrupt stock sold by the New England Carpet Co., of Boston.

THE Winter Term of Winding Wave Boarding School will commence on Monday, Dec. 2d.—For Circulars apply to the Principals.
GILBERT PILLSBURY.
Nov. 23.—2w A. FRANCES PILLSBURY.

TO Wm. Holbrook late of Palmer, and O. H. Bidwell late of Monson, in the county of Hampden and Commonwealth of Massachusetts. You are hereby notified that for a breach of the condition thereof, we intend to foreclose the mortgage of personal property executed by you and delivered to us on the first day of March A. D. 1861, and recorded in the clerk's office of the towns of Palmer and Monson aforesaid.
A. V. BLANCHARD, } Mortgagees.
JOHN D. BLANCHARD, }
Nov. 20, 1861.

MILLINERY.—
The place to buy Millinery is at
THE NEW DRY GOODS STORE,
Where may be found a Choice Lot of
Bonnets, Ribbons, Ruche Flowers, &c. &c.
J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

COFFINS! COFFINS!—
The Subscriber has on hand at his Rooms a good supply of
Mahogany, Black Walnut, and White Wood Coffins,
Of the Best Material and Finish, which I will trim at twenty minutes notice, in a manner not surpassed by the best undertakers in large cities.
Also, Grave Clothes of every variety furnished.
Palmer 1861. J. S. LOOMIS.

NOTICE.—This is to certify that I have given my son, Lorenzo C., his time, so that he may transact business in his own name and for his own benefit; and that I shall not claim any of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. EMORY STRICKLAND.
Palmer, Nov. 18, 1861.—3w

TO SOLDIERS and their FAMILIES.—
Having completed an arrangement with a gentleman of legal ability and experience in Washington, D. C., I am prepared to prosecute claims for Arrears of Pay,
Bounties, Pensions, Bounty Land Claims,
And any claims growing out of the present, or any previous war since 1790, where, the service rendered was fourteen days or more; or if engaged in any battle. Wounded or missing soldiers can have their claims properly attended to, as well as the families of those killed, or that die of disease. Persons interested in any of these claims are invited to call, or communicate the facts by letter (enclosing a stamp) and the subject will be promptly attended to. The compensation will be in proportion to the amount obtained, and nothing charged if unsuccessful.
Ware, Nov., 1861. F. DEWITT.

FURS! FURS!
STONE MARTIN, FITCH & SABLE,
IN
MUFFS, VICTORINES and CUFFS!
The largest assortment in town. For sale low at the New Dry Goods Store.
J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS!
Brown and Bleached Cottons, all Widths,
BLEACHED LINEN,
Brown and White Linen Damasks, Crashes,
DIAPERS & TOWELING,
White & Col'd Flannels, Fancy Opera do.,
BLANKETS, etc. etc.
A full assortment at low prices.
J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.
The undersigned having taken the store formerly occupied by
C. C. SHAW, in the Nassowanno Block,
Will keep constantly on hand a large stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
Glass Ware, Paper Hangings, &c. &c., which will be sold at the lowest rates.
Palmer, Nov. 16.—3w K. H. ALLEN.

GENTS' HALF DOUBLE AND TAP'D SOLE BOOTS, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

MENS' and YOUTH'S RUBBER BOOTS, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES
OF
ALL KINDS,
for sale at
J. T. ROBINSON'S & CO.'S,
NASSOWANNO BLOCK.
Palmer, Nov. 16, 1861.—tf

JUST RECEIVED!
A New Lot of
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
De Laines, Domestics, etc. etc. etc.
J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

LADIES' AND MISSES' BALMORALS, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

10 DOZ. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative Just received and selling at 50 cents per bottle (half-price) by HIGGINS & ALLEN.

WATCH LOST.—In the village of Palmer Depot, on Thursday, Nov. 14, a Lady's Gold Watch. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Antique House or at this office.
Palmer, Nov. 15, 1861.

LADIES' SKATING SHOES, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

GENTS' ARMY SHOES, Just received At ROBINSON'S.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!
A large and well assorted lot of Ladies', Misses' and Children's
WATCH SPRING SKIRTS,
Just received from the Manufactory, and for sale at the lowest Cash Prices,
By J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING.—
No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1,50 will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly water proof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paints. For covering roofs, either new or old, we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers.
Address all orders to
READY ROOFING CO.,
Nov. 16.—1y 23 Cedar St., New York.

ZEPHYR & SHETLAND WORSTEDS,
JACKET & SOCK YARNS,
In all shades, for sale by
J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

JUST RECEIVED, a large quantity of Golden Salve, selling at 17 cents per box.
Vanilla and Lemon Extracts cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
Also, a lot of Dr. Ham's Invigorating Spirit, and Costar's Bed Bug and Rat Exterminator, at the usual prices.
Palmer, Nov. 16. HIGGINS & ALLEN.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
IN ALL KINDS OF GOODS,
At W. W. CROSS & Co.

CROCKERY, GLASS WARE,
PAPER HANGINGS,
BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS,
Trunks, Feathers, &c. &c.
☞A Full Stock at Low Prices.
W. W. CROSS & Co.

CLOAKS!
LADIES WILL
FIND A LARGE ASSORTMENT
of all the
LATEST PATTERNS,
At W. W. CROSS & Co.'s

NOW OFFERING AT
W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
WINTER GOODS!
Especially adapted to the present demand.
New Styles
DRESS GOODS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
etc. etc. etc.
Linens, Housekeeping Goods, White Goods, Hosiery, Blankets, Flannels. Also, a large variety of
AMERICAN DOMESTIC GOODS.

H. T. SMALL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Gloves, &c., Boots and Shoes, large assortment of Yankee Notions,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES, POTASH, OILS,
Sal Soda, Dye Stuffs, Castor Oil by the gallon.
Also, all the Popular Medicines of the day.
☞Rigg's Patent Truss.
☞Agency for the Stafford News Letter at the Post Office. Subscriptions and communications received by H. T. Small. All kinds of Job Printing executed with dispatch.
H. T. SMALL, Agent.

FOUND.—A note of hand in favor of Charles L. Whipple, which the owner can have by calling and paying for this advertisement.
Palmer, Nov. 9.

STOVE FOR SALE!
A second hand Coal Stove, suitable for a house or office, for sale cheap. Enquire at this office.
Oct. 19. tf.

LADIES' AND MISSES SNOW SHOES, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

500 GIRLS WANTED.—
Five Hundred Girls Wanted on the 1st of December next, to work on Army Clothing.
MERRICK FAY & Co.
Monson, Nov. 15, 1861.

NEW
FALL GOODS!
P. P. KELLOGG,
—AT—
PALMER DEPOT,
Is now receiving from New York and Boston a
VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT
of New Fall Goods, consisting of everything new and beautiful in the way of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS, TALMAS, SHAWLS, &c.,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CARPETING,
PAPER HANGINGS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS.
Also constantly on hand a good assortment of
GROCERIES,
FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.,
All of which are offered at the Lowest Possible Price.
Sept. 14.

M. FOX, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,
Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables, Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in Eastern Hampden for
Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.
Store removed to
BASEMENT OF COMMERCIAL BLOCK.
Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf.

THE GREAT AMBASSADOR OF HEALTH!
Take them and live! Neglect them and die!
A WONDERFUL REMEDY
For a wonderful age!

PRIZE POETRY.

Let Chieftains boast of deeds in war,
And Minstrels tune their sweet guitar,
A nobler theme my heart it fills—
In praise of HERRICK'S matchless Pills.

Their cures are found in every land—
Amid Russia's snows—and Afric's sand:
Their wondrous works—the papers fill—
Produced by HERRICK'S matchless Pills.

Does disease afflict you?—do not doubt,
This charming compound will search it out,
And health again your system fill,
If you fly at once to HERRICK'S Pills.

They're safe for all—both old and young—
Their praises are on every tongue;
Disease, disarmed—no longer kills,
Since we are blessed with HERRICK'S Pills.

☞Herrick's matchless Vegetable Pills have innundated the world with their popularity. Over five million of boxes are used annually, giving employment to eighty-five men and women to put them up. Their cures are numbered by thousands—their praises on the tongues of all. Citizens of Palmer and elsewhere, have you ever used them? Put up in English, Spanish, German and French directions. Large family boxes, 25 cents! Sold everywhere. DR. L. R. HERRICK & CO.,
40 1y Albany, N. Y.
Agents—Wm. Holbrook, Higgins & Allen, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all dealers in medicine.

Now is the time to Buy
MILLINERY
—AT—
W. W. CROSS & CO.'S
MILLINERY ROOMS,
PALMER DEPOT, MASS.
A SPLENDID STOCK
Of all kinds of
MILLINERY GOODS,

BANKRUPT STOCK OF CARPETS!—
We have just purchased at Auction, the entire stock of Carpets contained in the warehouse 124 Hanover street, consisting of Tapestries, Brussels, Velvets, Medallions, all grades of Woolen, and an extended assortment of
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS,
Mats, and a full and complete assortment of every thing usually found in a carpet establishment.
This entire stock has been removed to our warehouse, and is now ready for the inspection of our customers, presenting a very rare opportunity to furnish their dwellings at low prices.
In the stock there are 2000 yards remnants Floor Oil Cloths, and about 3000 yards remnants Woolens and Tapestries, which will be sold at half-price. N. E. CARPET CO.
Opp. American House. 75 Hanover st., Boston.

GEO. L. BRAKENRIDGE,
AMBROTYPE ARTIST,
At the Rooms of J. W. STACY, is prepared to execute work
IN AS GOOD STYLE,
And on as reasonable terms as any shop in this vicinity.
Ware, Nov. 1, 1861.—2m

100 BALMORAL SKIRTS
Received this day
And to be sold very cheap at
W. W. CROSS & Co.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!
The Original Medicine, Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name Bryan being stamped on each Wafer.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

BRONCHITIS.
Many Public Speakers, Ministers and Singers, are prevented by an attack of this troublesome disease from performing their necessary duties.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers remove all irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils, by a few hours' perseverance, and at the same time improve the tone and compass of the voice; consequently are very much used by those who have occasion, and always with success.
For sale by all Druggists. jan19 1y is.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED
FEMALE PILLS.
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.
TO MARRIED LADIES
it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.
Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.
CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.
In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.
Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.
Sole Agent for the United States and Canadas,
JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y.
N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps, enclosed to any authorised agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.
Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, G. B. Hitchcock, Ware, and L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs.

THE LAST SUPPER.
Every Christian wants this large and beautiful Steel Engraving in his family. Extraordinary terms to Churches, Sunday Schools and Agents. Send for a Circular containing particulars, and send $2 for a copy of the engraving, which was sold for $10 in good times.
To sell the Picture of Christ and his Apostles partaking of the Last Supper.
1,000 AGENTS *Wanted.* This superb Steel Plate cost $7000. Size 44 inches wide, and 26 deep. Copies sent by mail, post paid, to all parts of the country for $2.
Address JACOB LEWIS, 82 & 84 Nassau st., N.Y.
REFERENCES.—Christian Advocate, N. Y. Observer, Independent, Examiner, and Evangelist.
o19 1m.

SAPONIFER.
The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleaner. Will make hard water soft, clean paint, remove grease from kitchen utensils, etc.
One box costs 25 cts. 4 to 4½ lbs refuse grease usually given away, at about one-half cent ℔ lb, say, 20—45 cents, which is the cost of a barrel of first rate soft soap.
For sale by HIGGINS & ALLEN.
Palmer, July 1.—tf

WEBSTER IN THE SENATE.—The magnificent National Engraving representing that scene witnessed in the United States Senate March 7th, 1850. Webster delivering his great speech for the Union and the Constitution, is now being published from new plates, and can be had for the mere nominal sum of $1 25. It contains over 100 portraits, and is the largest and most expensive engraving ever sold in this country for less than from $5 to $10. Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.
Agents wanted.—We want to secure the services of some lady or gentleman in every county to act as our exclusive agent, and will make such an arrangement as will enable them to make $100 per month profit. Send for terms, enclosing $1 25 for specimen copy.
JONES & CLARK, Publishers,
Oct. 26.—1w 83 Nassau st., N. Y.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.
Hampden SS.
Probate Court.—To the heirs of law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of Aaron King, late of Palmer in said county, deceased, Greeting:
Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said court for probate, by Evelina King and Isaac King, who pray that letters testamentary may be issued to them the executors therein named You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Springfield in said county of Hampden, on the first Tuesday of December next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same. And said Evelina King and Isaac King are hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citatation once a week for three successive weeks in the newspaper called the Palmer Journal, printed at said Palmer, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court. Witness, John Wells, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this sixth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.
WILLIAM SHURTLEFF, Register.
A copy, attest,
WILLIAM SHURTLEFF, Register.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.
PERUVIAN SYRUP.—The Great Curative of the Age. Try it! It will entirely cure, or greatly relieve, the following distressing Complaints:—Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diarrhœa, General Debility, Nervousness, Ulcers, Piles, Bronchitis, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, and the endless catalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood. Get our new pamphlet and read it.
JEWETT & COMPANY,
No. 30, Summer st., Boston.
For sale by all druggists. jy1 6m

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—
The Subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, situated in Palmer Depot Village. The same has a convenient barn, shed and wagon house, and is in a desirable location. The place has a large variety of young and growing fruit trees. If not sold it will be rented.
Palmer, Nov. 16.—6w LUKE K. BLAIR.

The Festive Evening.

Cheerful glows the festive chamber;
In the circle pleasure smiles;
Mounts the flames the wreaths of amber,
Bright as love, its warmth beguiles.
Glad the heart with joy is lighted;
Hand in hand with faith is plighted,
As around the goblet flows;
Fill—fill—fill, and quaff the liquid rose,
Bright it glows—
Oh how bright the bosom glows.

Pure as light, our social meeting;
Here no passion dares invade.
Joys we know, not light and fleeting:
Flowers we twine that never fade.
Ours are links no time can sever:
Brighter still they glow forever—
Glow in your eternal day.
No—no—no, ye will not pass away—
Social joys forever stay.

WHAT WAR IS.—War is a game of science not a question of courage. An army of one hundred thousand men may overthrow to-day an army of one hundred and fifty thousand. It may kill and wound twenty thousand of the foe, and lose but ten thousand men itself; yet the one hundred and thirty thousand of the enemy, being demoralized and *hors du combat*, will hardly venture, on the following day, to renew the contest with the remaining ninety thousand of the victor. All nations are brave, but history is full of instances where the brave have laid down their arms. The idea that any people cannot be conquered is not even decent nonsense. The notion that any army without money, leather or lead; without a harbor or ship at sea; without recognition or reputable cause, can defy the laws of life and strength and permanently withstand the mighty pressure of at least equal courage and continually replenishing force, is simply preposterous, and nothing else.

A CURIOUS FACT.—There is no doubt whatever that cast iron long submerged in the sea, will, on being exposed to atmospheric air, become hot, even unto redness, and sometimes fall to pieces. Such was the case with some iron guns which formed part of the armament of one of the vessels of the Armada, sunk off the Island of Mull, and the cast iron balls with which some of the guns of the Mary Rose, sunk off Spithead, temp. Henry VIII., were loaded. Mr. Wilkinson, in his "Engines of War," remarks: "It is also an extremely curious fact, that the cast iron gratings, which have been long immersed in the porter backs or vats of large London breweries, possess the same property of becoming hot on exposure to the atmosphere, when the porter is drawn off for the purpose of cleaning them."

ARMY SUTLERS MAKING TROUBLE.—The indignation against the sutlers is beginning to be very loud. It appears that soldiers who, for the first three months of their arrival in camp, had been in the habit of sending five or ten dollars monthly to their families, nearly all now spend their entire pay for attractive looking articles which the sutlers temptingly display.

☞Wisdom is an open fountain, whose waters are not to be sealed up, but kept running for the benefit of all.

☞Never turn a blessing round to see whether it has a dark side to it.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED,

AND WILL BE OFFERE AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES;

Comprising

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CROCKERY,

PAPER HANGINGS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

FAMILY GROCERIES,

FLOUR, &c., &c.,

..... BY .....

M. W. FRENCH.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.
Palmer, April 1, 1861.

NEW CLOTHING

AND

GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

VERY LOW.

W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

CLOTHS

FOR

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

OVER GARMENTS.

CASTOR BEAVER,

DOESKIN BEAVERS,

All Wool and Union Broadcloths,

Drab and Mixed Ladies' Cloths,

Water Proof Cloths,

Very low at W. W. CROSS & Co.

J. W. HOPKINS, Dealer in
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
FANCY GOODS,
Daily and Weekly Newspapers,
&c., &c., &c.,
NASSOWANNO BLOCK, PALMER, MASS.
Oct. 5, 1861. tf.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Office and residence in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.
THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.
WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED
At short notice and in a workmanlike manner
☞Call and see W. W. HAGAR.
Palmer, Aug. 18, 1860. 14tf.

NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD.
NEW ARRANGEMENTS!
Commencing Wednesday, October 2, 1861.
Leave Palmer for New London:
5 55 A. M., connects with Hartford, New Haven, and Stonington Roads.
5 25 P. M., Steamboat train, connects with the new splendid steamers, City of New York and City of Boston at New London.
Passengers by this train can go on board of the boat immediately on arrival of cars. Returning from New York can remain on board of boat, and take the 7 15 A. M. train for the north.
Freight train leaves Palmer daily at 5 30 A. M., and New London at 12 30 P. M.
R. N. DOWD, Supt.
New London, Oct. 5, 1861.

PURE LIQUORS AND WINES FOR PRIVATE USE AND MEDICAL PURPOSES.

We offer to the country trade and consumers, a complete assortment of every variety of Liquors, Wines, &c., and would say that our experience of more than forty years as Importers is not only a sufficient guarantee for the Purity of our Goods, but that it enables us to offer advantages to buyers that cannot be excelled by any house in Boston. Owing to the difficulty of procuring in many towns, a strictly pure and reliable article of Liquors and Wines for medicinal and other purposes, we have for many years given special attention to filling orders for Private Use, and consumers will find it greatly to their advantage to send their orders to us direct, as we employ no travelling or other agents whatever. Persons who require Pure Liquors and Wines, in large or small quantities, may rest assured that all orders will receive our best personal attention, and that every article sent from our house will be satisfactory in every respect. Communications by mail will receive prompt attention, with full and complete catalogue of goods, prices, &c.
I. D. RICHARDS & SONS,
87 and 89 State st., Boston.
Boston, April 29, 1861.—1y

IMPORTANT NATIONAL WORKS.—Published by D. APPLETON & Co., 346 & 348 Broadway, New York.
The following works are sent to subscribers in any part of the country (upon receipt of retail price,) by mail or express, prepaid:—The new American Cyclopædia: A popular Dictionary of General Knowledge. Edited by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana, aided by a numerous select corps of writers in all branches of Sciences, Art, and Literature. This work is being published in about 15 large octavo volumes, each containing 750 two column pages. Volumes One to Eleven are now ready, each containing near 2,500 original articles. Price, in Cloth, $3; Sheep, $3,50; Half Mor., $4; Half Russia, $4,50 each. The new American Cyclopædia is popular without being superficial, learned but not pedantic, comprehensive but sufficiently detailed, free from personal pique and party prejudice, fresh and yet accurate. It is a complete statement of all that is known upon every important topic within the scope of human intelligence. Every important article has been specially written for its pages by men who are authorities upon the topics on which they speak. They are required to bring the subject up to the present moment—to state just how it stands now. All the statistical knowledge is from the LATEST reports; the geographical accounts keep pace with the latest explorations; historical matters include the freshest just views; the biographical notices not only speak of the dead, but also of the living. It is a library of itself.
ABRIDGEMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS:—Being a Political History of the United States, from the organization of the first Federal Congress in 1789 to 1856. Edited and compiled by Thomas H. Benton from the Official Records of Congress.
The work will be completed in 15 royal octavo volumes of 750 pages each, 14 of which are now ready. An additional volume will be published once in three months. Cloth, $300; sheep, $3 50; half morocco, $4 00; half calf, $4 50 each.
A WAY OF PROCURING THE CYCLOPÆDIA OR DEBATES.—Form a club of four, and remit the price of four books, and five copies will be sent at the remitter's expense for carriage; or for ten subscribers, eleven copies will be sent at our expense for carriage.
TO AGENTS.—No other work will so liberally reward the exertions of Agents.

PLASTER!

HALL & TRUMBLE,
HAVING connected with their Mills one expressly for the purpose of Grinding Plaster, would respectfully inform the farmers of Palmer and vicinity that they will have constantly on hand
FRESH GROUND NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER,
which they will sell in large or small quantities, to suit customers. Also,
GUANO, PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
And other Fertilizers,
GRASS SEEDS,
and a full assortment of
FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL, FEED & OIL MEAL
Calcined Plaster, Cement, Lime and Hair.
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF COAL,
Palmer, March 9, 1861. tf.

MANHOOD.
How Lost, How Restored.
Just published, in a sealed envelope: A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions, inducing impotency, and Mental and Physical Debility.
By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.
The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines, or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, N. Y. Post office box 4,586. aply

WANTED—A lot of second hand Soap. Also, every man who thinks of buying a Harness to look at this fact!—that J. R. HEWITT is selling Harnesses cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in this State. Harnesses for 16, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50 dollars, and as much more as any one wishes to pay, and get his money's worth every time.
N. B.—I am receiving Orders from all parts of the country for Boyd's Patent Winkers. All Orders Promptly Filled.
N. B.—P. S. Qe.—Any one interested in the above can obtain all information and Goods by calling at J. R. HEWITT'S, f9.
Springfield, Mass. Corner Main and Bridge sts.

COSTAR'S
VERMIN EXTERMINATORS,
THE
ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN.
DESTROYS INSTANTLY
Every form and species of
VERMIN.
AGENTS.
Dr. HOLDEN, Ware.
HIGGINS & ALLEN, Palmer.

FURS! FURS!!

Fitch, American Sable and

IMITATION SABLE FURS,
Just received at W. CROSS & Co.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between Buffum and Bardwell, was dissolved on the 1st day of October last. The business of the firm will be settled by M. B. Buffum,
MOSES B. BUFFUM,
Nov. 6, 1861. F. M. BARDWELL.

FINKLE & LYON
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
No person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes, should fail to send for one of our circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail, free. We claim to have the
Best Sewing Machines in the World,
For either Family of Manufacturing Purposes, and all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following
IMPORTANT FACTS.
Fact No. 1—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigations.
Fact No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop stitch Machines.
Fact No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment whatever. Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.
Fact No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, on a bias.
Fact No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these machines, wherever used, will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.
Fact No. 6.—These Machines took the highest premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.
Fact No. 7.—These Machines took the highest premium at the New Jersey State Fair.
Fact No. 8.—These Machines took the highest Medal at the American Institute, in the city of New York, together with the highest premium for fine sewing machine work.
Fact No. 9.—These Machines took both the highest premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica, N. Y.
Fact No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important fact of all.
Fact No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*
☞Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.
Address
FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
13—6m. 538 Broadway, New York.

BROWN COTTONS.
16 Bales Unbleached Sheetings, just received and for sale
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE,
BY . . . . P. P. KELLOGG.
Sept. 7.

TO THE PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES!
In the month of December, 1858, the undersigned for the first time offered for sale to the public Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters, and in this short period they have given such universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them, that it is now an established article. The amount of bodily and mental misery arising simply from a neglect of small complaints is surprising, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that strict attendance to the least and most trifling bodily ailment should be had; for diseases of the body must invariably affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of
Dr. J. Bovee Dods'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.
from all who have not used them. We challenge the world to produce their equal.
These Bitters for the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, and for purifying and enriching the Blood, are absolutely unsurpassed by any other remedy on earth. To be assured of this, it is only necessary to make the trial. The Wine itself is of a very superior quality, being about one-third stronger than other wines; warming and invigorating the whole system, from the head to the feet. As these Bitters are tonic and alterative in their character, so they strengthen and invigorate the whole system, and give it a fine tone and healthy action to all its parts, by equalizing the circulation, removing obstructions and producing a general warmth. They are also excellent for diseases and weakness peculiar to Females, where a Tonic is required to strengthen and brace the system. No lady, who is subject to lassitude and faintness, should be without them, as they are revivifying in their action.
These BITTERS will not only cure, but prevent disease, and in this respect are doubly valuable to the person who may use them. For Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a Tonic, Dr. Dods' Celebrated Wine Bitters are unsurpassed.
For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.
For the aged and infirm, and for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.
As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilerating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to the use of excessive strong drink, and who wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated wines and liquors with which the country is flooded.
These Bitters not only Cure, but Prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.
Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.
In all Affections of the Head, Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, Dr. Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters will be found most Salutary and Efficacious.
FEMALES.—The many certificates which have been tendered us, and the letters which we are daily receiving, are conclusive proof that among the women these Bitters have given a satisfaction which no others have ever done before. No woman in the land should be without them, and those who once use them will not fail to keep a supply.
DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS are prepared by an eminent and skillful physician, who has used them successfully in his practice for the last twenty-five years. The proprietor, before purchasing the exclusive right to manufacture and sell Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Celebrated Imperial Wine Bitters, had them tested by two distinguished medical practitioners who pronounced them a valuable remedy for disease.
Although the medical men of the country, as a general thing disapprove of Patent Medicines, yet we do not believe that a respectable Physician can be found in the United States, acquainted with their medical properties, who will not highly approve Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters.
In all newly settled places, where there is always a large quantity of decaying timber, from which a poisonous miasma is created, these bitters should be used every morning before breakfast.
Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters are composed of a pure and unadulterated Wine, combined with Barberry, Solomon's Seal, Comfrey, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, Spikenard, Chamomile Flowers, and Gentian. They are manufactured by Dr. Dods himself, who is an experienced and successful Physician, and hence should not be classed among the quack nostrums which flood the country, and against which the Medical Profession are so justly prejudiced.
These truly valuable Bitters have been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community for almost every variety of disease incident to the human system, and they are now deemed indispensable as a Tonic, Medicine and a Beverage.
☞Purchase one Bottle! It Costs but Little!☜
Purify the Blood! Give Tone to the Stomach!
Renovate the System! and Prolong Life!
PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, - - - - 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.
Prepared and Sold by
CHARLES WIDDEFIELD & CO.,
Sole Proprietors. 78 William st., New York.
For sale by druggists and grocers generally throughout the country. 11—1y.
Sold by Higgins & Allen, Palmer, and Dr. Holden, Ware.

BROWN & BROTHER'S
LIQUID BLACKING
IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.—It has been used for the last Fifteen Years in many of the first hotels in this country, and in private families, where it has given the most
UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.
It has received Silver and Bronze Medals and Diplomas from various Fairs in this and other States.
We have certificates from the best hotels in

Boston,	Portland,	Charleston,
Lowell,	New York,	Chicago,
Worcester,	Philadelphia,	Saratoga Sp'gs,
Springfield,	Washington,	Cincinnati, &c.

For sale by country dealers everywhere, and in Boston at wholesale by the Grocers, Druggists, Boot and Shoe and Hardware Dealers.
B. F. BROWN & Co., General Agts.,
May 25.—6m 135 Milk street, Boston.

COAL.

WE have just received a cargo of the celebrated
FRANKLIN COAL,
Said to be the best Coal in Market. Also, a Cargo of
CUMBERLAND,
And another of
LACKAWANNA.
We can furnish the above kinds and almost any other variety called for at short notice, and low prices. Purchasers of Coal will bear in mind that the price of Coal advances each month until the first of April. HALL & TRUMBLE.

Amherst, Belchertown, & Palmer R. R.
On and after April 9, 1860, trains will run as follows: Leave Amherst for Palmer at 8,00 A.M. Leave Palmer for Amherst at 2,00 P. M., connecting at Palmer with trains to and from Boston, Springfield, Albany and New York.
On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, trains will be run between Amherst and Palmer, leaving Amherst at 4.00 p.m., arriving at Palmer in season to connect with evening trains from Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, and New York. Returning leave Palmer at 6.15.
Stage accommodation at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley and Sunderland. W. DIXEY, General Agent.
Amherst, April 9, 1860.

BLEACHED COTTONS.
5000 YARDS, Just received and
FOR SALE LOW, by
Sept. 7. P. P. KELLOGG.

EASTERN HAMPDEN INSURANCE AGENCY!
ARE YOU INSURED?
☞Policies ISSUED REGISTERED, and losses adjusted and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.
☞All descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—one month to five years.
☞Rates as low as consistent with *safety* and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, ...$1,500,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $250,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $210,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $350,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $315,000.
75 per cent. of profits divided annually, and no liability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!
☞Provide for your family while in health!
☞Life is uncertain; death is certain!
☞Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks'
NON FORFEITING POLICIES ISSUED.
☞Your money is not lost by suspension of payments.
EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $130,000
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $315,000.
Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with virulent and chronic diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the sexual organs.
☞Medical advice given gratis by the acting surgeon. Valuable reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

INSURANCE AGENCY!
F. DEWITT, agent for Ware and vicinity, for several first class Life and Fire Insurance Companies.
☞Risks taken on the most REASONABLE TERMS
Ware, Feb, 16, 1861.

COMMISSIONERS
To Quality Civil Officers
J. G. ALLEN, } Palmer, Mass.
July 20, '61.—tf. G. M. FISK, }

IMPORTANT IF TRUE!
AND EVERY WORD IS TRUE.
For upwards of three years past I have been engaged in a business which has yielded me at the rate of $3,000 per annum, but being desirous of going to Europe in the course of a few months, for the purpose of there introducing the business, I am willing to teach it to any one who will send me $1. The business is no humbug, but of a highly useful and general character, adapted both to cities and villages, and one that any person of ordinary capacity, young or old, male or female, can acquire with a few hours' practice, and by which they can secure a very handsome income. Several young ladies who have received instructions from me, both in New York and Pennsylvania, are earning upwards of $20 per week by it, and there is no reason why any one else cannot do the same. Invalids, even, can do well by it, as it is no peddling affair, but a business that is perfectly respectable. Gentlemen and ladies of leisure, who would like to learn the business for their own amusement or pleasure, will find the practice of it a pleasant pastime, and one that they will take great interest in. On receipt of $1, I will send printed instructions by which any person can readily acquire the art, and these instructions will also contain every particular relative to carrying it on so that it will be highly profitable. The purchaser of the "printed instructions" will also be authorized to teach it to others; and I have sometimes received as high as $200, for teaching it personally to a single individual. I would state further that $2 50 or $3 will buy everything that is necessary to commence the business with, and the articles can be got almost anywhere, in city or country, or if preferred, I can furnish them. Address o5 3m
ALVORD T. PARSONS, 33 Liberty st., N. Y.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH!
EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN!
HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS AND OINTMENT.
Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.—Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat, and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at once.
BILLIOUS DISORDERS.—In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by these searching, painless and irresistible Pills. Let the sick, whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful antibilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.
Scrofula, Erysipelas, and Salt Rheum.—No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.
DYSPEPSIA.—The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these anti-dyspeptic Pills, and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.
Piles and Fistula, Bad Legs, Old Sores and Ulcers.—Cases of many years standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful Unguent.
SICKLY FEMALES should lose no time in trying a few doses of these regulating and renovating Pills, whatever may be their complaint, they can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations; their effect is all but miraculous.
☞Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized world, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.
☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box. 14.

AT THE PALMER POST OFFICE
Can be found the
NEW YORK DAILIES, NEW YORK LEDGER
" MERCURY, " WEEKLY,
SPRINGFIELD DAILY REPUBLICAN,
And all papers called for. Also,
Stationery, of all kinds.
Palmer, Sept. 28. GYRUS KNOX, JR.

NOTICE.—Having purchased of the Assignees of Messrs. Brett, Newell & Co., Boston, all unsettled accounts due W. W. Cross, R. M. Cross and J. F. Tobey to date, all those indebted to either of the above parties, are requested to settle the same as soon as possible, at the store of
W. W. CROSS & Co.
Palmer, July 1, 1861.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
FOR SALE or to RENT at MODERATE PRICES by
CHARLES PHIPPS,
Bank Street, Ware.
☞Payments made by installments if preferred.
Ware, July 20, 1861—tf.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 32 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.
DRS. HILL & THOMPSON,
Physicians and Dentists, continue as heretofore, to consult with the afflicted of either sex, personally or by letter. Drs H. & T consider it superfluous to allude to the universal success which has attended their practice since the establishment of their office in Worcester.
The Drs. take pleasure in informing the fairer portion of the readers of this advertisement, that they have a highly popular European Remedy for Female Complaints. It is from the original recipe of the distinguished physician, Sir Wm. James, of London, entitled "Dr. Wm. James' Female Pathalicon." It will be found a certain remedy, and warranted not to fail in the immediate removal of Stoppages of the Monthly Catamenia, Whites, and Falling of the Womb. Married ladies, whose health will not admit of an increase of family, will find it a certain preventative, but at the same time it is necessary to caution those who are enciente, that if they use it, a miscarriage is sure to be the result.
This invaluable remedy will be sent free, anywhere, with advice, on receipt of $5.
The limits of this advertisement, will prevent Drs. H & T. from alluding to the many advantages patients are placed under by consulting them, and in conclusion they would add—no skill, attention or experience will be wanting on their part, in treating successfully, the most obstinate cases of a private nature that come under their care.
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!
For anything that will excel Drs. Hill & Thompson's Purely Vegetable Specifics, for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, and Syphilis in all its various forms and stages, Affections of the Kidneys, Gravel, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, also Coughs, Nervous Complaints, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, and diseases generally.
A friendly advice they tender to all, that upon the approach of infection or disease to apply at once to them. By adopting this precaution, the greater difficulty is avoided in effecting a speedy and sure cure.
NOTICE.—DRS. HILL & THOMPSON will continue their usual moderate charges, in medical or dental treatment
☞Letters for consultation must contain one dollar to insure an answer. 28 1y

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.
J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,
ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."
Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.
DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.
I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla: the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.
Fraternally yours, G. V LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.
DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.
Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Dr. Holbrook, and Higgins & Allen Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XII. PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861. NUMBER 29.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
—BY—
FISK & GOFF.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay STRICTLY IN ADVANCE Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six month 75 Cents; for three months 38 Cents.
G. M. FISK. A. J. GOFF.

ORIGINAL.

My Lock of Hair.

I sat musing, idly dreaming of joys forever gone,
With the purple twilight gathering, ere the gloom of night came on,
'Till the worlds of beauty resting in a still and sweet repose,
Seemed all shadows, no bright sunlight to my vision to disclose.

So I turned in hope of solace to the holy book of truth,
And from out its sacred pages gleaned choice treasures for my youth,—
Read until my soul grew prayerful, precious words of heartfelt cheer,
"Come ye weary, heavy laden, rest and comfort find ye here."

Then as evening shadows gathered through the silence of my room,
Closed the precious volume, thinking only of the joys to come,
When there floated from its pages, shining in the dark of even,
A little tress of golden hair, worn by one who's now in heaven.

With an eager grasp I seized it, held it with a trembling hand,
Then on one in fancy placed it who had left our household band;
Twined it with a *wealth* of ringlets, clustering round his brow,
And beheld the blue eyes beaming from their shining depths below.

Fancy painted sunny pictures, till the stars with gentle light
Gleamed like gems of purest silver in the coronal of night;
Then I laid the little token once again with jealous care,
In the Book of all books dearest—left my tress of golden hair.

Oft as memory brings before me, scenes of other happy years,
And my heart grows all aweary, fain to leave this vale of tears,
Comes a thought with joy o'erladen, that the ties of earth though riven,
Only make our home more blessed—those bright angels up in heaven.

Palmer, Nov., 1861. WINNIE WOODVILLE.

ORIGINAL STORY.

BLANCHE VARIAN.

BY OZALIA.

"Is that a piece of rare and beautiful statuary, or a breathing madonna, Aunt May?" and beneath the tone of raillery, there was, in the speaker's voice, an enthusiasm and earnestness not to be mistaken.

Motionless as a statue, beautiful as a painting, in the deep bay window stood a fair child.

"It's Blanche Varian, my orphan niece; she has been with us more than a year," replied the lady addressed, in a tone provokingly cool.

"Come here, Blanche;" and a slight rustle of the snowy muslin curtain, a fairy foot-fall, and the little sprite stood before them.

"This is your new cousin, Harry Clifford, little Blanche."

Slowly the heavy silken lashes were raised from the clear, lustrous orbs, and those eyes, *once* seen, *never* to be forgotten, were raised shyly, doubtingly at first, but as her eye met the stranger's, as if suddenly reassured, a radiant smile flitted across her face, she clasped both her tiny hands in his, and said, in clear, ringing tones, "*I'm so glad you've come!*"

Simple words, spoken by a simple child, of scarce ten summers, yet they thrilled him with a strange pleasure. Who that had known Harry Clifford, the travelled gentleman, courted in society, alike for his gentlemanly address, *l' air noble et distingue*, and the charm with which wealth invests its possessor; who would have recognized him *then*, as with little Blanche upon his knee, he exerted his rare faculties of pleasing, with what success the little, sunny face bore ample witness. An hour passed. Never, 'mid the gayest circles, of which he had been the life; never, 'mid mirth and song, revel and dance, had time glided so swiftly and left such satisfaction behind.

"Blanche, you should have been in bed before this."

"Was it my fancy, that the tone seemed harsh, the look forbidding?" mused Harry.

One more confiding, grateful look from those smiling eyes, a good-night kiss from the ruby lips, raised in artless simplicity to his, and Blanche has flitted from the room, taking sunshine, leaving shadow; but a truce to musing! A volley of questions greet the recent comer.

"Now tell me all about yourself, Harry—everything that has transpired since you left us. You've come home to settle down, and get married, haven't you? I am *so* glad you had sense enough not to bring home a foreign wife; they are so strange, *put on so many airs*, I *never could* get used to them. Carrie Lee is not married yet, though she has a score of beaux. You have the fairest chance there; she always did like you. Your fortune and hers would join handsomely. But how grave and dignified you are getting. I must weary you by my nonsense, but it does seem *so good* to have you here again. I promise a cessation of questions now, if you will atone for your silence after a night's repose."

Not loth to plead weariness, as an excuse for taciturnity, and avail himself of the opportunity of being alone, Harry Clifford sought the quietude of his room, doubly grateful by the conflicting emotions agitating his mind. A light dressing gown and elegantly wrought smoking cap, recalling memories of a foreign land, lent an air of neglige to his costume, as, partially reclining in an easy chair by the open window, he gazed into the clear expanse of heaven, inhaling the mingled fragrance of a thousand blossoms, now seeking vainly the wonted solace in his fragrant havana, anon poised it lightly upon his finger, and was soon lost in a deep reverie.

"Strange, absurd!" at length broke the silence.

"So I know my gay companions would say; so *I* would have thought an hour before. That frail, infantile being, *how* could *she* rouse, after so long and deep a lethargy, the profound under-current of thought and feeling. Have I ever described to a more attentive, appreciative listener, the beautiful, picturesque scenery of foreign lands? Surely *no*. Even now, the pale, spiritelle face rises before me, the faint rose tinge deepening on the cheek, as her interest became more intense. The drooping lashes, now sweeping the soft cheek, and anon the large, bright eyes, glistening with emotion, upraised to mine, the small hands tightly clasped, as she exclaimed, 'Do you love pictures? I'm so glad. My father was an artist. Perhaps *I* shall be, sometime. Will you show me?—And then, as if abashed at her own ardor, the dewy lashes swept again the fair face, the color came and went, rapidly at first, but suddenly dying away, left it pure as alabaster.—Oh, a rare gem 'mid such surroundings, I have found. *How* shall it best be polished, and fitted for the great destiny it must inevitably accomplish? She shall be my care, my pretege. Thus, in the silence and solitude of the hour, I resolve, hear witness heaven!

"Tis useless," he continued, "to speak to Aunt May about her gifts, yea, though gifted above the common lot of mortals, for only this evening I exclaimed to her of the rare beauty, unwonted maturity in thought and manner, of Blanche. '*Blanche*, she's a queer child.—I fear we shall be able to make little of her, no more like other children—only to-day she asked me if it was naughty to be queer, and if queer children went to heaven.' All this had been spoken in a quick, impatient tone, that led me suddenly to suspend my inquiries. I must shield that frail exotic."

And, born in the silence and solitude of that midnight hour, was a grand resolve.—Life opens with new beauties, fresh charms, since a goal far on appears.

It may be interesting to the reader to know more particulars with regard to the characters introduced. Mrs. Wilson, or Aunt May, familiarly so called by her nephew, was the wife of his father's half brother, a buxom, frank, good-natured and kind-hearted woman, lacking that sensitive and delicate organization, possessed in such exquisite symmetry by the child of her adoption. Blame her not, then, that she could not comprehend or appreciate the feelings and aspirations of a nature so foreign to her own. Her *great ambition* had been to amass a fortune, educate her hopeful children, and see them, as she termed it, "well settled in life." Frank Wilson, the nominal head of this establishment, was a quiet, taciturn, eminently a business man, caring little, and observing less, about the internal domestic arrangements of the household, so that his comforts were not interfered with. Julia, the eldest daughter, had been a year married to a junior partner in her father's mercantile house. Kate, a gay, boydenish damsel of 17, was at a *fashionable* boarding school, and *engaged*. George, the eldest son, was at West Point, while Charlie and Bob did penance for their daily misdemeanors, by being immured six hours each day in the village academy.

Little Blanche, the surviving child of Mrs. Wilson's only sister, was born in Florence, Italy. Her father, an artist of growing reputation, had died there, and the heart-stricken wife and mother, with Blanche, their only child, then seven years old, had come to the father-land, homeless and penniless. Mrs. Varian secured a situation as teacher of modern languages, not a hundred miles away from her childhood's home. Thither, though she often turned longingly, she would not go, for hers was a proud, though gentle spirit, and the student artist, who stole her young heart's affection, had never been a favored suitor with her family friends. Thus more than two years untiringly she labored. One morning an unwonted pallor was noted in her cheek, ever pale and shadowy. Unable to continue her accustomed duties, she sought her room. At night she lay all cold and still in a dreamless sleep, her lips wreathed with a smile so radiant it seemed as if the waiting angels had kissed the clay ere they bore the spirit homeward. She left explicit written directions for the disposal of her child, and her own burial. They were obeyed to the letter, and the fair child was received as a precious legacy from the dear departed.

Of Harry Clifford little need be said. At 21 possessed of a fine form, handsome face, and ample fortune, which he has just returned from Europe, after a two years' sojourn there, to take possession of, with rare intellectual endowments, fine sympathies, he stands at the threshold of a life radiant in promise. Men term him a lucky fellow, yet he stands at the mercy of the current, to be borne on, or drifted back into the vortex of ruin. "*To be or not to be.*" Often, amid the unsatisfying pursuit of pleasure, has he felt with a pang, how far short man falls of the high destiny of his nature, and longed to interpose the high standard of moral excellence, to stem the tide of vanity and frivolity, on which he had been borne, *but the motive power was wanting*. Home to him was a term, implying little else save creature comforts, and a place to do what one likes, when he chooses. His mother died when he was an infant; his father was lost in the ill-fated ship Victoria, when he was but twelve years old, and the intervening time, with the exception of his European tour, had been passed under his uncle's roof.

"Has Blanche ever been to school?" asked Harry the next morning, of his aunt, while they were discussing the respective merits of boarding-schools and academies for Charlie and Bob.

"No, never. She cares so little about children of her own age, has a dread of strangers. She did begin once, but when her uncle asked her if she liked, she stole into his arms, so like a frightened lamb, and sobbed as though her heart would break, he insisted she never should be sent again; said he would have a governess for her. You've no idea, Harry, how much your uncle sets by that child. He never began to think as much of one of his own. He *fairly idolizes* her."

"And no wonder," thought Harry, as, fairy-like, she tripped in at that moment, her clustering curls, catching the hue of the sunlight, and shedding a halo of glory around the sweet face, that seemed "like a reflected heaven."

"Aunt May, what do you think of my teaching Blanche?"

The ice was broken, and he spoke freely.

"*You!* why, you'd have no patience with a child, Harry, but as you like. She is old enough to begin to learn, though Frank says she's a natural scholar, and he could hear her read a whole day."

So, as it was, he carried the point. A certain portion of each day, during the interval of his professional labors, was to be devoted to his protege, as he termed her.

First came the reading lesson, of her own selection. It was a poem she read, a rich, antique gem, from an old Italian bard, and as she sat there on a low stool at his feet, giving at once the thought and expression in her exquisitely musical voice, her face varying with each changing emotion, he thought her far the nobler poem of the twain, and at its conclusion, thanked her gravely, as though *he* only were the one indebted. The simple arithmetic lesson, the history, the French, seemed learned by intuition, but when they came to the drawing, Harry's astonishment was still greater. He asked her if she loved pictures, and ever made them. Her eyes kindled with delight, her face flushed, and he noted a sudden quiver of the delicate form.

"Will you show me?" was her eager reply, and flying to her room, she soon returned, with an armful of papers, bits of pencils, and paints.

"Little Blanche, you do these!" was an involuntary exclamation that fell from Harry's lips, as his eyes fell upon the half-finished sketches placed so tremblingly before him on the table.

"But—but—I was so tired of being idle, Cousin Harry (he had taught her to call him thus). I will not, if you do not like me to. I could not talk to any one. Aunty is *always busy*. Every one but you and Uncle Frank call me a queer child. It is not so very bad if one could always be good, but Bob teases me, then I cry, and feel naughty. Isn't it hard to be good always?"

Child philosopher. The teacher ponders, but does not answer.

From that hour Blanche and her tutor were firm friends. He sympathized in all her little griefs, advised, amused and taught her—himself advised, amused, and taught the most—and was rewarded with a perfect, unbounded confidence, a fervent, out-gushing affection.

Hitherto he had known little and cared less about children. How often *now* he listened breathlessly, almost amazed, to her wise sayings, appreciative remarks and inspiring words.

She was a fragile child, and much it was feared that mentality would overbalance vitality. Ever mindful of his pet, Uncle Frank's birthday gift was a beautiful pony, and Harry found incessant delight in teaching the art of equestrianship, made her ride with him as often as he could command the leisure. They took long walks together, until a faint rose hue tinged her cheeks, and a fresh sparkle came to her eyes. She sketched for him, while he wrote poetry for her.

Blanche always admired his verses, as she used to call them, and *surely*, no poet need desire more praise for his pets than she lavished on the unpretending efforts, that, pleasing her, fulfilled their mission. Yet each day she became more a wonder to her devoted teacher. Often, when returning home unexpectedly, he would find her in some sequestered spot. Where the shadows fell longest, the birds carolled freest, the flowers wasted their aroma, the limpid waters meandered untouched, save by the slanting sunbeams, there, when missed, could they ever find her.

Harry once asked her if she were not afraid, with not a human being near her.

'Twas a strange, incredulous look she gave in answer to the uncomprehended query.

Blanche was a fearless child, emphatically nature's own, and sympathized in her every wayward mood.

"Gay in the sunshine,
Reverent in the storm;
To see a beauty in the stirring leaf,
And find calm thoughts beneath
The whispering trees,"

was to her a daily pastime. "Alone," *so bitterly significant* to many, fell meaningless on her ears. Nor could she be in solitude, while revelling in the charmed sphere of thought, and surrounded by the bright creations of her own radiant fancy. As often as evening returned and the cessation of Harry's daily labors, Blanche was at the gate to welcome him. 'Twas a pleasant sight. How her eyes would brighten and her face glow as she clasped her hands in his, and put up her lips for the wonted kiss. One night, returning later than usual, and in a severe thunder storm, Harry sought in vain for Blanche, but there were no lights, although it was quite dark. Hall and parlor were alike deserted, but perceiving a window opening into the piazza ajar, he made his way thither, and there alone stood the fair child, her simple white dress floating like a fleecy cloud about her, the clustering curls clinging closely to the upturned face, which was radiant with an almost celestial glory.—The large, lustrous eyes, seemed dark as night; the tiny hands were tightly clasped, recalling vividly the time—more than a year ago, when Harry Clifford had first gazed upon that face. As statue-like she stood, he longed yet dreaded to disturb that sublime tranquility; but another tremendous crash that seemed to rend the very house from its foundation, flash after flash of vivid lightning, and prompted by an irresistible impulse, he stepped forward and laid his hand lightly upon her shoulder. Unaware of his presence before, she leaned her head caressingly against his arm and pointed upward to the sky.

"Are you not afraid, my dear child?" and he folded her in his arms.

It was a question *unworthy* the child, the hour. Another deafening peal and livid flash, revealing the inky blackness of the heavens, and the strange, mysterious beauty of that child face, upturned to his, as she said, he fancied half reproachfully,

"Afraid, Cousin Harry, when God is so near?"

Lights ordered in the parlor. Blanche poured the tea, then, as usual, read and sang until her retiring hour.

"Can it be that two years have passed since I first saw Blanche, and she became my pupil?" mused Harry, as, after Blanche's good night, he paced the room alone.

Her proficiency had indeed been astounding. French she speaks fluently, but excels particularly in music and painting. Her pictures, it is true, have the faults of youth, but withal a striking freshness and originality, that indicate true genius. Of music, *she is passionately fond*, expressing thereby all those beautiful, divine thoughts, for which language furnishes no adequate expression.

"Two rapid years, and Blanche is going away. Truly, 'blessings brighten as they take their flight.' To-night, as she flew down the gravelled walk to meet me, I knew, by the quiver of her slight frame, the unwonted sparkle in her clear, blue eye, that she had some news to communicate, and I was not mistaken.

'Cousin Harry, only think, Uncle Walter has come, my father's twin brother, and I am going to Italy with him.'

All this was spoken in a breath. Did the sudden pang that shot athwart my heart find expression in my face? Perchance, for in the same instant I caught its reflection in that of Blanche. Scarce heeding it, I walked moodily into the library. I knew I could be alone there, and the stranger uncle who would rob our household of its fairy I cared not to see, and presently was lost in bitter musing. I did not hear the door open or the soft footfall on the carpet; I only heard that sweet child voice tremulous with emotion, murmur, "Cousin Harry, are you sick; what makes you look so sorry?" And a pair of soft arms were clasped tightly around my neck, and warm, passionate kisses, fell on my lips, cheek and brow, as a curly head nestled lovingly on my shoulder, and sweet words of comfort fell from her pure lips—strange, that same wild thrill of delight filled my being that I had experienced when first I saw Blanche. A hot tear fell on the earnest little face. Whence its import? I dared not ask myself.

"I am so sorry to leave you, but I am coming back when I am a grown up lady. You won't forget me till then," she said in low, pleading tones. "I shall always remember and love you, Cousin Harry"—but the glowing cheek and speaking eye were far more eloquent. I read volumes in their mystic depths.

"Till then," strangely significant—how I wished as I felt the soft touch of her tiny arms about my neck, that she might always be a child, and I her mentor. The parting came as partings ever will. Long, frequent letters are to be interchanged. Blanche is twelve; one would scarce think her more than nine, her form is so slight, her face so infantile. She has said good-bye to all but one. Harry folds her in his arms, she clings passionately to him, and by mute and fond caresses tells the grief her lips refuse to speak.—He feels the burning kisses, hushed breath, and notes the marble pallor of her cheeks—*all* speak the anguish of parting. Placing her in the carriage, with a trembling "God bless you, darling!" Harry Clifford experiences the first genuine regret of his life.

"Will the memory of Cousin Harry fade with her childhood's dreams away?" was uttered with a half-sigh, as he turned anew to the stern realities of life.

"In love!" methinks I hear some arch maiden say.

A thousand times no! He was a firm believer in a *first* and *only* love. He *had* loved, *hopelessly*, but with the fervor and intensity of boyhood. His love, as such loves often are, or the object of it, had been a girl some years his senior. At fifteen he idolized her, not dreaming, because she patronized him so sedulously, and so graciously accepted his attentions, but that she reciprocated his love. She was a great belle, yet fancy pictured, that the smiles she lavished *on him*, were most radiant and sweet. He was *not jealous*, for, deeming her the embodiment of all goodness, grace, beauty, nay, *perfection* itself, he wondered not that so many should bow at her gilded shrine, for wealth *too*, was her dower. At length, with a quick, jealous pang, he noted a stranger, and what at once seemed a *formidable* rival in the field, and when his *adored Carrie* introduced him, as her *boy lover*, to the whiskered young cadet at her side, he could have wept *bitter* tears of mortification, resentment, wounded pride. But the scales fell from his eyes. Woman and fickle heart were henceforth terms synonymous to him. On the ashes of a buried love he might never rear another altar.

But for the profession which was fast coming to occupy so much of his time, Harry would have sadly missed those lessons, which had grown into a habit of his life. That he sadly missed his little pupil, he would not deny. It was in Cousin Harry that the little, bashful, sensitive girl had first found a congenial soul; in her own artless words, "some one she could talk to."

She read instructively in the good-natured, unintellectual face of her aunt a want of soul-sympathy, and shrank from unfolding to disproving, worldly eyes that multitude of deep thought, strange fancies, and beautiful visions, which ever people in luxurious profusion the minds of earth's gifted, and denied expression, prey like canker upon the soul, as it burns with the fervor of its latent flame, wasting early the frail casket, and "as fires ascending seek the sun," it soars to a cloudless clime, to bask in eternal light. To meet, even in embryo, one thus rarely gifted, to draw out and give direction to such inspirations, to watch the expansion of those lofty powers under genial culture, to note each feature of the soul, as painted on "the human face divine," all this is work—nay, delight—worthy an angel's mission, and such in the mysterious course of events, had fallen to Harry Clifford, whom none gave credit for a serious thought—the gay, elegant, witty, fascinating "man of the world," the centre of the elite circle in which he moved, the life and spirit of the whole.

Whence the change so marked in the last two years? Gay friends rallied him on his ceaseless devotion to a profession which pecuniarily would not demand a thought; but rallying and conjecture were alike in vain, and the hermit, as the gay clique termed him, was left to his labors, and not in vain. He was fast building up a deserved reputation; his name was on many lips; he was pointed to as a "rising man," and a future brilliant in successes, predicted.

A wonder to others, he is not less so to himself, how one little golden thread in the web of destiny, closely interwoven, has utterly changed the current of thought, act and life, investing with a peculiar charm, an ineffable glory, a life of earnest action, of high thoughts, of noble deeds, and untiring devotion to duty; how, when tempted to waver, or despair, a sweet face and fairy form rose like a guardian angel before him. He saw again the vivid flash of forked lightning, the thunder's deep base broke on his ear, and a low tone murmured, "Afraid, cousin Harry, when God is so near!"

Yes, little Blanche, your faith and love has linked another soul in the golden chain let down from heaven to earth.

Weeks and months glide on, the long, sparkling, vivacious letters, free transcripts of that simple child mind, and revealings of the charmed inner life, meet with no tardy response. As he reads the glowing, graphic descriptions penned by Blanche, and dwells on the rapturous exclamation "Italy was my birth-place, it is the lovliest spot on earth, its skies the fairest, its clime the sunniest, one would live here alway, could they have those they love near them!" a sigh escaped him. Many admirable sketches, from the same fairy-fingers, find their way accross the waters, and are numbered with cousin Harry's treasures. Often as he gazed upon them, so accurate and delicately executed, he almost saw the glowing cheek and sparkling eye, and felt the hushed breath of the enraptured listener to his descriptions of the same scenes.

Winning some leisure from his all-engrossing profession, Harry Clifford of late has mingled occasionally in the "festive circles" to which his presence still lends a fresh charm, and so is thrown again into the society of Carrie Lee, the idol of his boyhood, who now makes no secret of her preference *for him*, but never on his part with an emotion akin to love. The dead past has buried its dead.

How he wonders what fascinated—bewildered thin *then*: beauty?—that was at its zenith still; vain, frivolous—a *coquette*, what the *boy* had fancied, the *man* turned from with dislike, almost disgusted at the bare thought of offering at such a shrine the wealth of manly affection.

Four years of light and shadow, and Blanche is coming home. Mr. Belmont, an American, but for years a wanderer, is to take charge of her on the return voyage. His name of late has been of frequent recurrence in her letters. "So kind and agreeable, and takes such a fatherly interest in me, I know you will like him, cousin Harry, when you see him, which will be soon, as he has kindly offered uncle W. to take charge of me. Perhaps you will laugh, and call it a whim, but it seems to me he resembles you—perhaps a soul-resemblance. *You* were always *so good* and *patient* with me, and just like you he seems interested in what interests me, and pleased with what please me. Should you ask me his age I am sure I should be in a dilemma, for when his face is animated in conversation, I should hardly think him more than 30; yet his hair is sprinkled with silver, and when his spirits are depressed, as they often were when we first met him, he seems an old man. He rarely speaks of his native land, and until quite lately declared his intention of never visiting it again; a mystery seems to hang around him." Thus much of the stranger she wrote.

Harry read, and reread, dwelling with *almost painful intensity*, on every word coupled with the stranger's name; fancied his pet Blanche and the tall, bronzed-face gentleman, as his fancy depicted him, engaged in an earnest tete-a-tete; dwelt musingly on the naivete of manner with which she alluded to the change in the stranger's intentions after meeting her, and his decision to again visit America.

Harry found himself clinging tenaciously to the hint thrown out concerning Mr. Belmont's age. "Some fond, bereaved father, perchance," he mused, "finding solace for his lost loved one in the presence of one so innocent and lovely as little Blanche. Artless girl, she fancies a stranger, and, too, a gentleman would take the same interest in looking at my picture that she does,—says Mr. B. was much interested in it, made her tell him all about me—a flattering account, methinks, from my grateful little pupil; but—it was worth his while to hear about a stranger, only to see the changes in her sweet face; she will be here soon. Will she be cousin Henry's pupil still? No, no, what am I thinking of? she comes her education completed, and attended by a strange gallant—a model woman—no, I cannot call little Blanche that." And thus perturbed by a crowd of varying emotions, a letter is laid on the table before him. At his leisure he takes it. It bears a foreign post-mark, a strange superscription, *the seal is black*. Hastily tearing it open, his quick glance takes in the few hurried lines, the letter falls from his rigid fingers, a stifled groan rends his bosom, and with head bowed upon his hands, the strong man weeps in agony.

Ah! in that awful moment is revealed in terrible clearness, what before he dared not confess *even to himself*. Yes *he loved Blanche*, she had become a part of his very life, yet so gradually, so imperceptibly had she entwined herself in his heart's affections, that he knew it not until the bleeding tendrils were thus ruthlessly torn from the quivering flesh. "Blanche is dangerously ill of a malignant fever," a blank—in the same hasty hand—"dead"—the signature was that of the stranger.

Yes—*as man loves but once*—Harry loved little Blanche, as he still persisted in calling her, not with the impulse and passion of fickle boyhood, but the strength, the fervor, the whole-souled devotion of noble manhood; but he had made himself an *idol*, a beautiful *idol of clay*, and it had crumbled into dust.

What has life in store for him? The past six years, with their crowd of events, pass like a panorama before him. The elation of spirits with which he had returned from his tour on the continent, to take possession of his vast estate, and continue the sinless life as of yore, is changed. "A form of life and light," flitting across his path, developes in him nobler, higher capacities than he before dreamed of possessing, revealing in their hidden depths, the rich treasure so long buried in inglorious oblivion. All passes with electric swiftness; and in that anguish-stricken hour he feels—yea, knows—that his motive power is gone. What to him had been the incentive, during those severe labors in that brief Past, mighty to him, as fraught with higher interests and nobler acts—*what incentive*—he had not thought to ask before, but now the question came direct, and could not be avoided; like Samson shorn, his great strength was weakness.

That was a *fearful night*, fearful in the ravages it made on manly strength and vigor. Sleep was a stranger to his eyes, and slumber fled his pillow; bitter rebellious feelings raged fiercely in his own bosom, he would fain curse God, and did—but the blast swept by—the strong heart bowed, and the pale lips kissed the rod. "Afraid, when God is so near," came like the "peace, be still" to the troubled waves of the stricken soul, as he breathed in husky tones a fervent "Thy will be done."

Laborious duties and overtaxed strength had drunk deep at the vital fount. The next day found him in a burning fever, racked with pain and wild with delirium. For days he lingered between life and death, and when after weary weeks came reason and gradual convalescence, mingled with the invalid's prayer of thankfulness for the saving of that life, which on the night preceeding his terrible illness had seemed hardly worth the keeping, was the humble supplication for grace from on high, to devote himself, his noblest energies, and sublimest capacities to *God* and *humanity*.

Almost another year is numbered with the Past, and save a shade of pallor, perchance the contrast between his jetty whiskers and delicate face, Harry Clifford is *outwardly* the same.

It is a time of fierce political conflict, and borne on by the acclamations of a numerous and powerful party, Harry Clifford bids fair to be placed by a triumphing host in a high official position in the national capital—the honored representative of the free, united North. Returning on the steamer Queen of the West from New York, where a recent brilliant speech has attracted toward him all eyes, and surrounded by a circle of enthusiastic admirers—and warm friends—he suddenly finds himself oblivious of their presence, as well as the encomiums lavished so profusely on the "great speech," which echoing through the land, is heaving it already with the first throes of that earthquake which, ere long, must shake to its very foundation the best ship of state. Noting his abstraction, and the unwonted dejection of his manner, the party kindly proffer regrets, and leave him to his unspeakable relief—alone.

Seeking a shadowy corner where the lights steal but dimly, Harry Clifford buries his head in the soft pillows of the couch, where he partially reclines, and gives himself up to thoughts of the past; recalling many a pleasant, sacred memory, and holding at leisure before the mental vision bright pictures he had thought never again to woo from Memory's gallery.

Do the spirits of the departed visit their loved on earth, filling them with a blessed consciousness of their invisible presence? Perchance—*one* at least cherished the illusion, if illusion it must be termed, for a few blissful moments; the form, the face, the beaming eye, the sunny curls—Harry saw all in quick succession—a beautiful vision, it bound him like a spell. Rich strains of music, softened and chastened by the distance, came stealing in from the upper deck, where with moonlight, mirth, and song, a gay company made merry, *this too*, came wilderingly over his wrapt senses, till he could almost believe it but the echo of that voice, long since turned to heavenly symphonies.

Arising, he proceeds slowly to pace the deck, as much, perhaps, to dissipate the train of musing he had fallen into, as from any desire for exercise; but motion quickened, rather than dispersed his fancies, and he is arrested in the "quick step," he has unconsciously fallen into, by a courteous "beg your pardon, sir" and apologizing for his seeming rudeness in intercepting the promenade-deck, meets face to face a gentleman with face closely muffled, and partially concealed by a cap drawn closely over the forehead. With mutual smiles and regrets, they pass on; not, however, until Harry's quick eye notes his companion, a tall, elegantly formed lady, closely veiled, and remembers that he has noticed several times before the same gentleman, closely muffled, pacing the deck alone, and more than once had caught his deep-set eyes bent scrutinizingly upon him, and his curiosity was not a little aroused. He watched the couple narrowly until they sat down in a comparatively quiet corner, in fact, the very one he had so recently vacated.

He saw, in the distance, the veil thrown accross the sofa, a wealth of escaped ringlets fall caressingly on fair shoulders. Remembering that on leaving his position there, he had left his cane, and impelled by a vague, indefinable curiosity, he walked lightly in that direction—so lightly as not even to disturb the brisk tete-a-tete in which both seemed so deeply interested. But a sentence caught his ear: "Oh, if it was cousin Harry,—" and transfixed with mute amazement, he stands before them.

One eager, earnest gaze—"It is he! it is he!" and the half-fainting girl is folded in cousin Harry's warm embrace! Oh, the heaven of bliss that moment brought!—a volume in a word, an ocean in a tear! A moment suffices to make Mr. Belmont and Mr. Clifford acquainted, the former, with innate delicacy, excuses himself for a solitary promenade, leaving the two to free communings of the past, yet for a space silence was far more eloquent than words—"The temple of our purest thoughts is silence"—eye gazed into eye, hand clasped hand; there was a delicious calm, a rapturous joy, a reverent thankfulness—deeper than all speech—painted by the wondrous limner of expressions—but words came at length; and like the rushing torrent swept impetuously on, until together they warmed through the dim cloisters of the past, rejoicing in each others's joys—and by mutual sympathy dividing griefs—ah, it was like the spirit reunion in the "better land!"

Blanche listened with a new, a strange delight, to a life-history so influenced by her—a little child; and as with manly earnestness and pathos, Harry relates in detail the hopes and fears, the struggles and triumphs, that have alternated in his bosom, and tells of the slumbering energies, forever dormant but for her charmed influence, of that prolonged and torturing agony when he had thought little Blanche faded forever from his sight, how the quivering eye-lids of the eager auditor sweep flushed and burning cheeks; how in her warm sympathy and former child simplicity she cannot refuse *the one boon* so exactingly demanded, and so promises to be his inspiration always—although to the explosion of his old theory of *first and only love*.

(*Concluded on Fourth Page.*)

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, NOV. 30, 1861.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

It is believed that a great battle will soon be fought between the armies of the Potomac. There is little or no preparation for winter quarters, and the cold weather coming on must either force our army towards Richmond of into comfortable barracks. There is great desire among our troops to go South, to avoid the inclemency of a northern Virginia climate.

We have intelligence through rebel channels of a fight at Pensacola. It is reported that Port Pickens opened fire on the rebel batteries last Saturday, and the fight continued up to Sunday evening. The Niagara and Colorado engaged Fort McRae, and their fire was so briskly replied to that they were obliged to haul off. Fort Pickens had fired upon the navy yard, setting fire to the barracks. The village of Warrington was burned by hot shot. The rebel batteries had breached the walls of the fort, and the firing had ceased. Much allowance should be made for the rebel stories. The truth will be along one of these days.

Col. G. D. Bayard, with 700 men, captured 11 of the enemy's pickets on Wednesday, at Drainsville, Va. The Col. had his horse killed, and was himself slightly wounded.

It is stated that proof has been found that Lord Lyons at Washington, the English minister, has been engaged in forwarding rebel documents to England. The President and Cabinet are greatly excited over the discovery.

We have another report that the privateer Sumter has been captured, but it isn't best to believe the story till we have better reasons than a telegraph report.

It is reported from the South that Jeff Davis has appointed Breckinridge and Hunter to succeed Mason and Slidell to visit Europe.

The latest Richmond papers contain a dispatch from New Orleans, dated on the 20th, which shows that the rebels there are in a terrible state of excitement concerning an apprehended attack by the federal troops on Columbus, Ky. The doughty Capt. Hollins had gone up the river with his fleet, and had shortly after telegraphed for the steam ram, heard of in the recent naval affair at the Balize. A floating battery of 20 guns was at once to go up the river. There were said to be 17,000 troops and 70 cannon. A great meeting has been held at Memphis to enlist sympathy and raise money to repel this expected attack on the place named.

The latest news from the rebel Price, of Missouri, is to the effect that he has again crossed the Osage River, and that he would be at Osceola last Saturday.

We learn that Gen. Blenker has resigned his command. The cause of this step is supposed to be the reception of a letter wherein Gen. McClellan expresses displeasure at some of Gen. Blenker's acts. The act which called out the displeasure of the Commanding General was the levying of a tax of $100 per month on all the sutlers of the division under the command of the censured officer. Gen. Blenker has since withdrawn his resignation.

A large portion of the Union prisoners at Richmond are to be sent to Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Salisbury, N. C. The first party for the former place was to leave last Friday. It included 150 privates and 20 commissioned officers.

It is said that all of Gen. Fremont's officers are to be paid, and that the money has even now gone forward.

The people of Richmond have been excited by bad news from Western Virginia, a country from which they have rarely received any agreeable intelligence. Gen. Floyd had fallen back towards the rebel capital in confusion, pressed by the Yankees under the command of Gen. Benham.

The Richmond papers of Wednesday contain dispatches from the Confederate army, the substance of which is as follows:

The small-pox, a violent type of the typhoid fever, and the black measles, were prevailing with frightful mortality among the Confederate troops near Bowling Green, Kentucky.—Large numbers were dying daily.

Gen. Halleck has issued orders from his headquarters at St. Louis that, in consequence of important information in respect to the number and condition of our forces being conveyed to the enemy by fugitive slaves, no such persons shall be hereafter permitted to enter the lines of any camp or any forces on the line of march, and any now within such lines are to be immediately excluded therefrom.

The expedition which left Cairo a week or more since for Bloomfield, Mo., in pursuit of Jeff Thompson, has returned, being unable to travel so fast as the rebel General.

The movement of troops from Indiana, Ohio, and the battle fields of Western Virginia, is now toward Kentucky; and the army in Missouri will probably not long hence be concentrated along the river, making a combined force of not less than 100,000 men for a grand winter movement on Memphis, Nashville, and East Tennessee.

The runaway slaves of Kentucky rebels are now set to work for the government, instead of being sent back as formerly.

Rumors were prevalent in Louisville, Kentucky, that John C. Breckinridge, with a large force of rebels, was advancing from Green river towards Owensburg or Henderson, but the report was not generally credited.

A reconnoissance made Tuesday by a portion of Gen. Fitzjohn Porter's division towards Vienna, turned out unfortunately. It appears that while going through a defile of woods, they were attacked in the rear by a galling fire from a body of rebels concealed in a house near at hand, and upon pushing on into open ground they met a large force of 300 rebel cavalry, and had to receive a severe fire of carbines and pistols. Our troops were immediately thrown into confusion, and fought their way for the time hand to hand with the enemy. They finally withdrew, and were met by re-enforcements near Fall's Church. Forty-five of Capt. Bell's force were missing. The number of killed and wounded is not ascertained.

The reports received by Gen. Dix from the counties of Accomac and Northampton, in Eastern Virginia, are most encouraging. That these districts have been restored to the Union is certain. General Lockwood has issued a proclamation enjoining all the civil magistrates to exercise their functions as usual, in accordance with the law and the Constitution.

RECRUITING.—There are now eighteen independent companies in progress of recruiting in the State, including those authorized for service at Fortress Monroe. They number in all about 5000 men.

MADE FOR US.—The forts which our fleet took at Port Royal, South Carolina, were built by slaves. One of them, Fort Walker, occupied the labor of 1000 negroes for three months to build it.

"It Snows!"

That is what everybody said the other day as a white shower of feathery scales came floating noiselessly down from the gray sky above. Gradually the earth grew white with the fleecy shower; gradually little cones rose on the fence-posts; gradually the trees bowed their limbs with accumulating weight, and gradually the whole face of Nature grew pale and ghostly. But its covering was a mantle of spotless material—an emblem of more than earthly purity. Oh what a world of hopes, anxieties and expectations were embraced in that snow storm.

"It snows!" said the farmer, as he looked through the thick atmosphere into his barnyard and house-lot, and saw his cattle, with white backs, crowding towards a friendly shelter. He knew that winter was at hand, and his eye ran over the surrounding premises to ascertain if everything had been put in readiness.

"It snows!" said the housewife, as she bethought herself of cabbages, carrots and chips, to assure herself they were all housed from the wintry storm. She placed a broom at the door, a mat at the threshold, anxious to prevent the introduction of the new comer upon her floor and carpets. She pointed out the places where paths were wanted, taking quite as much interest in a shoveled walk around the clothes-line as through the front yard.

"It snows!" said the school-boy, as he ran into the garret or shed for his "Jenu" sled.—There was a wealthy promise of fun and frolic in the falling flakes, and he gloried in finding the depth reaching nearly to his knees. Skating cap, mittens and leggins occupied his attention before school-time, and at night he went to bed and dreamed of sliding down hill at two-forty speed.

"It snows!" exclaimed the maiden blooming into womanhood, as she pictured the sleigh-rides she hoped to enjoy, and the nice times she would have going and returning from singing schools, wrapt up in warm furs and buffalo robes, with the youth she loved best for a driver and attendant. The blush on the maiden's cheek deepened as she thought of these things and saw the snow cover the carriage-way, and heard the jingle of sleigh-bells in the street.

"It snows!" said the young man, who had been waiting and longing for the advent of winter, when he should dash through the village with panting steed and flaming sleigh, arousing the envy of many a horseless swain and receiving the encomiums of acquaintances for his fine "turn-out." The falling snow contained the germ of many a happy hour for him, and his highest ambition for the time was a fine horse, a fine sleigh, a genial companion, and a smooth highway.

"It snows!" said the homeless child of want and penury, as he gathered his tattered garments about him, and shuddered at the prospect before him. For him Winter has few charms, for he knows that the descending snow is the harbinger of hunger, cold and suffering.

"It snows!" said everybody as they looked from windows and doorways, wondering whether it would last till Christmas or melt in the first sunshine. It was a theme for general observation, and so we chose it as a subject to write about.

"Fall fast, ye snows, and hide what may remain
Of Summer, which thou warnest me is past;
Rude Winter comes, the year is on the wane,
Its fruits are garnered and its leaves are cast."

A ROMANTIC STORY.—Capt. Wilkes, the hero of the San Jacinto, years ago fell in love with a pretty girl who consented to become his wife, but a rival, by poisoning the mind of her parents against him, succeeded in breaking off the match. The girl protested against accepting the hand of her new lover, but finally yielded to the wish of her parents, and became his wife. Years passed on, Capt. Wilkes remaining a bachelor, and the next time he met his rival he was a prisoner on board his ship, a traitor to his country and a rebel against the flag the honest tar had spent his life in defending. That rival was John Slidell, one of the rebel ambassadors recently arrested while on the way to Europe. There are many fictitious stories of romance that have not half the interest of this.

A BEAR AND BULL FIGHT.—Some New Jersey "roughs" have made arrangements for a fight between a bull and a bear, both of which pugnacious brutes are said to be already in training. East Newark, where the fight is to come off, is in a state of tremendous excitement and indignation upon the subject, and there is no doubt the projectors of the shameful exhibition will have their speculation nipped in the bud.

CHINA REPUDIATES OUR TREATY.—The Chinese have probably heard of our troubles from secession sources, for they have repudiated the treaty our government made with them. Prince Kung says there is no treaty but that there was an American who came to Pekin to pay tribute,—which is a nice version of our diplomacy in the East. The Prussians have been snubbed in pretty much the same way, so that we suffer in very good company. This sort of treatment shows us what we are to expect as the consequence of the Southern rebellion.—We were a nation.

CONGRESS.—The first session of the thirty-seventh Congress meets next Monday. Members have already assembled at Washington, engaging winter quarters. If they cannot find anything to do in the Capitol, would it not be a good idea for them to go over the Potomac and fight Beauregard at Manassas?

COLORED SOLDIERS.—The rebels have several companies of colored soldiers (slaves) at Manassas. Massachusetts won't let her colored citizens fight, train or wear uniforms.—Neither does the General Government employ colored soldiers. It will come up to the mark by and by.

A HIGH COMPLIMENT.—Gen. McClellan says the meanest of the regiments in the army of the Potomac is superior to any of the volunteer regiments in the Mexican war.

SENT HOME.—Out of $400,000 recently disbursed at Port Royal, over $250,000 were sent home at once by the soldiers to their families.

LETTER FROM PITTSFIELD.

CAMP SEWARD,
PITTSFIELD, Nov. 26, 1861.

MR. EDITOR: I had intended to write you before about the affairs of the Ware company, now encamped here, but the confusion of barrack life, and constant official occupation, have postponed the time.

Officers and men, fifty-two strong, arrived here on Saturday, Nov. 9th, and were immediately supplied with woolen and rubber blankets of superior quality. Shirts and drawers came Sunday morning, and we led the column to church in the afternoon, a march of a mile and a half, in fine style. On Monday afternoon arrived the bundle from Ware, containing the comforts in the shape of socks, towels, handkerchiefs and needle-books, with which our kind friends in Ware cheered the soldier's heart, they know not how much. Had the ladies of Ware been nearer they might have heard their praises sounded with many a "hip, hip, hurrah," that evening. These tokens of remembrance from home make brave hearts braver to endure and strong hands stronger to execute in the sacred cause in which we have enlisted.

In this connection I must tell you about our Thanksgiving dinner, which was decidely the event of the season. Messrs. Davis, Higgins and Coombs arrived here on Wednesday, P. M., with supplies. It was evident to all that the army train had reached us, for there was enough for four days' moderate rations for the whole battalion. Hardwick nobly contributed to the entertainment, sending one box weighing the moderate amount of 450 lbs. Altogether there must have been from 1000 to 1200 pounds of eatables. Our table was set bountifully enough for four times the number of men. Fifteen huge turkeys, over thirty chickens, all roasted to a fascinating brown; pies and cakes innumerable, pickles, cheese, apples, nuts, milk, catsup and other seasonings loaded a table as bountiful and elegant, we thought, as volunteers were ever called to do honor. As a dinner, in itself excellent, as a contribution from young men compelled to stay at home, to their comrades who are going to the war, as a token of remembrance coming to us from the homes we have left, that Thanksgiving dinner will never be forgotton by the Ware Company. To the contributors therefore, and to those active in the preparation and serving of the dinner, in behalf of the Company I desire through your columns to make my most graceful acknowledgements.

I cannot too highly praise the conduct of the company, generally, since we have been here, nor could I make exceptions if I were to try. Within and without the camp we are praised for intelligence and good behavior, and I am surprised to find that we are probably the heaviest company in the camp, nor is our age comparatively young. Our men have uniformly done their duty. The officers are certainly proud of the men, and Ware should be proud to be so creditably represented. We now number about 85 officers and men, and are mustered in as a company, the first company in camp to reach that point.

A very sad and dastardly affair took place in camp Saturday evening. A man who was enlisted in Springfield, about 9 o'clock, P. M., called Capt. Lee of the Franklin Co. company to the door of the officers' quarters and, with an oath and a threat, stabbed the Captain in the abdomen fearfully. The perpetrator was immediately seized and has since been in irons guarded by two armed sentries, pending the result of the wound. The Captain is a fleshy man, and his life may be saved, though the chance is small. Much excitement exists in camp. Rumor has threatened the lives of all of us in turn, and in some cases doubtless she has had good authority for so doing. The officers are vigilant, however, and I think before long affairs will be straightened out. If stabbing is to be the rule, shooting must be resorted to as a counter-irritant.

I shall write you more at another time.

W. S. B. HOPKINS,
Capt. Ware Company.

THE UNION ARMY.—The Union forces, regulars and volunteers, now in the field and in the course of organization, amount, in round numbers, to 650,000, and will require the following amount of provisions, &c., per month: 14,625,000 pounds of pork, or 24,175,000 pounds fresh beef; 137,994 barrels of flour; 48,750 bushels of beans, or 1,950,000 pounds of rice; 1,950,000 pounds of coffee; 2,892,500 pounds of sugar; 195,000 gallons of vinegar; 292,500 pounds of candles; 780,000 pounds of soap; 12,249 bushels of salt; 3,580,000 pounds of potatoes.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSIONS.—Three of Dupont's famous powder mills at Wilmington, Del., exploded on Wednesday. Three men were killed. The powder mill of A. G. Fay, Potter & Co., Barre, was greatly injured by an explosion on the morning of Thanksgiving day. No person was hurt. The corning mill connected with the powder mill of Owen Rockwell, of Westfield, exploded on Wednesday morning, killing the overseer instantly, and completely demolishing the building.

ENGLAND FOR PEACE.—England is solicitous for peace. A special despatch from Washington to the New York Post says:

"George Peabody writes from London to a friend in this city, that the British Government is anxious to preserve peace with the United States, and that no attempt to raise the blockade of the Southern ports need be apprehended. Similar testimony has been received from other sources."

AN OLD NEW HAMPSHIRE SOLDIER.—Samuel Downing, an old revolutionary soldier, living at Edinburg, N. Y., will be one hundred years old on the 30th inst. This aniversary is to be appropriately celebrated, and as a part of the programme the old hero is to fell a tree with his own hands and a new axe. He served in the war of the revolution three years and a half, and enlisted at Exeter, N. H.

LADY THIEVES.—The English papers state that recently, at Middlesex, two young ladies, who gave feigned names, and were reported to be wealthy, highly educated and well connected, had pleaded "guilty" to the charge of stealing books from a shop. The Judge, who considered that their position should have taught them better conduct, sentenced them to imprisonment with hard labor, for nine months.

OUTSIDE.—We surrender the entire outside of this week's paper to an original story and poem. Both will pay for reading. There is a sad sweetness in the poem which all will admire."

☞There was no coffee in the Richmond market on the 20th instant.

☞The Prince of Wales is to make a tour through Turkey.

☞The New York merchants have lost $200,000,000 by Southern debts confiscated.

SPRINGFIELD is rejoicing in the enjoyment of dramatic entertainments at Music Hall, under the direction of Mr. Geo. Pauncefort, and will be enlightened through the winter by such men as Edward Everett, Beecher, Curtis, E. H. Chapin, and other "stars" which will shine in the course of City Library Lectures. Edward Everett opens the course on the evening of the 4th of December. The trains run on the Western road so that the people of Palmer can attend these lectures and return home the same evenings.

CAUSE OF THE PANIC.—A letter in the Richmond Examiner explains the panic created at Charleston and Savannah by the presence on the coast of federal troops, by stating that the community of both cities, alike shorn of the young and vigorous men, who give buoyancy and a sense of security to the household, is now made up almost exclusively of women and children and nervous old men who have passed the period of military service.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A wealthy farmer named Van Geisen, residing near Waltonsville, Wis., while getting into a wagon which his son was driving, accidentally struck a loaded gun, causing its discharge, by which he was shot through the heart and killed instantly. It is remarkable that this man was a strong secessionist, and had repeatedly expressed the hope that all who had left that neighborhood to join the federal army might be shot by the rebels.

COTTON SPECULATORS IN ENGLAND.—The cotton speculation is going on in England at a tremendous rate; it is at present carried on by ladies, clergymen, lawyers, and others not regularly engaged in business, who have fallen into the mania as others did into the railway mania of 1846. The professional cotton speculators have retired from action. They know that the bubble must burst.

SUICIDE IN NEW BEDFORD.—A man named Allen Gifford, by occupation a teamster, committed suicide in New Bedford, Thursday last, by cutting his throat. His wife had died very suddenly the evening before, and his grief at this, added to a previous depression of spirits caused by the stagnation of business, is supposed to have been the cause of committing the fatal act.

LOW-NECKED DRESSES.—Bishop Timon of Western New York, has addressed a letter to pious and christian women of the diocese, pronouncing against the wearing of low-necked dresses. He says upon that subject he has "long refrained to *touch*," and he now directs that the pastors under his charge "*touch* upon the subject in their discourses."

No wonder a Bishop, living piously such,
Should "refrain the low necks of ladies to touch;"
But why "direct" others in language so plain,
To "touch" the "low necks," from which he doth "refrain?"

NOT A GENIAL CLIME.—There is an erroneous idea abroad that the climate of the Potomac valley is more kindly than regions further north, whereas it is often more severe even than New England. Ice has formed and snow fallen along the upper Potomac within a week. The snow on Cheat Mountain, Western Virginia, has averaged five inches in depth for several weeks.

CHAINING THE HARBOR. It is understood by the rebels that the chain of rafts stretched accross Charleston harbor will detain an attacking fleet long enough to damage it considerably with the guns of the forts. It is said that this boom is of sufficient strength to fully neautralize the advantages which we might derive from the speed of war vessels.

A STANDING REMEDY.—An army correspondent gives the following account of the medicine given the volunteers: "Headache, blue pill; bellyache, blue pill; rheumatism, blue pill; diarrhœa, blue pill; and so on. We are, decidedly, the blue pill regiment, and of the opinion it don't take much to make a doctor.

CRUEL WIFE.—Samuel Dickinson of Sanilac, Mich., enlisted in Capt. Huckins' Company. It takes two to make a bargain, and Samuel's wife wasn't agreeable at such an act of patriotism. Samuel was asleep that night, and she hacked off two of his fingers with a chisel and block, thus canceling the bargain.

THE SLAVES GETTING EXCITED.—A lady who has just arrived at Washington from Charleston, states that great excitement exists among the slaves in that city, in consequence of the news from Port Royal. Sambo has his eyes open, and begins to think there is something in the wind.

BLED TO DEATH.—Mr. Joseph Huntington of Francestown, N. H., bled to death last Wednesday morning from a wound in his foot, received while cutting wood at a place about a mile from any habitation. His absence created anxiety, and a search found him in the above state.

FIFTEEN ABSCONDS WITH FORTY.—Elizabeth Carter of New York, a girl of 15, ran off with a man named Bower, who is forty years old. The romance is spoiled by the girl stealing $40 in cash, a gold watch and other articles. Her parents are greatly distressed at this event.

FOOLISH MAN.—Mr. McDermot, of Canada East, had a daughter who was courted and married by a fellow against the old man's wishes. He took it so hard that he killed himself.

THE BLACK FLAG.—South Carolina threatens to raise the black flag against all invaders of her soil. At the same time her blacks will continue to seek our national flag for protection.

DAVIS' MESSAGE.—The rebel President of Cottondom has sent in his annual message to the rebel Congress. It abounds in big lies, and foamy talk about the Southern Confederacy.

REPEAL OF A PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.—The Vermont Legislature adjourned on Thursday last after a session of six weeks. A bill was passed repealing the famous Personal Liberty bill of 1858.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

TEACHING THE YOUNG IDEA HOW TO DANCE. The second story rooms in the schoolhouses at Three Rivers and Duckville are used as dancing halls. Those are school-rooms where they "teach the young idea how to—dance."

DR. GEO. CHANDLER of Worcester, for nearly twenty years superintendent of the insane hospital at that place, has been appointed Inspector of the Monson State Almshouse, in place of Dr. J. M. Rice, resigned.

WE have received from Dr. R. Barron, formerly of this village, several bushes of peanuts grown by him in Lancaster. They are equal to those raised in a more southern clime.

HOW WE SIGH!—The sploshy, sloppy going all about our streets for a few days past has made us sigh for brick walks and street pavements. But we must remember that Palmer isn't a city yet.

GENEROUS LADIES.—The ladies of Monson have sent four boxes of hospital supplies and creature comforts to the Mass. Tenth Regiment, at Washington. The last box was filled with turkeys and other dainties for Thanksgiving.

OUR SCHOOLS.—The winter schools in all the districts, with the exception of the depot district, will commence next Monday. In the latter they will commence in a week from Monday. The High School will commence next Tuesday, instead of Monday, as supposed.

DANCING AT THE NASSOWANNO.—A social entertainment will come off at the Nassowanno House next Friday evening, where music and bright eyes will no doubt create a sensation in many a manly bosom. It's a grand good place for a nice time, and Mr. Weeks knows just how to provide for the occasion.

GOLDEN WEDDING.—Lyman Anderson and his wife, of Monson, celebrated their Golden Wedding last Thanksgiving, and what was a little remarkable, it was the only anniversary Thanksgiving that has occurred since they were married, as no Thanksgiving has been held on the 21st of November since 1811. Their six children, all living, were at home to celebrate their Golden Wedding.

MONSON.—Mr. Lyon, agent of the Monson woolen manufacturing company, made the hearts of all the families in his employ fill with joy and gratitude on Thanksgiving day, by presenting each with a turkey. The wish among them all is, that he may live to see many Thanksgivings, and enjoy them.—Mrs. Phebe H. Brown, formerly of Monson, and author of that admirable hymn commencing "I love to steal awhile away," died on the 10th of October, at Henry, Ill., aged 78. She has left an enduring memorial in that single hymn.

MR. EDITOR:—Judging from a communication in your paper last week, the schools in Palmer are sadly deficient in "moral and religious instruction." What is to be done to remedy such a deplorable condition of things? Do not prudential committees select teachers of good morals and religious habits? Do the town committee neglect to examine teachers in the catechism and in their religious faith? and is the Superintendent so careless of his charge as to allow our schools to become the nurseries of immorality? If so, would it not be well to appoint a missionary to send among our schools, that our youth may not grow up in infidelity and licentiousness? The "permanent location" of the high school, which your correspondent urges, has been tried at the town house for nearly two years, and if the effect is such as his communication seems to indicate, it is about time that it was put in rotation again. The appearance of the room where the school is kept inclines us to believe that an unruly spirit is rife among the pupils.

READER.

A HARD LOOK FOR PATRIOTISM.—A private letter from a Palmer man, who is with the Tenth Regiment near Washington, draws the following gloomy picture of camp life:

"I have been in this campaign since the 12th of November, and am obliged to confess that I am not well pleased with military business. I think I can safely state the *patriotism* so much talked of is, as the boys say, "about played out." Suffering and privation make bad work even with *Yankee* soldiers. I think, could they be discharged at this time, but very few would enlist again, even to *save the Union*. It does very well for you to *talk* of love for the Union, and of a willingness to sacrifice for the same. A few months of camp life in the field at this season of the year, without fire, would satisfy you. Just imagine yourself standing on guard for twenty-four hours, wet through to the skin, as soldiers frequently are, and when relieved, obliged to wear wet clothes until dry, and also at night to camp on the cold earth with only two blankets, and they not as good as they should be; and then to realize that you are a mere machine, bound in *all* cases to obey the will of superior officers, no matter how inconsistent, and fare as soldiers necessarily must. I tell you it wears hard on that *inborn patriotism*."

PROMPT WORK.—Last week an order was received at the Watertown Arsenal, from Washington, to prepare six hundred thousand Minnie ball cartridges for Gen. Butler's Expedition. Within six days the required number was ready and sent forward to the commander of the expedition.

WANTED.—At this office, the following copies of Robert B. Thomas' Old Farmers' Almanack: 1793—1794—1795—1796—1797—1804—1808—1809—1816—1822—1823. Any person having any or all of the above copies will receive their full value at this office.

THE FORTHCOMING REPORTS.—No intimations of what any of the Department Reports to the Congress will be, have been given out. Speculations of Washington correspondents concerning them are therefore entirely unreliable.

THE SEWING GIRLS AND THE GOVERNMENT WORK.—We learn from the Troy Budget that certain Government contractors are paying the sewing girls they employ 22 cents for every dozen drawers they make. This is liberal—nearly two cents apiece!

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PENNSYLVANIANS IN THE FIELD.—The Philadelphia Gazette says it is susceptible of proof that Pennsylvania has one hundred thousand men in the field.

CONFESSION OF WEAKNESS.—It is quite remarkable that at the very moment when our gallant fleet was entering the harbor of Port Royal and preparing to land an army of 15,000 men within two days march of Charleston, the Chief Magistrate of the State to which that city belongs announces to the Legislature that the outside force which can be mustered to defend the State is about 3000 infantry and artillery, and 21 companies of cavalry, scattered through the sea-coast parishes that are most exposed to danger.

THE people of Springfield are in a state of excitement concerning their city election next Monday. The democrats have renominated Stephen C. Bemis for mayor, and the Republicans have nominated Henry Alexander jr., to run against him. S. B. Spooner is the Republican nominee for clerk. A warm time is expected, and the result is doubtful. It will be a marvel if poor rum does not win the race.

SINGULAR CONCEALMENT.—A detective expedition on the Lower Potomac has, among other discoveries, unearthed fifty Sharpe's rifles buried in a newly-made grave in a Catholic cemetery near Leonardstown, wrapped in flannel, in a coffin-shaped box. Their whereabouts was made known by one who witnessed the "mysterious funeral."

THE FIRST ICE ACCIDENT.—The Clinton Courant learns that a party of lads unwisely ventured upon the thin ice, at Harvard, on Thanksgiving day. A group of four of the boys broke through into the water, and only one escaped. Two of those drowned, aged twelve and fourteen years, were sons of Josiah Rand; the third was Hiram F. Hapgood, a fine youth of fourteen years. This unfortunate affair cast a gloom over the whole neighborhood.

IMMENSE FREIGHT.—Over four hundred freight cars, filled with army stores and merchandise, are forwarded daily from Baltimore to the capital by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Within the past week over four million feet of timber have been transported, and an immense quantity of coal, besides the army stores.

THE DEMAND NOTES.—The issue of the demand notes has reached about $18,000,000. The re-sales of 7.30 notes to the public has absorbed within a few millions the first fifty millions taken by the Banks. The expenditure for the public service averages more than a million and a half a day.

A MEMORABLE DATE.—The 8th of November will become memorable for the resignation of Union officeholders in South Carolinia preparatory to the sesession of that State, for the fall of the Port Royal fortifications, and for the capture of the rebel ambassadors to England and France.

BRUTAL FATHER.—A man in Cincinnati, named James Griner, while under the influence of liquor, endeavored to hang his own child to a bed-post on Friday evening, and had nearly strangled the child, when the infuriated mother, with a heavy blow, stretched her brutal husband on the floor.

BARREN VICTORY.—Our victory at Port Royal is barren of results, further than to open a southern harbor for our shipping. It is said that the President and Cabinet are disappointed in Gen. Sherman, who they expected would push into the interior, and seize the Charleston and Savannah railroad.

A NIGHT RIDE.—The other night Gen. McClellan astonished his staff and messengers by giving them a night ride through the different encampments. He started at 8 o'clock in the evening, and did not return to his quarters till four in the morning.

A LITTLE FORTUNE. The Southrons have raised $30,000 for the benefit of the family of Jackson, who killed Col. Ellsworth. The fellow's death was more profitable to his family than his life could have been if he had lived to be as old as Mr. Margrave, in the "Strange Story."

KILLED BY A THRESHING MACHINE.—Geo. Pratt of Bridport, Vt., a young man 19 years old, caught his foot in the belt of a threshing machine, on the 15th inst., and was thrown down and instantly killed by having his neck broke. A sister of the young man died on the 16th, and both were buried on Sunday, 17th.

A GREAT SAVING.—The income of the Post Office Department for the current year will come nearer by two and a half millions to paying the expenses than it has for a number of years past. This fact is explained by the cutting off of long and profitless routes through the rebel States.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR A WOUNDED HEART.—Clapp vs. Prosser, a breach of promise case which has been on trial at Hartford for the past two weeks, has resulted in a verdict of $1000 for the plaintiff, who is a widow. Prosser, who broke his vow, is a widower.

DEATH OF A REBEL GENERAL.—A letter from Port Royal announces the death of Gen. Drayton, who had command of the rebel forces at Port Royal. It is said he was wounded in the fort and died on the retreat. He was a man of great wealth and large military experiences.

A ROTARY GOVERNMENT.—The rebel congress has passed a bill removing the capital of the Confederacy from Richmond to Nashville, Tenn. It is convenient to have a Government that can be so easily removed. A pack pedler should be employed to tote it around.

PARSON BROWNLOW IN THE FIELD.—Three thousand Unionists are in the mountains of East Tennessee, under the lead of Parson Brownlow and Maj. Gilham, who are causing the rebels a deal of trouble.

NATIONAL ARMORY IN CHICAGO.—The citizens of Chicago have sent to the Government a memorial setting forth the advantages of that city as a site for a national armory and foundry.

SECESSION RASCALS.—The Southern Army contractors are accused of being rascals by some of the Southern papers. Wickedness gets even into Secessia, that modern Eden—in its own estimation.

GOING TO RETIRE.—Gen. Beauregard says he shall retire to private life at the close of the war. No doubt of it, the grave being a very private place, with no life in it but that which belongs to the worms.

The following letter from a well-known Missionary appeared in the New York Observer some time since. The sewing machine having become a "household necessity," the information is of importance to every family; more especially, as it would seem by this, a very superior machine can be purchased at a much less price than is generally supposed.

NEW YORK, April 4th. 1861.

Mr. James Wilcox—Dear Sir: I have now had in use one of your Machines for six months, and am ready to thank you for introducing them so reasonably to Missionaries. Having used one of the best double-thread machines in the market, we speak intelligently when we say—that for simplicity, ease, and precision of work, yours is unrivalled.

It is the only machine whose working is so sure and simple that I should venture to introduce it in Syria—among a people who have only a modicum of mechanical skill.

I am quite sure I shall be able to bring it into use to some extent in that country.

We are particularly pleased with the beauty of the work done by the hemmers. We would prefer the Wilcox & Gibbs machine to any other, at whatever price.

Hoping to have occasion to send for one or more soon after our arrival in Syria, I remain, yours truly, ANDREW T. PRATT,
Missionary of American Board.

The Christian Advocate and Journal, speaking of the same machine, says: "For family sewing in all its variety the work of this simple machine is found perfectly strong and reliable; and its hemming is done on the right side, and to any width, and is neat and accurate beyond comparison."

☞ Truth is mighty and always prevails, it may at times meet with such opposition that makes the contest a protracted one. Such an one has the Homeopathic mode of treatment met but nobly have its champions stood up for the right, and they are now reaping their reward. Never since the discovery was first made by the immortal Hahneman, has it numbered so many friends as it does at this time. Improvements and new discoveries in the method of treatment as well as the simplifying the preparations of the medicine which is done by Dr. Giffard's system of Curatives, has done much to popularize the practice.—His specifics for the different diseases, for instance, headache, coughs or colds, dyspepsia, billiousness, croup, catarrh, piles, &c. &c., put up in neat boxes, and sold at 25 cents each, are doing much by their efficacy of action, in arresting disease, to open the eyes of the public, to the absurd practice that has long been considered "regular." A case of these Curatives for family use are getting to be about as common as babies in a house, and every family should have one, a case of medicine we mean. Sold by Dr. Shaw, agent, or sent anywhere by Phillip Lee, 136 William st., New York. Send for manual furnished free.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he believes invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Oct. 3m Williamsburg, Kings County, N. Y.

HISTORICAL OR REMARKABLE EVENTS.—Among the most remarkable events recorded in history are the feeding of the Israelites with manna—the prophet Elijah fed by ravens—and the nursing of Romulus by a she-wolf—to which may be added the discovery of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills. Their fame will be handed down in future generations, as one of the remarkable events of the 19th century. Family boxes, 25 cents. See advertisement on third page.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!

THE health and life of woman is conditionally in peril if she is mad enough to neglect or maltreat those sexual irregularities to which two-thirds of her sex are more or less subject.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills, prepared from the same formula which the inventor, Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D., of New York, has for twenty years used successfully in an extended private practice—immediately relieve without pain, all disturbances of the periodical discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for flushes, sick headache, pains in the loins, back and sides, palpitation of the heart, nervous tremors, hysterics, broken sleep, spasms and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of fluor albus or whites, they effect a speedy cure to

WIVES AND MATRONS.

Dr. Cheeseman's pills are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but

LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND

There is one condition of the female system in which the pills cannot be taken without producing a peculiar result. The condition referred to is pregnancy—the result, miscarriage. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. Explicit directions stating when, and when they should not be used, accompany each box—the price $1 each box, containing 50 pills.

A valuable pamphlet, to be had free of the agents. Pills sent by mail promptly by enclosing price to any agent. R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor,
20 Cedar street, New York.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, and by agts. everywhere. 1y2

BORN.

In Stafford Springs, 23d, a son to J. HAMILTON.

MARRIED.

At Ballston, N. Y., BENJ. F. EATON and MARY E. SEELEY.

In Palmer, 25th, by Rev. S. G. Smith, JACKSON LOMBARD and LYDIA R. KEYES both of West Boylston.

At Wilbraham, 20th, E. E. FULLER of Ludlow and D. J. PRENTICE of Sutton.

At Springfield, 21st, H. R. WARNER and Mrs. MARY M. PEASE.

DIED.

In Monson, 28th, ORRIN HOVEY, 63.

In Ware, 21st, N. CUMMINGS, 38; 26th, MARY, 31, wife of Geo. H. Lyon.

At Wilbraham, 26th, B. F. BREWER, 47.

In Thorndike, 18th, MARTHA, daughter of S. D. Fuller.

At Mansfield, Ct., 18th, THOMAS, 4 years and 6 months, youngest son of Geo. W. and Harriet S. Aspinwall.

In Tolland, Ct., 21st, Capt. GEO. M. GRANT, aged 43.

In Coventry, Ct., 22d, LOUISA ANN SHELDON, 9, grandaughter of Seth Sheldon of Stafford.

In Wilbraham, 24th, of diptheria, GEORGE H., 23, son of Warren L. Collins.

Ah! little did we think that death
Would soon among us stand,
And take the one we loved so well,
From out our little band.

But thus it was—disease did prey
Upon that youthful one;
And when the leaves began to fade,
His course of life was run.

But oh! thy loss is deeply felt,
By all who loved thee well;
And many hearts with sorrow melt,
When thy brief life they tell.

A fond wife mourns an absent one,
And sisters miss thy voice;
Kind parents weep that thou art gone,—
They weep, but yet rejoice!—COM.

In Stafford Springs, 23d, CHARLES WASHBURN, aged 40.

At Ellington, Ct., 23d, BILLINGS GRANT, Esq., 77. Mr. Grant was one of the first merchants of Stafford, doing a successful business for many years,—a gentleman widely known and universally respected.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Quaboag Library, for the choice of officers for the year ensuing, and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Antique House in Palmer, Monday, Dec. 2, 1861, at 12½ o'clock P. M.
J. K. KNOX, Secretary.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Fifty Girls to work on Army Clothing. Inexperienced hands can make fair wages after a few day's practice. H. W. MUNGER.
Palmer, Nov. 30.—3w

LADIES' AND MISSES' RUBBER BOOTS,
Just received at ROBINSON'S.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Palmer, Nov. 23, 1861.

Barton John	Gates & Nelson Messrs
Boyden Miss N 2	Nelson Rura
Butterfield A M	Nelson I M
Brien Catherine O	Nelson Mrs Mary A
Bestol Dr	Papson Stephen
Barday Peter	Rice Henry
Colburn Mrs M A	Richardson Chas.
Demond Augustus	Stevens C C
Damon Pierre	Sullivan Mrs O
Gilman V O	Shey Miss Ellen
Horgan James	Tilding Benj
Huot Marc	Taylor A G
Howard Mrs Mary	Walker Edwin W
Keep "	Wellman Geo E
McJustin I S	Wallis F O
Howe I	White William
Moon Stephen	Williams A J
Merrell Elam	Whitney James
Merrell Mrs A	

Persons calling for the above will please say "advertised." CYRUS KNOX, P. M.

WILCOX & GIBBS'
SEWING MACHINES.

Price with Hemmer and Feller, $35.

This machine has points of superiority peculiarly its own.

Stitching, Hemming and Felling with a single Thread.

IT forms a flat, even and elastic seam, which is warranted not to rip in wear, even if the seam is cut at frequent intervals, and also under all circumstances "to survive the wash tub."

A patented device of great utility to learners, prevents the possibility of the machine being run in the wrong direction, or the balance wheel wearing a lady's dress.

Another feature which deserves particular attention is the Wilcox Patent needle which cannot be set wrong.

Two thousand stitches, or two yards of work, can be done in one minute without dropping a stitch.

These Machines, so simple and accurate in their construction, supercede the use of the shuttle; and with one thread produce all the practical results of the two thread machines; and more, for these fell without basting, and hem the finest muslin without puckering.

Although at about half the price of the other first class machines, they will accomplish double the sewing in a given time.

"It is emphatically the good, low-priced Family Sewing Machine that the public have long been waiting for."—Boston Transcript.

It is indeed a wonderful production, and for family use especially, no other will bear any comparison with it."—Phil. Evening Journal.

"A mechanical wonder."—Scientific American.

"Among the best and most serviceable sewing machines. Light and elegantly finished, and so simple in its construction that it seems almost impossible for it to get out of repair."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

"Has combined with its own peculiar merits all the really valuable improvements of the higher priced machines."—Pennsylvanian.

"This machine, in the opinion of the committee fills more nearly the requirements of a perfect family machine than any on exhibition."—Franklin Institute Exhibition Report of 1858.

Taking into consideration simplicity, cheapness, durability, and doing all work, the committee were unanimously in favor of Wilcox and Gibbs as a single thread machine."—Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society's Report.

"We must, in justice, express our confidence in the merits of the Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine. We consider that a great desideratum has been supplied by it, in proving, beyond doubt, that two threads are not, as was supposed, necessary to a good machine."—Christian Advo. and Journal, June 21, 1860.

"We have one of these machines in use, and think more highly of it than of any number we have tried."—Richmond Whig.

The undersigned, Missionary to Constantinople, has examined more than twenty different kinds of Sewing Machines, and after some six weeks' experience with Wilcox & Gibbs' Patent, he has purchased one of them as the best adapted to the wants of his family, and as the least liable to require repair. OLIVER CRANE.

The undersigned, during eighteen months, has had in almost constant use in his family, Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing machine, upon which has been made the clothes of his large family—from muslin to pilot cloth—including the clothing required for his several boys; and in no case have the seams failed, although in hard service. The machine now in use in his family has required no repair, and is in all respects, well appointed, efficient and durable. JACOB CHICKERING.

☞ Send for a Circular. ☜
JAMES WILCOX, Manufacturer,
No. 508 Broadway N. Y.
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING MACHINES.
EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE.
Patented Feb. 14, 1861.

Salesroom No. 510, Broadway, New York.

This machine is constructed on an entirely new principle of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be simplicity and perfection combined.

The following are the principal objections urged against Sewing Machines.

1. Excessive fatigue to the operator,
2. Liability to get out of order.
3. Expense, trouble and loss of time in repairing.
4. Incapacity to sew every kind of material,
5. Disagreeable noise while in operation.

☞ The Empire Sewing Machine is exempt from all these objections.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number.

Having neither cam nor cog wheel, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine!

It requires fifty per cent. less power to drive it than any other machine in market. A girl twelve years of age can work is steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and wonderful simplicity of construction render it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to call and examine this unrivalled machine.

But in a more special manner do we solicit the patronage of Merchant Tailors, Coach Makers, Hoopskirt Manufacturers, Shirt and Bosom Makers, Dress Makers, Corset Makers, Gaiter Fitters, Shoe Binders, Vest and Pantaloon Makers.

☞ Religious and Charitable Institutons will be liberally dealt with.

Prices of Machines, Complete: No. 1, or Family Machine, $45; No. 2, small sized manufacturing, $60; No. 3, large size manufacturing, $75.

Cabinets in every variety.

We want agents for all towns in the United States, where agencies are not already established, to whom a liberal discount will be given, but we make no consignments.

T. J. McARTHUR & Co.,
510 Broadway, N. Y.

THE Winter Term of Winding Wave Boarding School will commence on Monday, Dec. 2d.—For Circulars apply to the Principals.
GILBERT PILLSBURY.
Nov. 23.—2w A. FRANCES PILLSBURY.

J. W. HOPKINS,
Dealer in
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
FANCY GOODS,
Daily and Weekly Newspapers,
&c., &c., &c.,
NASSOWANNO BLOCK, PALMER, MASS.
Oct. 5, 1861. tf.

TO Wm. Holbrook late of Palmer, and O. H. Bidwell late of Monson, in the county of Hampden and Commonwealth of Massachusetts. You are hereby notified that for a breach of the condition thereof, we intend to forelose the mortgage of personal property executed by you and delivered to us on the first day of March A. D. 1861, and recorded in the clerk's office of the towns of Palmer and Monson aforesaid.
A. V. BLANCHARD, } Mortgagees.
JOHN D. BLANCHARD, }
Nov. 20, 1861.

MILLINERY.—

The place to buy Millinery is at

THE NEW DRY GOODS STORE,

Where may be found a Choice Lot of

Bonnets, Ribbons, Ruche Flowers, &c. &c.

J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

COFFINS! COFFINS!—

The Subscriber has on hand at his Rooms a good supply of

Mahogany, Black Walnut, and
White Wood Coffins,

Of the Best Material and Finish, which I will trim at twenty minutes notice, in a manner not surpassed by the best undertakers in large cities.
Also, Grave Clothes of every variety furnished.
Palmer 1861. J. S. LOOMIS.

NOTICE.—This is to certify that I have given my son, Lorenzo C., his time, so that he may transact business in his own name and for his own benefit; and that I shall not claim any of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. EMORY STRICKLAND.
Palmer, Nov. 18, 1861.—3w

TO SOLDIERS and their FAMILIES.—

Having completed an arrangement with a gentleman of legal ability and experience in Washington, D. C., I am prepared to prosecute claims for Arrears of Pay,

Bounties, Pensions, Bounty Land Claims,

And any claims growing out of the present, or any previous war since 1799, where, the service rendered was fourteen days or more; or if engaged in any battle. Wounded or missing soldiers can have their claims properly attended to, as well as the families of those killed, or that die of disease. Persons interested in any of these claims are invited to call, or communicate the facts by letter (enclosing a stamp) and the subject will be promptly attended to. The compensation will be in proportion to the amount obtained, and nothing charged if unsuccessful.
Ware, Nov., 1861. F. DEWITT.

FURS! FURS!

STONE MARTIN, FITCH & SABLE,

IN

MUFFS, VICTORINES and CUFFS!

The largest assortment in town. For sale low at the New Dry Goods Store.
J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS!

Brown and Bleached Cottons, all Widths,

BLEACHED LINEN,

Brown and White Linen Damasks, Crashes,

DIAPERS & TOWELING,

White & Col'd Flannels, Fancy Opera do.,

BLANKETS, etc. etc.

A full assortment at low prices.
J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

The undersigned having taken the store formerly occupied by

C. C. SHAW, in the Nassowanno Block,

Will keep constantly on hand a large stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, CROCKERY, Glass Ware, Paper Hangings, &c. &c., which will be sold at the lowest rates.
Palmer, Nov. 16.—3w K. H. ALLEN.

GENTS' HALF DOUBLE AND TAP'D SOLE BOOTS, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

MENS' and YOUTH'S RUBBER BOOTS,
Just received at ROBINSON'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES
OF
ALL KINDS,
for sale at
J. T. ROBINSON'S & CO.'S,
NASSOWANNO BLOCK.
Palmer, Nov. 16, 1861.—tf

JUST RECEIVED!

A New Lot of

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, PRINTS,

DRESS GOODS,

De Laines, Domestics, etc. etc. etc.
J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

LADIES' AND MISSES' BALMORALS,
Just received at ROBINSON'S.

---

10 DOZ. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative Just received and selling at 50 cents per bottle (half-price) by HIGGINS & ALLEN.

WATCH LOST.—In the village of Palmer Depot, on Thursday, Nov. 14, a Lady's Gold Watch. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Antique House or at this office.
Palmer, Nov. 15, 1861.

LADIES' SKATING SHOES,
Just received at ROBINSON'S.

GENTS' ARMY SHOES, Just received
At ROBINSON'S.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!

A large and well assorted lot of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

WATCH SPRING SKIRTS,

Just received from the Manufactory, and for sale at the lowest Cash Prices,
By J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING.—

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1,50 will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly water proof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paints. For covering roofs, either new or old, we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers.

Address all orders to
READY ROOFING CO.,
Nov. 16.—1y 23 Cedar St., New York.

ZEPHYR & SHETLAND WORSTEDS,

JACKET & SOCK YARNS,

In all shades, for sale by
J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

JUST RECEIVED, a large quantity of Golden Salve, selling at 17 cents per box.

Vanilla and Lemon Extracts cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

Also, a lot of Dr. Ham's Invigorating Spirit, and Costar's Bed Bug and Rat Exterminator, at the usual prices.
Palmer, Nov. 16. HIGGINS & ALLEN.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

IN ALL KINDS OF GOODS,
At W. W. CROSS & Co.

CROCKERY, GLASS WARE,
PAPER HANGINGS,
BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS,
Trunks, Feathers, &c. &c.
☞ A Full Stock at Low Prices.
W. W. CROSS & Co.

CLOAKS!

LADIES WILL

FIND A LARGE ASSORTMENT

of all the

LATEST PATTERNS,

At W. W. CROSS & Co.'s

NOW OFFERING AT

W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

WINTER GOODS!

Especially adapted to the present demand.

New Styles

DRESS GOODS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
etc. etc. etc.

Linens, Housekeeping Goods, White Goods, Hosiery, Blankets, Flannels. Also, a large variety of

AMERICAN DOMESTIC GOODS.

H. T. SMALL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Gloves, &c., Boots and Shoes, large assortment of Yankee Notions,

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, POTASH, OILS,

Sal Soda, Dye Stuffs, Castor Oil by the gallon.
Also, all the Popular Medicines of the day.
☞ Rigg's Patent Truss.

☞ Agency for the Stafford News Letter at the Post Office. Subscriptions and communications received by H. T. Small. All kinds of Job Printing executed with dispatch.
H. T. SMALL, Agent.

FOUND.—A note of hand in favor of Charles L. Whipple, which the owner can have by calling and paying for this advertisement.
Palmer, Nov. 9.

STOVE FOR SALE!

A second hand Coal Stove, suitable for a house or office, for sale cheap. Enquire at this office.
Oct. 19. tf.

LADIES' AND MISSES SNOW SHOES,
Just received at ROBINSON'S.

---

500 GIRLS WANTED.—

Five Hundred Girls Wanted on the 1st of December next, to work on Army Clothing.
MERRICK FAY & Co.
Monson, Nov. 15, 1861.

NEW

FALL GOODS!

P. P. KELLOGG,

—AT—

PALMER DEPOT,

is now receiving from New York and Boston a

VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT

of New Fall Goods, consisting of everything new and beautiful in the way of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, TALMAS, SHAWLS, &c.,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CARPETING,

PAPER HANGINGS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS.

Also constantly on hand a good assortment of

GROCERIES,

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.,

All of which are offered at the Lowest Possible Price.

Sept. 14.

M. FOX, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,
Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables, Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in Eastern Hampden for

Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.

Store removed to
BASEMENT OF COMMERCIAL BLOCK.
Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf.

THE GREAT AMBASSADOR OF HEALTH!
Take them and live! Neglect them and die!
A WONDERFUL REMEDY
For a wonderful age!

PRIZE POETRY.

Let Chieftains boast of deeds in war,
And Minstrels tune their sweet guitar,
A nobler theme my heart it fills—
In praise of HERRICK'S matchless Pills.

Their cures are found in every land—
Amid Russia's snows—and Afric's sand:
Their wondrous works—the papers fill—
Produced by HERRICK'S matchless Pills.

Does disease afflict you?—do not doubt,
This charming compound will search it out,
And health again your system fill,
If you fly at once to HERRICK'S Pills.

They're safe for all—both old and young—
Their praises are on every tongue;
Disease, disarmed—no longer kills,
Since we are blessed with HERRICK'S Pills.

☞ Herrick's matchless Vegetable Pills have inundated the world with their popularity. Over five million of boxes are used annually, giving employment to eighty-five men and women to put them up. Their cures are numbered by thousands—their praises on the tongues of all. Citizens of Palmer and elsewhere, have you ever used them? Put up in English, Spanish, German and French directions. Large family boxes, 25 cents! Sold everywhere. DR. L. R. HERRICK & CO.,
46 1y Albany, N. Y.

Agents—Wm. Holbrook, Higgins & Allen, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all dealers in medicine.

Now is the time to Buy

MILLINERY

—AT—

W. W. CROSS & CO.'S

MILLINERY ROOMS,

PALMER DEPOT, MASS.

A SPLENDID STOCK

Of all kinds of

MILLINERY GOODS,

BANKRUPT STOCK OF CARPETS!—

We have just purchased at Auction, the entire stock of Carpets contained in the warehouse 124 Hanover street, consisting of Tapestries, Brussels, Velvets, Medallions, all grades of Woolen, and an extended assortment of

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS,

Mats, and a full and complete assortment of every thing usually found in a carpet establishment.

This entire stock has been removed to our warehouse, and is now ready for the inspection of our customers, presenting a very rare opportunity to furnish their dwellings at low prices.

In the stock there are 2000 yards remnants Floor Oil Cloths, and about 3000 yards remnants Woolens and Tapestries, which will be sold at half-price. N. E. CARPET CO.
Opp. American House. 75 Hanover st., Boston.

GEO. L. BRAKENRIDGE,
AMBROTYPE ARTIST,
At the Rooms of J. W. STACY, is prepared to execute work
IN AS GOOD STYLE.
And on as reasonable terms as any shop in this vicinity.
Ware, Nov. 1, 1861.—2m

---

100 BALMORAL SKIRTS

Received this day
And to be sold very cheap at
W. W. CROSS & Co.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!

The Original Medicine, Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name Bryan being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

BRONCHITIS.

Many Public Speakers, Ministers and Singers, are prevented by an attack of this troublesome disease from performing their necessary duties.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers remove all irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils, by a few hours' perseverance, and at the same time improve the tone and compass of the voice; consequently are very much used by those who have occasion, and always with success.

For sale by all Druggists. jan 30 1y is.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED
FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canadas,
JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps, enclosed to any authorised agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, G. B. Hitchcock, Ware, and L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs.

THE LAST SUPPER.

Every Christian wants this large and beautiful Steel Engraving in his family. Extraordinary terms to Churches, Sunday Schools and Agents. Send for a Circular containing particulars, and send $2 for a copy of the engraving, which was sold for $10 in good times.

To sell the Picture of Christ and his Apostles partaking of the Last Supper.

1,000 AGENTS *Wanted.* This superb Steel Plate cost $7000. Size 44 inches wide, and 26 deep. Copies sent by mail, post paid, to all parts of the country for $2.

Address JACOB LEWIS, 82 & 84 Nassau st., N.Y.

REFERENCES.—Christian Advocate, N. Y. Observer, Independent, Examiner, and Evangelist.
o19 1m.

SAPONIFER.

The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleaner. Will make hard water soft, clean paint, remove grease from kitchen utensils, etc.

One box costs 25 cts. 4 to 4½ lbs refuse grease usually given away, at about one-half cent ℔ lb. say, 20—15 cents, which is the cost of a barrel of first rate soft soap.

For sale by HIGGINS & ALLEN.
Palmer, July 1.—tf

WEBSTER IN THE SENATE.—The magnificent National Engraving representing that scene witnessed in the United States Senate March 7th, 1850. Webster delivering his great speech for the Union and the Constitution, is now being published from new plates, and can be had for the mere nominal sum of $1 25. It contains over 100 portraits, and is the largest and most expensive engraving ever sold in this country for less than from $5 to $10. Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

Agents wanted.—We want to secure the services of some lady or gentleman in every county to act as our exclusive agent, and will make such an arrangement as will enable them to make $100 per month profit. Send for terms, enclosing $1 25 for specimen copy.
JONES & CLARK, Publishers,
Oct. 26.—4w 83 Nassau st., N. Y.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.
Hampden SS.

Probate Court.—To the heirs of law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of Aaron King, late of Palmer in said county, deceased, Greeting:

Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said court for probate, by Evelina King and Isaac King, who pray that letters testamentary may be issued to them the executors therein named You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Springfield in said county of Hampden, on the first Tuesday of December next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same. And said Evelina King and Isaac King are hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citatation once a week for three successive weeks in the newspaper called the Palmer Journal, printed at said Palmer, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court. Witness, John Wells, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this sixth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.
WILLIAM SHURTLEFF, Register.

A copy, attest,
WILLIAM SHURTLEFF, Register.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—The Great Curative of the Age. Try it! It will entirely cure, or greatly relieve, the following distressing Complaints:—Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diarrhœa, General Debility, Nervousness, Ulcers, Piles, Bronchitis, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, and the endless catalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood. Get our new pamphlet and read it.
JEWETT & COMPANY,
No. 39, Summer st., Boston.
For sale by all druggists. jy1 6m

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—

The Subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, situated in Palmer Depot Village. The same has a convenient barn, shed and wagon house, and is in a desirable location. The place has a large variety of young and growing fruit trees. If not sold it will be rented.
Palmer, Nov. 16.—6w LUKE K. BLAIR.

(Continued from First Page.)

"But how changed you are, Harry," (by an intention the cousin no longer) and with glowing cheeks, Blanche looks admiringly on him, whose broad, expansive brow bears the seal of Nature's nobleman, reading in every lineament of that face exalted through suffering, the deep changeless love for her!

"Not more than you, sweet Blanche, it is hard to believe that my little fragile fairy has bloomed into such perfect womanhood—the personification of health, and with her rare personal gifts—the grace of mind and heart undiminished; and withal, such love as ours is eternal—a precious thought my Blanche—and learned at your feet; but it is late, good night," and pressing the seal of that engagement, ratified so solemnly, upon her lips, he sees her leave him to go below with Mr. Belmont, while an involuntary pang shoots athwart his head; he is not jealous of the sad-faced man, what then?

"How beautiful—how very beautiful is my little Blanche, little no longer!—a radiant woman, her eyes have caught the deep hue of her sunny Italy, her curls have the same careless grace, and are only a tinge darker, still relecting the stray sunbeams that ripple their wavy depths. I am a happy man; but with the profoundest joy that mortals know, comes a tinge of melancholy. I trust it forebodes no evil."

Startled from his soliloquy by the lateness of the hour, and feeling his own need of rest, after the great excitements of the evening, Harry threw himself upon a sofa, and his senses were soon wrapped in a troubled slumber.

How long he slept he knew not, but waking from a frightful dream, found himself surrounded by a panic-stricken crowd, all hurrying to and fro in wildest terror; anguished voices piercing to the very vault of heaven, ashen faces, and terror depicted in ten thousand forms—all passed in an instant before him. "An explosion! an explosion!" rang out in clarion tones, mingling with the hoarse shrieks of the drowning, and the agonizing supplications for aid from helpless women and children.

Boats were launched, and filled; among the first, Blanche was hurried into a boat; refusing to share the comparative safety it offered, Harry replied to her mute appeal by a tender pressure of the hand, the rigid sternness of his face unchanged. Right manfully he fought the contending elements, wresting many a victim from the greedy flames, and the dark abyss that yawned below. The last frail woman and delicate child are hurried from the wreck, breathing with livid lips upon the hero; but the wreathing flames mount higher, darting their forked tongues in all directions, casting a lurid glare over the horrid scene. Hurriedly seizing a rope, Harry Clifford prepares to consign himself to the mercy of the waves. He feels the hot, scathing breath of the leaping flames; in the same instant the heavy timbers part. Restored by submersion in the chilling waters, he grasps a plank floating near, and clings to it in the firmness of despair. A struggling near him, and the flickering light reveals the distorted features of Mr. Belmont.

"Let him die! whispers the demon of evil, "and there is none to dispute *her* favor." Thrusting the tempter behind him, he shouted the name of the drowning man, imploring him for dear life to seize the plank and share the chance of rescue. One hand clutches convulsively the frail spar, but the other falls tremblingly on Henry's head.

"*Oh, Harry, my boy, my long lost son,* a father's blessing on your brave young head. Blanche loves you, is worthy of you; a fond father can give no higher praise."

But splash, splash go the mad waves, bearing two unconscious forms on their turbid bosom.

Evil tidings are ever swiftest winged, and the rumor of the terrific steamboat explosion, and the immense loss of life, has reached the quiet home of Mr. Wilson, and filled the household with grief and consternation. Harry Clifford was known to be among the passsengers. The appalling tidings, gathering new horrors as they fly, fill a score of homes with desolation.

* * * * * * *

"But do tell me all about it, Blanche. It's so like a dream, I can't seem to get any realizing sense of it," says Mrs. Wilson.

And, for the hundredth time, the girl relates the story. How, when stricken down by the terrible epidemic, her life had been endangered, and at last she had sunk into the stupor which, in most cases, immediately preceded dissolution, and not rallying for hours, Mr. Belmont wrote, as the intelligence was brought him before closing,—"Blanche is dead."

Home, how inexpressibly sweet to the wanderer! and Mark Clifford, Mr. Belmont no longer, so long tempest-tossed and exiled, experienced with the profoundest happiness, those domestic joys encircled in the hare name —*home.* Of his perils by sea and land, hardships, and more than all, the crushing tidings of his son's death, he could not speak without a huskiness of voice, betraying his deep emotion. He had ignored even his name, resolved to be forever a wanderer, until, through Blanche, the strange tale was unravelled.

With a parent's pride he listened unwearied to her encomiums on his boy, and from passing remarks and chance hints, gleaned enough to thrill his soul with keenest satisfaction. The wealth accumulated in the years of his voluntary exile, was for once a source of pleasure, since for Harry it might prove a stepping-stone to power, at least a generous addition to his snug competence.

We need not linger over the union, so rife with happiness to the merry family party, nor wait to celebrate the nuptials of the Hon. Harry Clifford and the maiden of his choice. "A perfect woman, nobly planned," will best describe the graceful matronhood into which the fair girl merged, and of her noble husband—*his* is

"One of the few, the immortal names,
That were not born to die."

A CHRISTMAS TALE.—Sweet Maggie Fane came up the lane, from plucking red-ripe berries, and met young Paul, comely and tall, going to market with cherries. Stopping she blushed, and he loooked flushed—perhaps 'twas the burden they carried; and when they passed on their burdens were one, and at Christmas they were married.

☞ Poverty breeds wealth; and wealth in its turn breeds poverty. The earth to form the mound is taken from the ditch; and the hight of one is near about the depth of the other.

☞ Why is an old fashioned silk pocket handkerchief like the Southern Confederate flag? Because one is a bandana and the other a d—n banner.

☞ They that laugh at everything and they that fret at everything are fools alike.

NEW CLOTHING

AND

GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

VERY LOW.

W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

CLOTHS

FOR

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

OVER GARMENTS.

CASTOR BEAVER,

DOESKIN BEAVERS,

All Wool and Union Broadcloths,

Drab and Mixed Ladies' Cloths,

Water Proof Cloths,

Very low at W. W. CROSS & Co.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.

WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED

At short notice and in a workmanlike manner

☞ Call and see W. W. HAGAR.

Palmer, Aug. 18, 1860. 14tf.

NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS!

Commencing Wednesday, October 2, 1861.

Leave Palmer for New London:

7 55 A. M., connects with Hartford, New Haven, and Stonington Roads.

5 25 P. M., Steamboat train, connects with the new splendid steamers, City of New York and City of Boston at New London.

Passengers by this train can go on board of the boat immediately on arrival of cars. Returning from New York can remain on board of boat, and take the 7 15 A. M. train for the north.

Freight train leaves Palmer daily at 5 30 A. M., and New London at 12 30 P. M.

R. N. DOWD, Supt.

New London, Oct. 5, 1861.

NEW GOODS!

Fitch, American Sable and

IMITATION SABLE FURS,

Just received at W. W. CROSS & Co.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between Buffum and Bardwell, was dissolved on the 1st day of October last. The business of the firm will be settled by M. B. Buffum,

MOSES B. BUFFUM,
F. M. BARDWELL.

Nov. 6, 1861.

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

No person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes, should fail to send for one of our circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail, free. We claim to have the

Best Sewing Machines in the World,

For either Family of Manufacturing Purposes, and all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following

IMPORTANT FACTS.

Fact No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigations.

Fact No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop stitch Machines.

Fact No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment whatever. Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

Fact No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, on a bias.

Fact No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these machines, wherever used, will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

Fact No. 6.—These Machines took the highest premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

Fact No. 7.—These Machines took the highest premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

Fact No. 8.—These Machines took the highest Medal at the American Institute, in the city of New York, together with the highest premium for fine sewing machine work.

Fact No. 9.—These Machines took both the highest premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica, N. Y.

Fact No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important fact of all.

Fact No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞ Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.

Address

FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
13—6m. 538 Broadway, New York.

BROWN COTTONS.

15 Bales Unbleached Sheetings, just received and for sale

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE,

BY . . . . P. P. KELLOGG.

Sept. 7.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Office and residence in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.

Palmer, April 1, 1861.

PLASTER!

HALL & TRUMBLE,

HAVING connected with their Mills one expressly for the purpose of Grinding Plaster, would respectfully inform the farmers of Palmer and vicinity that they will have constantly on hand FRESH GROUND NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER, which they will sell in large or small quantities, to suit customers. Also,

GUANO, PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

And other Fertilizers,

GRASS SEEDS,

and a full assortment of

FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL, FEED & OIL MEAL

Calcined Plaster, Cement, Lime and Hair.

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF COAL,

Palmer, March 9, 1861. tf.

MANHOOD.

How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, in a sealed envelope: A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions, inducing impotency, and Mental and Physical Debility.

By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines, or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, N. Y, Post office box 4,586. aply

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WANTED—A lot of second hand Soap. Also, every man who thinks of buying a Harness to look at this fact!—that J. R. HEWITT is selling Harnesses cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in this State. Harnesses for 16, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50 dollars, and as much more as any one wishes to pay, and get his money's worth every time.

N. B.—I am receiving Orders from all parts of the country for Boyd's Patent Winkers. All Orders Promptly Filled.

N. B.—P. S. Qe.—Any one interested in the above can obtain all information and Goods by calling at J. R. HEWITT'S, - f9.

Springfield, Mass. Corner Main and Bridge sts.

COSTAR'S

VERMIN EXTERMINATORS,

THE

ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN.

DESTROYS INSTANTLY

Every form and species of

VERMIN.

AGENTS.

DR. HOLDEN, Ware.

HIGGINS & ALLEN, Palmer.

FURS! FURS!!

IMITATION SABLE FURS,

Just received at W. W. CROSS & Co.

TO THE PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES!

In the month of December, 1858, the undersigned for the first time offered for sale to the public Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters, and in this short period they have given such universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them, that it is now an established article. The amount of bodily and mental misery arising simply from a neglect of small complaints is surprising, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that strict attendance to the least and most trifling bodily ailment should be had; for diseases of the body must invariably affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of

Dr. J. Bovee Dods'

IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

from all who have not used them. We challenge the world to produce their equal.

These Bitters for the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, and for purifying and enriching the Blood, are absolutely unsurpassed by any other remedy on earth. To be assured of this, it is only necessary to make the trial. The Wine itself is of a very superior quality, being about one-third stronger than other wines; warming and invigorating the whole system, from the head to the feet. As these Bitters are tonic and alterative in their character, so they strengthen and invigorate the whole system, and give it a fine tone and healthy action to all its parts, by equalizing the circulation, removing obstructions and producing a general warmth. They are also excellent for diseases and weakness peculiar to Females, where a Tonic is required to strengthen and brace the system. No lady, who is subject to lassitude and faintness, should be without them, as they are revivifying in their action.

These BITTERS will not only cure, but prevent disease, and in this respect are doubly valuable to the person who may use them. For Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a Tonic, Dr. Dods' Celebrated Wine Bitters are unsurpassed.

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, and for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilerating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to the use of excessive strong drink, and who wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated wines and liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only Cure, but Prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

In all Affections of the Head, Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, Dr. Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters will be found most Salutary and Efficacious.

FEMALES.—The many certificates which have been tendered us, and the letters which we are daily receiving, are conclusive proof that among the women these Bitters have given a satisfaction which no others have ever done before. No woman in the land should be without them, and those who once use them will not fail to keep a supply.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS are prepared by an eminent and skillful physician, who has used them successfully in his practice for the last twenty-five years. The proprietor, before purchasing the exclusive right to manufacture and sell Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Celebrated Imperial Wine Bitters, had them tested by two distinguished medical practitioners who pronounced them a valuable remedy for disease.

Although the medical men of the country, as a general thing disapprove of Patent Medicines, yet we do not believe that a respectable Physician can be found in the United States, acquainted with their medical properties, who will not highly approve Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters.

In all newly settled places, where there is always a large quantity of decaying timber, from which a poisonous miasma is created, these bitters should be used every morning before breakfast.

Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters are composed of a pure and unadulterated Wine, combined with Barberry, Solomon's Seal, Comfrey, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, Spikenard, Chamomile Flowers, and Gentian. They are manufactured by Dr. Dods himself, who is an experienced and successful Physician, and hence should not be classed among the quack nostrums which flood the country, and against which the Medical Profession are so justly prejudiced.

These truly valuable Bitters have been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community for almost every variety of disease incident to the human system, and they are now deemed indispensable as a Tonic, Medicine and a Beverage.

☞ Purchase one Bottle! It Costs but Little! ☜

Purify the Blood! Give Tone to the Stomach!

Renovate the System! and Prolong Life!

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, - - - - 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.

Prepared and Sold by

CHARLES WIDDEFIELD & CO.,

Sole Proprietors. 78 William st., New York.

For sale by druggists and grocers generally throughout the country. 11—1y.

Sold by Higgins & Allen, Palmer, and Dr. Holden, Ware.

BROWN & BROTHER'S

LIQUID BLACKING

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.—It has been used for the last Fifteen Years in many of the first hotels in this country, and in private families, where it has given the most

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

It has received Silver and Bronze Medals and Diplomas from various Fairs in this and other States.

We have certificates from the best hotels in

Boston,	Portland,	Charleston,
Lowell,	New York,	Chicago,
Worcester,	Philadelphia,	Saratoga Sp'gs,
Springfield,	Washington,	Cincinnati, &c.

For sale by country dealers everywhere, and in Boston at wholesale by the Grocers, Druggists, Boot and Shoe and Hardware Dealers.

B. F. BROWN & Co., General Agts.,
May 25.—6m 135 Milk street, Boston.

COAL.

WE have just received a cargo of the celebrated

FRANKLIN COAL,

Said to be the best Coal in Market. Also, a Cargo of

CUMBERLAND,

And another of

LACKAWANNA.

We can furnish the above kinds and almost any other variety called for at short notice, and low prices. Purchasers of Coal will bear in mind that the price of Coal advances each month until the first of April. HALL & TRUMBLE.

Amherst, Belchertown, & Palmer R. R.

On and after April 9, 1860, trains will run as follows: Leave Amherst for Palmer at 8,00 A.M. Leave Palmer for Amherst at 2,00 P. M., connecting at Palmer with trains to and from Boston, Springfield, Albany and New York.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, trains will be run between Amherst and Palmer, leaving Amherst at 4.00 p.m., arriving at Palmer in season to connect with evening trains from Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, and New York. Returning leave Palmer at 6.15.

Stage accommodation at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley and Sunderland.

W. DIXEY, General Agent.

Amherst, April 9, 1860.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

5000 YARDS, Just received and

FOR SALE LOW, by

Sept. 7. P. P. KELLOGG.

EASTERN HAMPDEN INSURANCE AGENCY!

ARE YOU INSURED?

☞ Policies ISSUED REGISTERED, and losses adjusted and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

☞ All descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—one month to five years.

☞ Rates as low as consistent with *safety* and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, ...$1,500,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $230,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $210,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $350,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $315,000.
75 per cent. of profits divided annually, and no liability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!

☞ Provide for your family while in health!

☞ Life is uncertain; death is certain!

☞ Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!

NON FORFEITING POLICIES ISSUED.

☞ Your money is not lost by suspension of payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $130,000
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $315,000.
Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with virulent and chronic diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the sexual organs.

☞ Medical advice given gratis by the acting surgeon. Valuable reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

INSURANCE AGENCY!

F. DEWITT, agent for Ware and vicinity, for several first class Life and Fire Insurance Companies.

☞ Risks taken on the most REASONABLE TERMS

Ware, Feb, 16, 1861.

COMMISSIONERS

To Quality Civil Officers

J. G. ALLEN, } Palmer, Mass.
July 20, '61.-tf. G. M. FISK, }

IMPORTANT IF TRUE!

AND EVERY WORD IS TRUE.

For upwards of three years past I have been engaged in a business which has yielded me at the rate of $3,000 per annum, but being desirous of going to Europe in the course of a few months, for the purpose of there introducing the business, I am willing to teach it to any one who will send me $1. The business is no humbug, and of a highly useful and general character, adapted both to cities and villages, and one that any person of ordinary capacity, young or old, male or female, can acquire with a few hours' practice, and by which they can secure a very handsome income. Several young ladies who have received instructions from me, both in New York and Pennsylvania, are earning upwards of $20 per week by it, and there is no reason why any one else cannot do the same. Invalids, even, can do well by it, as it is no peddling affair, but a business that is perfectly respectable. Gentlemen and ladies of leisure, who would like to learn the business for their own amusement or pleasure, will find the practice of it a pleasant pastime, and one that they will take great interest in. On receipt of $1, I will send printed instructions by which any person can readily acquire the art, and these instructions will also contain every particular relative to carrying it on so that it will be highly profitable. The purchaser of the "printed instructions" will also be authorized to teach it to others; and I have sometimes received as high as $200, for teaching it personally to a single individual. I would state further that $2 50 or $3 will buy everything that is necessary to commence the business with, and the articles can be got almost anywhere, in city or country, or if preferred, I can furnish them. Address 05 3m

ALVORD B. PARSONS, 36 Liberty st., N. Y.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH!

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN!

HOLLOWAY'S

PILLS AND OINTMENT.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.—Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat, and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at once.

BILLIOUS DISORDERS.—In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by these searching, painless and irresistible Pills. Let the sick, whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful antibillious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Scrofula, Erysipelas, and Salt Rheum.—No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

DYSPEPSIA.—The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antidyspeptic Pills, and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

Piles and Fistula, Bad Legs, Old Sores and Ulcers.—Cases of many years standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful Unguent.

SICKLY FEMALES should lose no time in trying a few doses of these regulating and renovating Pills, whatever may be their complaint, they can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations; their effect is all but miraculous.

☞ Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized world, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box. 14.

AT THE PALMER POST OFFICE

Can be found the

NEW YORK DAILIES, NEW YORK LEDGER
" MERCURY, " WEEKLY,
SPRINGFIELD DAILY REPUBLICAN,

And all papers called for. Also,

Stationery, of all kinds.

Palmer, Sept. 28. CYRUS KNOX, JR.

NOTICE.—Having purchased of the Assignees of Messrs. Brett, Newell & Co., Boston, all unsettled accounts due W. W. Cross, R. M. Cross and J. F. Tobey to date, all those indebted to either of the above parties, are requested to settle the same as soon as possible, at the store of

W. W. CROSS & Co.

Palmer, July 1, 1861.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,

FOR SALE or to RENT at MODERATE PRICES by

CHARLES PHIPPS,

Bank Street, Ware.

☞ Payments made by installments if preferred.

Ware, July 20, 1861—tf.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 82 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

DRS. HILL & THOMPSON,

Physicians and Dentists, continue as heretofore, to consult with the afflicted of either sex, personally or by letter. Drs. H. & T. consider it superfluous to allude to the universal success which has attended their practice since the establishment of their office in Worcester.

The Drs. take pleasure in informing the fairer portion of the readers of this advertisement, that they have a highly popular European Remedy for Female Complaints. It is from the original recipe of the distinguished physician, Sir Wm. James, of London, entitled "Dr. Wm. James' Female Cathalicon." It will be found a certain remedy, and warranted not to fail in the immediate removal of Stoppages of the Monthly Catamenia, Whites, and Falling of the Womb. Married ladies, whose health will not admit of an increase of family, will find it a certain preventative, but at the same time it is necessary to caution those who are enciente, that if they use it, a miscarriage is sure to be the result.

This invaluable remedy will be sent free, anywhere, with advice, on receipt of $5.

The limits of this advertisement, will prevent Drs. H. & T. from alluding to the many advantages patients are placed under by consulting them, and in conclusion they would add—no skill, attention or experience will be wanting on their part, in treating successfully, the most obstinate cases of a private nature that come under their care.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!

For anything that will excel Drs. Hill & Thompson's Purely Vegetable Specifics, for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and Syphillis in all its various forms and stages, Affections of the Kidneys, Gravel, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, also Coughs, Nervous Complaints, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, and diseases generally.

A friendly advice they tender to all, that upon the approach of infection or disease to apply at once to them. By adopting this precaution, the greater difficulty is avoided in effecting a speedy and sure cure.

NOTICE.—Drs. HILL & THOMPSON will continue their usual moderate charges, in medical or dental treatment

☞ Letters for consultation must contain one dollar to insure an answer. 28 1y

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Shaw of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newberry, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease.* One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla: the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results will it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 4th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver.* My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Dr. Holbrook, and Higgins & Allen Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

The Palmer Journal.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
—BY—
FISK & GOFF.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay STRICTLY IN ADVANCE Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six month 75 Cents; for three months 38 Cents.
G. M. FISK. A. J. GOFF.

PORT ROYAL.

Three hundred years ago, when the world was younger than it now is, and yet almost as wicked, it occurred to the French Protestants—called Hugenots, but why "no one knows nor can tell,"—to attempt that which was done in the next century by English Protestants, to wit, the colonization of America.—The idea was that of the Admiral Coligny,—he was no more a sailor than we are, and we resemble King Solomon in one respect, for he could not, as the sailor said, have told a jib-boom from a poop-lantern, nor can we. It occurred to the Admiral Coligny (Gaspard de) to set up a mighty place of refuge in that far off and mysterious West which Columbus had lifted above the ocean wave sixty odd years before, and concerning which so little was known, and which was practically farther from Europe than Japan is now from us.—Thither were Protestants to fly, two generations before the Mayflower began that memorable voyage concerning which some allusions are made in American books and newspapers, bringing over so many things that were destined to become "relics," that a native poet intimates that her cargo must have amounted to "a hundred loads or more." The Admiral sent an expedition to Brazil in 1555, but it went to the dogs very rapidly. Then he sent another expedition to what was then called Florida, in 1562, Jean Ribault being in command of it, and he of Dieppe, a place now of small account, but which was once almost a Tyre, and dared to contend with kings. Ribault departed for America, and after sailing along a portion of the southern coast of the present republic, he came to a bay so large and so fair that he gave to it the name of *Porte Royale*, meaning not a royal port, we presume, but a royal or magnificent entrance, or gateway, for he supposed it to be the outlet of some great river. Ten fathoms of water did Ribault there find, when the sea began to flow, and in it could "the great ships of France, yea, the argosies of Venice," enter. This is the Port Royal concerning which there has been so much said since the sailing of our Armada. You see it is an older historical place than any other within the limits of the United States, some few Spanish places excepted, perhaps; and it has the reputation of being the spot where it was first sought to found a European colony in what is now *our* country; for Ribault did colonise one of the islands in the inlet, but that colony, like its predecessor in the Brazils, went fast to the dogs. Neither North Star, nor Southern Cross would shine upon occidental Huguenots. There was another attempt to form a colony made in that country, a little later, and the settlement was named *La Caroline*, after Charles IX. of France, whence the Carolina of after times, and the two Carolinas of to-day.

DO MEN PASS FOR WHAT THEY ARE WORTH? If a man passes for what he is worth, why is it that

"Ten ancient towns contend for Homer dead,
Thro' which the living Homer begged his bread?"

Was not Cæsar looked upon by the Romans generally as a dissolute and prodigal youth, who was fast ruining himself? Did Shakspeare pass for all he was worth in the estimation of a single person who lived in the same age with him? John Hampden, we are told, was the only one who had any idea of the metal Cromwell was made of, until he began to distinguish himself; and he lived in comparative insignificance until he was upwards of forty. Allison says Dr. Johnson was the foremost man of the eighteenth century; yet it is well known that he lived more than fifty years in great poverty and obscurity, oftentimes in absolute want of enough to eat, and, in the absence of better lodgings, obliged to find what rest he could on the ashes of a glass house. Who had any suspicion of the indomitable soul Cortez possessed, during his residence of several years in Cuba, when he had nearly reached middle age? Why was every one so thunderstruck with the proposition of John Adams to make Washington Commander-in-Chief of the American forces if they passed for what they were worth?—Character is a much more rare article, in the best society even, than many suppose.

BEAUTY OF THE SEA.—There is a charm in the sea. The freedom there is in its sweep, the grandeur there is in its billows, the music there is in its roar; its round horizon beaded with white foam, red with the mine of morning light, tinged with the ruby sun that descends into its waters and dissolves.

The ship, so like a bird, that spreads its white wings and skirts the sea-encircled world; the wild tale of strange lands and strange adventures; the gems and gold that stow its caves; the coral groves touched with eternal sunset; the bubbles that have broke upon its surface and released the parting souls; all these have shrouded the sea with a mysterious charm.

And then to think that the sea is the memory of the world; that an angel's voice shall summon it, and shall surrender its dead to air and light again; that the lower half of heaven is hidden like a jeweled cup in its bosom; and the ever-going sun has worn no path thence; and the long caravan of ages left no footprints as it went.

GOOD REPLY.—A "maiden lady," whose "school keepin'" and age have made fearful havoc with her beauty, said one evening to one of her little boarders, "Now, Johnny, you get to bed early and always do so, and you will be rosy-cheeked and handsome when you grow up." The little codger looked up quizzically into her wrinkled countenance, and said, "Well, aunty, I guess you used to sit up late a good deal when you was young, didn't you?"

☞A rough Kentuckian, hearing a child cry very loudly and furiously, remarked:

"How wickedly that small sample of mankind is swearing now, in the infantile vernacular. What will it come to when it is educated?"

Our Imprisoned Ones.

With tenderest breathings,
O lute of the wind!
Waft sympathy's music
To loved ones confined
In languishing loneness
And sickness of heart;
To them, with soft murmers,
Sweet solace impart.

With earnestness gushing,
Then waken thy chords;
Chant hope and reliance,
Like Heaven-sent words:
In th' glories of sunset,
In midnight's dark reign,
O breathe mid their dreamings
A balm-suffused strain.

Now swell the rich chorals,
O lute of the wind!
Bid, bid them bear firmly
Their lot thus assigned;
The roll-call of heroes
Shall miss not a name!
"*Gone before*," and "*imprisoned*,"
Have like lustrious fame.

The Warriors to the Women.

Oh! women at home!—list awhile we implore ye,
To us as we tell the sad tale of our woes!
Though coldly and damp out, we're forced to camp out,
And march o'er rough roads in the thinnest of hose;
While in comfort you're sitting, thick stockings be knitting,
For winter is coming on bitter and drear;
Through benevolent channels, send blankets and flannels,
And show that our welfare to woman is dear.

A LETTER FROM A PICKET.

The Picket, my boy, has been an institution ever since wars began, and his perils are spoken of by some of the high old poets in these beautiful lines:

"The chap thy tactics doom to bleed to-day—
Had he thy reasons, would he poker play?
Pleased to the last, he does a deal of good,
And licks the man just sent to shed his blood."

I am weeping, my boy.

While on my lonely beat, about an hour ago, a light tread attracted my attention, and on looking up, I beheld one of seccesh's pickets standing before me.

"Soldier," says he, "you remind me of my grandmother who expired before I was born; but this unnatural war has made us enemies, and I must shoot you. Give me a chaw terbacker."

He was a young man, my boy, in the prime of life, and descended from the First Families of Virginia.

I looked at him, and says I:

"Let's comprise, my brother."

"Never!" says he. "The South is fighting for her liberty, her firesides, and the pursuit of happiness, and I desire most respectfully to welcome you with bloody hands to a hospital grave."

"Stand off ten paces," says I, "and let's see whose name shall come before the coroner first."

He took his place, and we fired simultaneously. I heard a ball go whistling by a barn about a quarter of a mile on my right; and when the smoke cleared away, I saw the seccesh picket approach me with an awful expression of woe on his otherwise dirty countenance.

"Soldier," says he, was there anything in my head before you fired?"

"Nothing," says I, "save a few harmless insects."

"I speak not of them," says he. "Was there anything *inside* of my head?"

"Nothing!" says I.

"Well," says he, just listen now."

He shook his head mournfully, and I heard something rattle in it.

"What's that?" I exclaimed.

"That," says he, "is your bullet, which has penetrated my skull, and is rolling around in my brain, I die happy, and with an empty stomach; but there is one thing I should like to see before I perish for my country. Have you a quarter about you?"

Too much affected to speak, I drew the coin from my pocket and handed it to him.

The dying man clutched it convulsively, and stared at it feverishly.

"This," said he, "is the first quarter I've seen since the fall of Sumter; and, had I wounded you, I should have been totally unable to give you any quarter. Ah! how beautiful it is! how bright, how exquisite, and good for four drinks! But I have not time to say all I feel."

The expiring soldier then laid down his gun, hung his cap and overcoat on a branch of a tree, and blew his nose.

He then died.

And there I stood, my boy, on that lonely beat, looking down upon that fallen type of manhood, and thinking how singular it was he had forgotten to give me back my quarter. The sight and the thought so affected me, that I was obliged to turn my back on the corpse and walk a little way from it. When I returned to the spot, the body was gone! Had it gone to Heaven? Perhaps so, my boy—perhaps so; but I haven't seen my quarter since.

Your own PICKET.

A SPURIOUS SPURGEON.—A fellow who passed himself off as Spurgeon, the famous preacher, has been deluding the Irish at Limerick. He stated to the hotel keeper that he was specially engaged to preach before the queen during the royal visit to the romantic lakes, but that it was to be kept a perfect secret until the queen's arrival. Of course, every attention was paid to him. A suit of clothes was made to his order, by a fashionable tailor. The reverend gentleman put them on, and asked the messenger who brought the bill, to wait until he returned from the bank. The innocent messenger promised to do so. The reverend gentleman proceeded to the bank—that is, the bank of the Shannon, where he took steamer down river, leaving his carpet-bag, which was filled with hay, for the tailor and hotel keeper to nibble.

☞People live uncommon long at Brighton. There are two men there so old that they have forgotten who they are, and there is nobody alive who can remember it for them.

☞A philosopher never deems any man beneath his notice; for there is no mind that cannot furnish some scraps of intellectual entertainment.

THE SAD REALITIES OF WAR.

A Washington correspondent, "Willis," says:—"There is one novelty among Washington street sights, at present, however, which is rather touching. It occurs several times a day, ordinarily; but I will give an account of a single instance which I have just witnessed. I was buying a newspaper in front of Willard's, to keep me company over my breakfast, when the boy, who was giving me change, sang out in a ragamuffin blurt, over his shoulder:—"There comes an ambulance, Bob!—another feller dead!" And as my eye followed the toss of the varlet's ragged cap, I saw a squad of eight or ten soldiers approaching, on the road from Alexandria, with reversed arms, followed by one of the two wheeled vehicles which answer for both litter and hearse, and the polite name of which has now become universal. The moment after, came the sound of the muffled drum, the single tap marking the more prolonged measure of the funeral march, and slowly and thoughtfully the little phalanx of mourners came along. And so went the dead soldier past the crowded hotel, on his way to the cemetery beyond—his feasting and fighting all over—and, of the hundreds lounging upon that thronged thoroughfare, scarce one lifted his eye to observe a street spectacle now so common. The nearest approach to even a passing identification of the dead, was the number of his regiment, painted on the side of the ambulance which bore his body, and the little newsboy's "another feller dead!" was probably his whole epitaph and biography.

I repeat, that these regiment-marked funerals—the drums muffled and arms reversed for but the number on the laid-off knapsack—are to me very touching! I never take a walk in Washington without seeing from two to a half dozen of them. Of course, to every one, there is a mother who should be there—a sweetheart who should have had a look at the pale face before it was covered up forever—perhaps a father or a brother, a sister or a friend, whose tears might have kept time to the drum-beat. Should there not be a chronicler, at least, who would make for these far-away mourners, some record of the burial—treasure up, perhaps, some hear-say of the last look or word? Liable as all soldiering is, to this death upon unwatched pillows, and nameless burial by unsympathizing hands—the boy most loved at home, and most reluctantly sent to the wars, being as liable to it as the most worthless of his comrades—should there not be some regard paid to the distant heart-followers of their far-away march—some diary kept, by the chaplain or hospital nurse, which could be consulted afterward, by the mourners for the un-returning? With the colors of every regiment might there not be a regularly provided blank-book for these records of sickness and burial—a place in which should be preserved, faithfully and sacredly, the trifles on which grief loves to linger?

RAPIDITY OF THOUGHT IN DREAMING.

A very remarkable circumstance, and an important point in analogy, is to be found in the extreme rapidity in which the mental operations are performed, or rather with which the material changes on which the ideas depend are excited in the hemispherical ganglia. It would appear as if a whole series of acts, that would really occupy a long space of time pass ideally through the mind in an instant. We have in dreams no true perceptions of the lapse of time—a strange propriety of mind for if such he also its property when entered into the disembodied state, time will appear to us eternity. The relations of space as well as time are also annihilated, so that while almost an eternity is compressed into a moment, infinite space is traversed more swiftly than by real thought. There are numerous illustrations of this principle on record. A gentleman dreamed that he had enlisted as a soldier, joined his regiment, deserted, was apprehended, carried back, tried and condemned to be shot, and at last led out for execution. After the usual preparations a gun was fired; he awoke with the report, and found that a noise in the adjoining room, had at the same time produced the dream and awakened him. A friend of Dr. Abercrombie dreamed that he crossed the Atlantic, and spent a fortnight in America. In embarking on his return, he fell into the sea, and awakening in his fright he found that he had not been asleep ten minutes.

MARRIED A DANCING MASTER.—Of Mrs. Eaton, the widow of Gen. Eaton, Secretary of War under Jackson, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Journal says:—This lady is now residing in the city, having recently married an Italian dancing master, of the mature age of 26. The acquaintance sprang up through his teaching her grandchildren. The newly married pair are represented on canvas in their parlor, her head reclining on his bosom in a very loving attitude, and as the artist has given her "form and features," one would not suppose her to be over thirty years of age. She is in affluent circumstances, is very fond of company, has fine conversational powers, and dispenses hospitality with a liberal hand.

SORROWS.—Just as the bleak weather sends us into our homes, and makes us thankful for the warmth and shelter we lately slighted, so separations, sorrows, felt infirmity, will send us back into these faithful sayings, and will make us gladly retreat into the truth of the Gospel—a Gospel which has brought life and immortality to light, and which over against nature's death and desolation reveals an endless life, a deathless Saviour, an eternal God.

WORDS.—Words are nice things, but they strike hard. We wield them so easily that we are apt to forget their hidden power. Fitly spoken, they fall like the sunshine, the dew, and the summer rain—but when unfitly, like the frost, the hail, and the desolating tempest.

☞In Japan, boys become men at fifteen, and receive new names. Many of our youths wear their names out before they are fifteen, and are in deplorable want of new ones.

☞Cold in the head isn't half so common as cold in the heart, but it is a great deal oftener complained of.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

There are some life histories that are never written, which are as strange in adventure, as full of romance, as varied in experience, as that of the hero or heroine of any sensation novel. A case of this kind has recently come within the range of our observation, the leading points of which we commit to paper. This history is that of a young woman about twenty years of age, who lives in this city. Her father was a Spanish trader, one of those itinerant merchants who travel thro' Spain, Portugal, and Southern France, often extending their trips across the Appenines and Alps, to the classic shades of Rome, and the beautiful Naples. This young Spanish trader, while on one of these traveling excursions, fell in love with one of Italy's fairest daughters. His suit was successful, and on his next expedition the fair Neapolitan became his bride. He took his wife from the land of olives and vineyards to his home in Northern Spain. Having acquired a small fortune in trade, and filled by travel with a restless thirst for adventure, he concluded to emigrate to the West Indies, and selected Jamaica as his place of abode. He purchased a plantation near Spanish Town, and settled upon it. Here the heroine of our story was born, two years after the birth of an only brother. After a few years of tranquil happiness in the bosom of his family on the plantation, in the quiet pursuits of agriculture, the Spanish settler—whose name was De Montezuma—died, leaving a widow and two children. The afflicted widow soon followed her husband "to that bourne from whence no traveller ever returns."

The young Viola de Montezuma was thus left at the tender age of ten years, an orphan, with an older brother, alone and friendless. A short time after her mother's death, her brother shipped as a cabin boy on a merchant vessel, which arrived at Spanish Town from New York. She decided to accompany him, and leaving, stealthily, their peaceful home, they were soon far out on the ocean, on their way to New York. From New York they shipped on board a sailing vessel for Quebec. From Quebec they finally landed, like waifs upon the ocean of life, near Lake Huron, on the shores of the Georgia Bay. At this place Viola entered the family of a Scotch settler and her brother went on board a vessel on Lake Huron. Rude treatment, and the hardships incident to life in the family of the Scotch frontiersman, made the young girl sigh for the orange groves and the tropical clime of Jamaica. Watching her opportunity, she gathered together her scanty wardrobe and ran away from her uncouth protectors. She traveled many a weary mile on foot, getting an occasional chance ride with a market or lumber team, until she arrived at London, Canada West, where she obtained employment in an English family. After serving them a few years, a gentleman from Orleans county being at London on business, and becoming acquainted with her and something of her early history, persuaded her to come and live with his widowed mother, who resided near Albion. At this time Viola was eighteen years of age, young, sprightly looking, impressible. Her benefactor soon learned to love his youthful protegé. His love was not unrequited. The West Indian girl, whose life had been one of storm and sunshine, seemed to be nearing the haven of peace and love. But alas for human happiness, in a few short weeks after her engagement, the fell destroyer came and took him who was to have been her protector for life, to another and better world. For a time grief bore heavy upon her young and wounded spirit, and she left the scene of her joy and sorrow, and has found a home in this city. We have neither time nor space to elaborate the details of this simple story, but we doubt if its equal in vicissitude, change, and thrilling adventures, can be found in the life history of another so young.—*Rochester Democrat.*

PECULIAR DELUSIONS.

The Journal de Havre says that a soldier lately died in the hospital of that city who was under the delusion that he was dead. He had been hit on the head by a bullet at the battle of Solferino; the wound had healed pretty rapidly, but from that period to his death he remained under the strange delusion just named. The insensibility of his skin was almost complete, and being tried several times with pins while speaking, he was found to evince no pain. Another patient, also wounded on the head, used to speak of himself in the third person feminine, exclaiming, sometimes: "How she suffers!" "How thirsty she is!" A Zouave, whose head had been wounded, had lost his memory in one respect only—namely, he could not recollect substantives, and was unable to indicate a gun or a sword by its name. He was eventually discharged. It is said that Baudeloque, who in the latter years of his life suffered from blindness, also lost the consciousness of his existence. He often said, when asked how his head was, he had none; and when desired to give his wrist for the purpose of feeling the pulse, he would say that he had no wrist.

GOOD ADVICE.—Young fellows who marry do not usually have an over-abundance of this world's goods. In choosing a wife they should be sure that she has a good constitution, good temper, and industrious habits—with no weaknesss for novel reading and dashing. If the wife does not help save what is earned, no man can ever acquire property. He may be fortunate and live comfortably, but he will be poor in his old age. Nine-tenths of all the poor in America waste as much as they enjoy if you count the time wasted. Time is money.

THAT IS SO.—Some music teacher once wrote that the "art of playing on the violin requires the nicest perception and the most sensibility of any art in the known world."—Upon which an editor comments in the following manner:—"The art of publishing a newspaper, and making it pay, and at the same time have it please everybody, beats fiddling higher than a kite."

☞An Irishman, hearing of a friend having a stone coffin made, exclaimed:

"Be me sowl, an' that's a good idea; shure, an a stone coffin would last a man his fife-time."

A TOUCHING SCENE.

A French paper says that Lucille Rome, a pretty girl, with blue eyes and fair hair, poorly but neatly clad, was brought before the Sixth Court of Correction, under the charge of vagrancy.

"Does any one claim you?" asked the magistrate.

"Ah! my good sir," said she, "I have no longer friends; my father and mother are dead; I have only my brother James, but he is as young as I am. O, sir, what can he do for me?"

"Here I am, sister—here I am! do not fear!" cried a childish voice from the other end of the Court, and at the same instant a little boy, with a lovely countenance, started forth amid the crowd, and stood before the judge.

"Who are you?" said he.

"James Rome, the brother of this little girl."

"Your age?"

"Thirteen."

"And what do you want?"

"I come to claim my sister Lucille."

"But have you the means of providing for her?"

"Yesterday I had not, but now I have.—Don't be afraid, Lucille."

"O, how good you are, James!"

"Well, let us see, my boy," said the magistrate; "the Court is disposed to do all it can for your sister, but you must give us some explanation."

"About a fortnight ago," continued the boy, "my poor mother died of a very bad cough, for it was very cold at home. We were in great trouble. Then I said to myself, I will be an artist, and when I know a good trade I will support my sister. I went apprentice to a brush-maker. Every day I used to carry her half of my dinner, and at night I took her secretly to my room, and she slept in my bed while I slept on the floor. But it appears she had not enough to eat. One day she begged on the Boulevard and was taken up. When I heard that, I said to myself, 'Come, my boy, things cannot last so; you must find something better.'

"I soon found a place where I am lodged, fed and clothed, and have twenty francs a month. I have also found a good woman, who, for these twenty francs, will take care of Lucille, and teach her needlework. I claim my sister."

"My boy," said the judge, "your conduct is very honorable. However, your sister cannot be set at liberty till to-morrow."

"Never mind, Lucille," said the boy. "I will come and fetch you early to-morrow."—Then, turning to the magistrate, he said—"I may kiss her, may I not, sir?"

He threw himself into the arms of his sister, and both wept tears of affection.

A POPULAR ERROR CONCERNING MARRIAGE.

Who dared first say that marriages are made in heaven? We know that there are not only blunders but rognery in the marriage office. Do not mistakes occur every day, and are not the wrong people coupled? Had Heaven anything to do with the bargain by which young Miss Blushrose was sold to old Mr. Hoarfrost? Did Heaven order young Miss Tripper to throw over poor Tom Spooner and marry the wealthy Mr. Bung? You may as well say that horses are sold in heaven, which, as you know, are groomed, are doctored, are chanted on to the market, and warranted by dexterous horse-venders, as possessing every quality of blood, pace, temper and age. Against these Mr. Greenhorn has his remedy sometimes; but against a mother who sells you a warranted daughter, what remedy is there? You have been jockeyed by false representations into bidding for Cecilia, and the animal is yours for life. She shies, kicks, stumbles, has an infernal temper, is a crib-biter—and she was warranted to you as the most perfect, good-tempered creature, whom the most timid might manage! You have bought her. She is yours. Heaven bless you! Take her home and be miserable for the rest of your days. You have no redress. You have done the deed. Marriages were made in heaven, you know; and in yours you were as much sold as Moses Primrose was when he bought the gross of green spectacles.—[*Thackeray's "Phillip."*

A TEN CENT MARRIAGE.—John Messner of Jersey City, after having undergone a four months' imprisonment for trifling with the affections and taking advantage of Bridget McGrath, to her disgrace, atoned for the wrong done Bridget by becoming her lawful protector a few days since. The ceremony took place in the county jail. At first Mr. Messner objected to the union, unless his intended father-in-law handed over $400, which he claimed had been promised as a marriage dower. On a sly suggestion made by one of the gentlemen present, John waived his claim, and Squire Watson performed the marriage ceremony, and at the conclusion demanded his fee of $2. The bridegroom said he had not a cent, and appealed to his happy wife, but she was centless too. The relatives, after considerable searching, succeeded in scraping up ten cents, which was handed over to the Squire, who received it with a wry face, and the following remark is said to have been uttered: "Well, I'll be d—d if this isn't commencing life pretty cheap!" The wedding party then broke up.

TRUST GOD.—"I could write down twenty cases," says a pious man, "when I wished God had done otherwise than he did; but which I now see, had I my own will, would have led to extensive mischief. The life of a Christian is a life of paradoxes. He must lay hold on God, he must follow hard after him, he must determine not to let him go.—And yet you must learn to let God alone.—Quietness before God is one of the most difficult of all Christian graces; to sit where he pleases, to be what he would have us be, and this as long as he pleases."—*Christian Treasury.*

☞It is a law amongst the Japanese that he who lends them cash in this world, will receive in the next world the capital and ten per cent. at simple interest.

☞Fun is worth more than physic, and whoever invents or discovers a new supply, deserves the name of a public benefactor.

THE ROMANCE OF THE CAMP.

The Harrisburg, Pa., Union says: Two gentlemen—solid looking farmers—arrived in Camp Curtin, in this State, sought an interview with the officer of the day, and informed him they were in search of a girl who had strayed away. As the old song says, "they hunted her high and hunted her low," but they did *not* hunt her "when a year passed away," for lo! in less than an hour she was found on guard, doing duty as a sentinel, in the uniform of Capt. Kuhn's company of Sumner Rifles, of Carlisle. We do not know under what name she enlisted to protect the honor of her country's flag, but her real name is Sophia Cryder, and her residence only about a mile from this city. She had been in Captain Kuhn's company a week, is a plump lass only 16 years of age, and had so completely unsexed herself that she could safely bid defiance to any one not acquainted with her to detect her. How she shirked an examination which is said to be made with great strictness by the medical men of Camp Curtin, we are not informed.

She is represented as a girl of unblemished reputation, and did not, as generally happens in such cases, enlist to be near the object of her affection, but merely in a wild spirit of adventure. It does not speak well for the modesty of Miss Sophia, however, to say she was in the habit of accompanying the men on their excursions to the river to bathe; but she may have done this to ward off suspicions, especially as she took precious good care to keep out of the water herself. This is the first case of the kind that has been brought to light, but we are informed that the most reckless dare-devil attached to the 7th Regiment of the three months' volunteers was a woman—the mother of four children. Miss Cryder was taken home where she can reflect over what she did see, as well as what she did not see.

I'VE DONE SMOKING.

The following is from the Boston Traveler. Let those who smoke go and do likewise, and the blessing will follow the deed:

Our friend delivered himself thus, honestly and in earnest. As he emptied his mouth of the last cigar, our mouth became full—full of blessings.

Blessed is the man *himself*. He is more wise, more cleanly, more savory, and more reasonable than when he went smoking and puffing about like a locomotive.

Blessed is the man's *wife*. She is the happiest of women, for the four reasons mentioned in the last sentence, and for many others. She had hoped against hope for the last puff, but it has been made at last. We seem to see her face brighten, her step is more elastic, her voice is sweeter, her welcome to her husband, as he reaches home, is more cordial. She has our hearty congratulations.

Blessed is the man's *house*. An unsavory spirit has gone out of it. More easily can it be kept neat and tidy. Old repellances will repulse no more.

Blessed is the man's *apparel*. A certain stench has left it; but not to the sorrow of those oft in proximity with him. His wardrobe is minus a real annoyance, and plus the benediction of many a friend.

And blessed is the man's *health*. In the smoke and fire he so long kept beneath his nostrils, he fed an insidious enemy. And his whole nervous and digestive system unite in the benediction we now indite.

And blessed is the man's *pocket*. A leak is stopped. As much as before will flow in, and less flow out. We seem to hear a voice from that quarter, "there will be better days in the department of our master's domains."

And blessed is the man's *resolution*. May it tower aloft, like a granite pillar, above all the smoke and fire that may assail it. That last puff! And though the smoke will not join, yet there will be enough to unite in a hearty Amen.

UNSPOKEN LANGUAGE.—How much expression can be given and exchanged by a grasp of the hand or the glance of the eye! The soft pressure of the hand is far more sympathetic than word. An intercourse with those we regard bearing silent yet powerful evidence of that unspeakable love which exists in the depths of our nature, most eloquent when the tongue is silent. A warm pressure of the hand can be understood by all, young and old; the universal voice of nature needs no interpreter. The power of love is too deep and too sacred to be adequately expressed in words; being, in fact, a foreshadowing of that more spiritual communion which will exist hereafter.

AMIABILITY OF SOUTHERN WOMEN.—It is reported that a young female member of Slidell's family was so disturbed at his arrest, that she lost that sweetness of temper which is so great a charm in her sex, and even went so far in her rage as to fairly entitle her, on Earl Russell's notions, to the character of a "belligerent power." Lieut. Fairfax, a Virginian by birth, but a man of honor by principle, seems to have been especially selected as the object of her feminine wrath. Not content with railing at him, in good set terms, she went so far as to deal him a severe blow in the face.

☞"Miss Josephina," said a cherry-lipped negro to one of Africa's daughters, "Miss Josephina, will you do dis nigga de anticipation of dancin' de Werginia reel wid him?"

"I doesn't assent to dance wulgracious dances of dat sort, Mr. Casus," said Miss Josephina, turning up still higher, her well-rounded lip. "I dances only de porker."

☞Whenever a golden wedding is going on, almost every young lady would like to be in the ring—or rather to have a finger in it.

☞There are two classes of men generally in the wrong. Those who don't know enough, and those who know too much.

☞"Too late" and "no more" are the mournful sisters, children of a sire whose age they never console.

☞We reason a good deal as we eat, more from necessity than knowledge.

☞Those who praise you at the beginning, will ask favors in the end.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1861.

Meeting of Congress--The Message.

Congress assembled on Monday, but the message was not delivered till Tuesday. The initiatory proceedings were savored with strong anti-slavery action on the part of several members. Messrs. Eliot of Mass., Campbell and Stevens of Pennsylvania, offered resolutions confiscating all the property of rebels and giving freedom to the slaves. Resolutions were adopted that the President be requested to treat Messrs. Mason and Slidell in the same manner that Colonels Wood and Corcoran are treated by the rebels. It was acting hastily to initiate or advance a line of policy before the views of the President had been expressed in his message, but the course taken foreshadows what is coming.

The message was read on Tuesday. It is not an unwieldly document like Buchanan's annual messages, but treats upon all matters in a simple, sensible way. It will not answer the expectations of radical republicans or of abolitionists. It is highly conservative, with a studied avoidance of discussing the slavery and confiscation question, on which the people in the loyal slave States are highly sensitive.

Our foreign relations constitute the first topic taken up by the President, and is treated in such a way as to show his opinion that, while we are on good terms with the foreign powers, and the rebels have failed in all their hopes of interference, complete confidence cannot be felt during the existence of our domestic troubles. He well says that our reliance in this respect is on ourselves, and he concludes with a recommendation in favor of our coast defenses. In this connection he alludes to the needed defenses of our lakes and rivers. He also warmly endorses the recommendation of the Secretary of War in favor of connecting the loyal sections of North Carolina and East Tennessee and Kentucky by a military railroad. This is a new suggestion to the public and will at once commend itself as an excellent expedient. Referring to general treaties, he says we have failed to induce some of the commercial powers to adopt a desirable melioration of the rigor of maritime war, but we have cleared the way for it. This doubtless refers to the benefits we endeavored to secure from the Paris Congress by the surrender of privateering. We are glad to see his recommendation in favor of acknowledging the independence of Liberia and Hayti, and we hope Congress will consummate these long delayed acts of justice.

The reports of the various Departments are then taken up and briefly commented upon with a view to endorsing certain recommendations. The President's remarks on the organization of the Supreme Court are timely, and in expressing no choice between three different plans of reform, he shows that his mind is only fixed upon the necessity of securing a much needed improvement. The codification of the United States statutes is a kindred recommendation, worthy of the attention of Congress. The subject of creating by military power certain courts in the wake of our armies in the revolted States, to supply a temporary need, is one that will soon attract public attention, and the President does well to lay it before Congress. He recommends the resumption, through proper negotiations, of that part of the original District of Columbia which was relinquished to Virginia, very unwisely, as the nation now sees. He recommends the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, and notices in an appropriate spirit the coming World's Fair. He makes allusion to the cases of the condemned pirate and the slaver, but gives no indication of his course with regard to either.

But every one will turn to the President's treatment of the slavery question in connection with the war. They will find nothing new, except the recommendations to effectuate the policy heretofore adopted by providing for those to whom it has recently given freedom, and by fixing on some plan of colonization. His observations on this point are full of good sense and humanity. He thinks we may well acquire territory in some congenial climate, and be at an expense to settle the free colored people liberated by the war, and others. If any are disposed to criticise his views, they had better wait till they see the magnitude of this question after the lapse of a few months. As to the past, he says he has deemed it advisable to adhere strictly to the constitutional character on the part of the Government. Of the future, he simply says that if a new confiscation law is proposed, "its propriety shall be duly considered." And while he avers that all disposable means must be used for the preservation of the Union, he says with equal wisdom and significance: "We should not be in haste to determine that radical and extreme measures which may reach the loyal, as well as the disloyal, are indispensable."

The President pertinently reviews the course of the rebellion since last spring, and brings out the agreeable fact that Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, then deemed well nigh lost, have now forty thousand loyal soldiers in the field. His references to Gen. Scott and Gen. McClellan are as happy as they are just. Some appropriate observations on the relation of this rebellion to the rights and security of the people, and on the suggestions of the census, close the message, which is a model of brevity and clearness.

Discontent in Dixie.—Intercepted correspondence from the South, which has come into the possession of the Government, shows a very disturbed state of public feeling in Dixie relative to the bridge burning demonstrations of the Union men in Tennessee. The loyal men are represented as being organized, and numbering several thousands, with secret ramifications extending into North Carolina and Virginia. The poorer classes are alarmed at the indications of the subversions of republican institutions, evinced by the suggestions of Gov. Pickens, and the report of the Virginia Convention circumscribing the right of suffrage. The belief is gaining ground that the real purpose of the rebel leaders is to establish a monarchial form of Government. At New Orleans a conspiracy has been discovered among Union men, which has created great excitement.

Charleston Threatened with Fire.—At a meeting of the people of Charleston, S. C., it was the expressed opinion of the mayor and citizens to surrender the city if it could not be held by rebel troops; but Gov. Pickens declared that the city must be burned rather than allow it to fall into federal hands.

Attempt to Murder.—A barbarous attempt at murder took place at La Guerche, France. A young wife attempted to kill her husband by pouring melted lead into his ear, while he slept, and during the paroxysm of pain which ensued, he struck her three times with an axe, inflicting serious wounds, but not killing her.

Burning their Cotton.—The rebels on the South Carolina coast are burning their stored cotton, and their crops in the field, as it becomes evident that they will fall into the hands of the federal army.

Hard Coffee.—The price of coffee in Richmond is 80 cents per pound. In that duelling country pistols must now be ordered without coffee.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Our news from the army of the Potomac represents that so far from the rebel pickets advancing upon our lines, the pickets of Generals Blenker, Heintzelman, Sumner, McCall, Smith and Porter are all making advance movements upon the enemy's position. Their reconnoitering movements have resulted in the discovery that the rebel force in the centre of their line has been very much weakened of late.

From Missouri we have news of the seizure of a train, on the Platte County Railroad, by the rebels under Colonel Gordon, on its arrival in Weston. An engagement occurred at Black Walnut Creek between a party of Missouri cavalry, under Major Hough, which formed the escort of a train from Sedalia, and a body of rebels. Seventeen of the latter were killed and wounded, and five taken prisoners. Five of the Union men were slightly wounded in the encounter, but the train came safely to its destination.

A resolution was introduced in the Kentucky House of Representatives, on the 27th ult., requiring all the able bodied male citizens of the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except ministers, to immediately enrol themselves and form military companies, for the purpose of expelling the rebel invaders from the soil of Kentucky.

A sharp engagement between the U. S. gunboats Hetzel, Seymour, Whitehall and Shawnee, and the rebel steamer, Patrick Henry, took place on Tuesday, about five miles above Newport News. The bombardment lasted about two hours, commencing at five o'clock in the morning. The rebel steamer kept close to the shore, where a powerful battery assisted it materially, but never ventured within range of our guns. The engagement was kept up with great vigor, and the roar of artillery was plainly heard at Old Point.

We have news from the South to the effect that, on the 26th ult., Commodore Tatnall, with three small rebel steamers and one gunboat, attacked the Union fleet in Cockspur Roads. The engagement lasted one hour, and from forty to fifty shots were exchanged. This account states that failing so draw the fleet under the guns of Fort Pulaski, Commodore Tatnall withdrew, and that there are now six large vessels inside the bar, and one large frigate was towed over the day previous. It is further stated by dispatches from Savannah that the Union forces had taken possession of Warsaw, and that they are preparing to attack Fort Pulaski.

Our troops have taken possession of Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah river, and the National flag now waves on the soil of Georgia.

A spy has just returned from Richmond, and says that intense excitement prevails throughout the entire South, by reason of our naval expedition. The rebel troops from the threatened States declare they will go home, and large numbers have already started.—Among the Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana troops very great restlessness, amounting almost to violent mutiny, showed itself, and was only partially quieted by the promise made by Jeff Davis that men enough should be sent South not only to defend their homes, but to drive the rascally Yankees into the sea.

It is said by the same authority that the rebels feel inclined to leave Virginia soil and allow the Union troops to take possession of it. They find it too costly to keep any army in that State.

The rebels at Harper's Ferry tried a pretty hot fire of shells on the quarters of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment on Friday, last week, causing some excitement among the men. Major Tyndall returned the fire with Enfield rifles, but the distance was too great to do any damage. None of the Pennsylvania men were hurt.

A reconnoitering party of the Lincoln Cavalry advanced to within a thousand yards of Fairfax Court House a few days since, where they had a sharp skirmish with a portion of the rebel scouts, cavalry and infantry. No one was killed on our side, but one of the enemy was brought down from his saddle.

The steamer Penguin has captured the rebel schooner Albion, from Nassau, New Providence, laden with a cargo worth $100,000, consisting of salt, oil, tin, fruit, and also the suspicious articles of arms, ammunition, saddles and cavalry equipments, of considerable importance to the rebels just now. When brought to by the Penguin's guns she reported herself bound for New York, from Nassau, with fruit and salt; but upon searching her the additional cargo of contraband of war was found on board. The officers turn out to be citizens of Savannah.

The rebel steamer Nashville is at large upon the high seas, and near the coast of England, to prey upon our commerce. On the 19th she captured the American ship Harvey Birch, bound from Havre to New York, and, having taken the crew prisoners, burned her to the water's edge. After landing the captain and crew at Southampton, the Nashville remained there with the rebel flag flying at her peak.

An extensive expedition is fitting out for a descent upon Columbus, Ky., where the rebels have fortified themselves to protect Tennessee. Seventy-five thousand federal troops and a number of iron cased gunboats will move upon the place simultaneously. Columbus is the key to the Southwest, and the rebels will fight desperately before giving it up. We are promised great news within ten days.

Gen. Price, of the rebel army in Missouri, is getting desperate. He calls for 50,000 more troops, and says if they cannot be furnished he will be obliged to withdraw. His proclamation is extremely urgent and eloquent, but it will not be likely to raise the 50,000 men.

Parson Brownlow, at the head of a small army of Unionists, totally routed the rebel forces at Morristown, East Tennessee, on Dec. 1st. The loss of the rebels was large.

Secretary Seward has directed that no more slaves escaping from the rebels be returned, but that they shall be considered free, and any officer returning slaves will be punished. This is another step in advance.

Charles J. Faulkner is to be released on parole, and promises to obtain the release of Congressman Ely at Richmond, or return in thirty days.

Short of Chestnuts.—The French eat chestnuts, not for the mere pleasure of the thing, but as food, and as a substitute for potatoes.—The chestnut crop has failed, and something must be found as a substitute for the potatoe's substitute, and that something must come from abroad, and in part from America, the land of corn, war, politics and whiskey.

Three Rebel Brothers.—It is said that Mrs. President Lincoln has three brothers who are in the army of the South, and three sisters among the rebels who are married to secessionists, one of them at the head of several thousand men.

LETTER FROM THE 27th REGIMENT.

Camp Springfield,
Annapolis, Md., Nov. 30.

Dear Sir:—When I wrote you my last I thought by this time we should certainly be ready, if not already embarked on our Southern expedition. But we are still in Camp Springfield, and with little prospect of moving South under several weeks. I have got so I don't rely much upon what I hear about our future military operations. Every day seems to vary the programme. Brigadier Gen. Foster has just reviewed us. He told the Col. we should see active service in three weeks, and disapproved of the further enlistment of raw recruits to fill up vacancies existing in some of the companies. It is rumored on pretty good authority that we shall be directed against one of the Gulf cities, either Pensacola, Mobile or New Orleans. Of course, we ourselves shall not know the exact point of destination much before we arrive there. I hope the rebels will not *hear* from us until they hear from all our roaring broadsides.—Since I wrote you many of our boys have had colds. They caught them because they did not have sufficient bedding, but they have now got a decent supply of straw and of course sleep much warmer. We bought our straw of an "old scotch." He growled at selling it to Federal troops, but his love of money prevailed over his principles, much as is the case with some of our farmers of temperance profession, who sell their rye to the distiller. One of our number died the other day of typhoid fever.—He belonged to the Pittsfield company. His funeral escort consisted of a corporal and eight rank and file. Three musket volleys were fired over his grave.

The other Sunday we were reviewed by Secs. Cameron and Seward, Govs. Andrew and Hicks. The Mass. Regiments composed one brigade, and the N. Y. and Conn. Regiments the other. It seemed an irreligious performance to turn Sunday into a day for military parade, but as we were commanded to do it, we were not left to follow our own conscientious dictates.

Gen. Burnside inspected our regiment the same Sunday, and was pleased at our appearance. He paid Co. I. a very handsome compliment. Of course we did not refuse to receive it from such a man as Gen. Burnside.

Thanksgiving came here in camp on the 21st—a novel Thanksgiving, too. We got the name, without the game we were accustomed to on that day so much respected by all our New England people. One company had a supper sent them from home. We did not get one, and so we have written home to Ludlow, politely intimating that we should like one even now, for better late than never. Of course we would not have one monopolize the pleasure of sending us a Thanksgiving, but all our friends put in, and so make up a general box of good things, and express it to Co. I., 27th Reg. M. V., Annapolis, Md., prepaid of course. As the people of Ludlow are abundantly supplied with the good things of this world, I have no sort of doubt but that they will send us a Thanksgiving supper and a *luncheon* besides.

We had a little startling experience the other night, that brought us to arms in double quick time. The long roll beat about midnight, and the cry "*Fall in—fall in under arms!*" aroused us from sleep. We heard the crack of muskets and thought we were attacked. In five minutes we were in line of battle, all accoutred; but the alarm was a false one, and so we broke ranks and turned in. One man, in his fright, seized his valise, placed his umbrella under his arm, bid his friends good bye, and started for Massachusetts, but he did not get by the guard. This brave man does not belong to Co. I., but is probably a descendant, if not one of the valiant three hundred who defended the pass of Thermopylæ.

We were mustered into service a day or two since, and expect to get paid off next week.—Our first payment will extend to Oct. 30th.—It is the army custom to pay off once in two months, to wit, the last of Dec., Feb., April, June, Aug. and Oct. Our Adjutant was informed by the War Department that privates would draw from the date of their enrollment, 1st Lieut. when forty men were enrolled, Capt. and 2d Lieut. when seventy-seven, a Lieut. Col. when four companies were formed, and a Col. when ten companies were formed, averaging seventy-seven men.

One regiment here has had something to do with contrabands. Two came within the lines and were taken for waiters, but higher authority disapproved the course, and the contrabands were left at the depot of the underground railroad. Soon more came, and many a tent became the hiding place of poor fugitives. It is said none have gone back to their masters who have come to *that* regiment for protection. Two of the runaways were from Gen. Stenard's plantation, who, by the way, is a Gen. in the rebel army. These, I am assured, have passed all danger, and are pursuing their way towards the hospitable home of a citizen of L——. Five more from the same plantation came the next night, but the commanding officer refused them quarters, in obedience to instructions and in respect to the laws of Maryland; but kind hands were without to lead them, and the rain and darkness of the following night served to cover their fugitive march and witness them safe from arrest. Many a heart in our company beats warm for the suffering race, and every heart would thrill with a new life could the war assume, for its definite purpose, the emancipation of slaves. I think the rebellion can only be crushed out with slavery. I think those in administrative authority begin to realize the fact, and that every day identifies more and more the success of our arms with the death of slavery. The decree is politic, and I hope will soon go forth, to confiscate all rebel property. It would doubtless incite insurrection, but it would hasten the war to a close and insure the country permanent peace, and we can never consistently expect that blessing until we strike at the root of this dire rebellion. H. A. H.

Specie Overboard.—The pirates of the buccaneer Beauregard threw overboard four thousand dollars in specie when they were captured by the United States gunboat W. G. Anderson, to prevent its falling into the hands of Captain Rogers.

Holding on to Cotton.—The Egyptians are holding on to their cotton, which they value at 17 cents per pound. We hope our English friends, whom we should be very sorry to see converted into our enemies, will find Egypt as good a place for cotton as Jacob's sons found it for corn.

The "Joys of Breeding."—Wilkes' Spirit says: We understand that the owner of Flora Temple is fixed in his determination to withdraw the little beauty from the turf for aye, and devote her, henceforth, to the joys of breeding.

The Black Flag Discarded.—A letter from Hilton Head says the report of the hoisting of the black flag in Charleston and Savannah is preposterous, as contrabands, who arrive daily from those cities, deny that such is the case.

☞ Lieut. Joel McGregory, the last revolutionary pensioner in New Hampshire, died at Newport on the 31st ult.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 2, 1861.

[We omit a portion of our correspondent's letter, in regard to municipal affairs, which have lost their interest since the election on Monday.]

A sad developement in the career of a young man was disclosed a few days since, showing the folly of pursuing false pleasures. He was engaged as an entry clerk in one of the best houses, and his prospects are represented as having been very promising. After he was arrested he confessed to a series of robberies, and how he had disposed of the goods, amounting to about $5000. It appears he pawned the goods, and the money was expended lavishly upon women and gambling houses.

Crimes of this description are not confined to men who live in the city. Many men from the country, who come here upon business, are sometimes found in places that they would not like to have made public. Not long since a leading merchant from the city of W——, in your vicinity, was found waiting upon a *lady* in this city, although a married man.

A meeting was held a few days since, by the leading merchants of this city, to devise some means, or petition Congress to give them leave to collect debts due them in the rebel States. We think it would be necessary to devise some way to find the money. It is stated that more than two hundred millions has been confiscated.

Thanksgiving was duly celebrated with the customary festivities and gatherings. The business part of the city was deserted, and the churches were pretty well filled to hear the discourses. The great topic of the day was universally discussed. In the afternoon and evening the various places of amusement were filled. We did not get our Massachusetts Thanksgiving dinner. Although we had a roast turkey, we missed our pumpkin pie.—And we do not think the day is regarded here so much as in Massachusetts, as a day for the home festival, with all its associations and joyous experiences. It will be remembered that in "Elliott's History of New England," he alludes to the first Thanksgiving in the following terms: "In 1623—most two centuries and a half ago—Winston, writing to England, mentions that after the gathering of the harvest, the Governor (Bradford) sent out a company for game, that they might furnish more dainty and abundant materials for a feast, and rejoice together after they had gathered the fruits of their labors. So they got them game, and they cooked it, and they feasted Massasoit and ninety of the Indians; and they thanked God with all their hearts for the good world and the good things in it. So they kept their first Thanksgiving. Gov. Bradford said, 'Nor has there been any general want of food among us to-day.'"

In one important respect, however, was the celebration different from that one year ago.—The evening home circle was not complete at hardly a fireside at the North, for one, at least, was away, where camp lights gleam, and the watchful sentry paces past the feet of sleeping soldiers. J. B. B.

Progress of Our Cause.—Though dark and gloomy may have been the prospect of the Union cause for many months, still the Government has been steadily gaining ground against the rebels. It has pushed into South Carolina, the heart of secession, has gained a foothold in North Carolina, and extended its protection to the Unionists in other rebellious States. The old flag, which traitors have dishonored, has now been reestablished in all the rebel States except two—Alabama and Arkansas. It waves in Texas, opposite El Paso; on Ship Island, in Mississippi; at Pensacola and Key West, in Florida; at the mouth of the river below New Orleans, in Louisiana; on the island of Tybee, in Georgia; at Port Royal and St. Helena, in South Carolina; at Elizabethtown and Bristol, in Tennessee; over half of Virginia; over two-thirds of Missouri and Kentucky, and over all of Maryland and Delaware. When we consider the events of the past six months, surely this is something to be proud of. Another six months of like progress will ruin the hopes of the rebels.

A New Field for Cotton.—Venezuela is becoming a large cotton growing country, and the exportations to the United States will be large the coming year. From Cabutra to the mouths of the Orinoco river 50,000 acres have been planted with cotton, where never a pound of cotton was raised before. Venezuela is a fine country, stretching north from the equator about 12 degrees. It contains upwards of 400,000 square miles, and a population of about a million and a half. It is very fertile in tropical productions, and if it had a sufficiently large population, might supply a vast amount of cotton and coffee. It would well maintain a population twenty times larger than that with which it is now occupied.

What They Suffer.—The English are suffering, not from the want of raw cotton, but from their inability to sell manufactured cottons. There would have been a crisis with them even if the secessionists had been saints, as they have glutted the market with cotton goods, which is good for us.

A Piratical Squirrel.—Simeon Hastings of Fairlee caught a common red squirrel in a box trap, set in his corn barn, which had carried into the chamber above, and stowed away for future use, twenty-four buckets full of ears of corn, in all measuring about eight bushels.

Released.—Upon the renewed urgent application of Geo. D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, Secretary Seward has ordered the release of his brother-in-law, Calhoun Benham. Also ex-Senator Gwinn, from Fort Lafayette.

An Astor in the Army.—Mr. John Jacob Astor of N. Y., has joined the staff of Maj. Gen. McClellan, with the commission of Lieut. Colonel. Mr. Astor is the representative of thirty millions of property, with an income of two millions per annum.

Deserting a Sinking Ship.—As rats desert a sinking ship, so the people of Savannah are fleeing to the country, as the prospect increases that the place will fall into the hands of our army.

Time for Snow.—In 1856, the ground was first covered by snow Nov. 30. In 1857, on Dec. 26th. In 1858, on Nov. 14th. In 1859 and 1860, on Dec. 4th. This shows about the average time on which we may expect it.

☞ The volcano of Chillan, in the Andes, has recently broken out. The explosions and streams of lava can be seen with the naked eye even at a distance of ninety miles.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

A Model Company.—The Palmer Company at Three Rivers have adopted a rule to employ no person who uses intoxicating liquors, or who patronizes a store where intoxicating liquors are sold.

Children Transferred.—Sixty children, boys and girls from 8 to 13 years of age, were on Tuesday transferred from the Bridgewater State Almshouse to the one at this place, where they can enjoy better school facilities.

South Wilbraham.—S. F. Chaffee is enlisting recruits for the war, and will assume the sword as lieutenant when his company is accepted. He is hurrying up the boys, fearing that Beauregard will resign before he shall have a chance to meet him on the "sacred soil" of Virginia.

Army Supplies.—The ladies of Palmer who have prepared, or are preparing articles of comfort for the army, are respectfully and urgently requested to bring them in to the house of Capt. A. N. Dewey, by Thursday next, the 12th of December.

Rev. E. D. Winslow of Chester Factories, formerly of Ware, has resigned his position as chaplain of the 36th Reg. N. Y. Volunteers, to accept an appointment as chaplain of the Mass. 19th Regiment, Col. Hinck, which was unanimously tendered him.

All Ready.—The two new school houses in this district are now ready for occupation, and schools will be opened in them next Monday. They are neat, convenient structures, and the large one an ornament to the village. They have cost a little more than was anticipated—about $5000, and fences are yet to be added.

Pleasant Gathering.—The pupils of the Palmer High School visited their teacher at his residence on Wednesday evening, presenting to him, as an expression of their love and respect, an elegantly bound and illustrated quarto edition of Shakespeare's complete works, in three volumes. The evening passed delightfully in the social chat, the lively song, and in the enjoyment of the good things which make life pleasant. The presence of the teacher's bride added to the interest of the occasion.

Better Late than Never.—Our correspondent in the 27th regiment at Annapolis, sighs for some of the Thanksgiving "fixins" at home, but before his communication is read by the public, there will reach him and other members of the Ludlow and Wilbraham company 700 pounds of turkeys, chickens, pies and cheese, from the good people of those towns, who are not unmindful of the wants of those who have gone forth to fight their battles.

An Old Fashion Family Gathering.—A family gathering took place at the residence of Sylvester Miller in Ludlow, on Thursday last week. There were present one great-grandfather, one great-grandmother, two grandfathers, two grandmothers, five fathers, six mothers, six husbands, seven wives, nine sons, seven daughters, five grandsons, two great grandsons, four granddaughters, one great granddaughter, six uncles three great-uncles, one great-great-uncle, three great-aunts, one great-great-aunt, five brothers, six brothers-in-law, eight sisters, five sisters-in-law, eighteen cousins, eighteen second cousins, six third-cousins, four fourth cousins—twenty-one persons in all.

Another Amalgamation Case in Monson.—Our neighboring town of Monson, a model by the way in good morals and social virtues, has been quite unfortunate in being the location of several amalgamation cases within the past year. A few days since Henrietta Wallace, a colored woman of that town, appeared before Justice Collins and made complaint that her husband, Henry D., had turned her out of the house, and taken an Irishwoman named Ellen Leary to his bed and board. An officer forthwith brought Henry and his new "affinity" before the Justice. Wallace is about 40 years of age, and the Irishwoman not over 22. The latter is quite a bouncing lass, having rosy cheek and a coquettish eye that had, no doubt, captivated the heart of Henry. Henrietta related her grievances with a sorrowful heart. For twenty long years she had been a faithful and virtuous wife to Henry—had cooked his victuals, washed his shirts, mended his stockings and borne him children, but he had ruthlessly put her away from him, and for a year past had lived with Ellen. In answer to this charge, Henry said that Henrietta had left him and he had employed Ellen to keep house for him, and as no positive evidence could be produced to convict him, he was discharged. A nice little scene then followed between the two claimants for Henry's affections, but we will not attempt to describe it. Let it suffice to say that Henrietta went home determined to be mistress of her own home.

Murder by a Chamberlino Lieutenant.—Early on Thursday morning a lieutenant of the Irish Brigade of New York, named Mulvahill, entered the bedroom of an acquaintance with whom he was stopping. The latter was aroused by his wife, and the lieutenant finding himself in an unpleasant position, plunged his bowie knife into the husband, inflicting a mortal wound. The murderer was tracked and arrested by the police.

Shot At.—About sundown, last Saturday, as Prof. Lowe was making a reconoisance in his balloon near Budd's Ferry, the rebel battery fired at him, the screw of a shell striking his car. No damage was done.

A Big Sacrifice.—The negro king of Dahomy is going to celebrate the "yam season" by cutting off the heads of 2000 human beings, and has sent out hunting parties to obtain victims.

Beaten.—Mayor Wood of New York was beaten at the municipal election on Tuesday, and George Opdyke, the Union republican candidate, elected in his place.

Curiosities of December.—The present month of December will have five Sundays and two new moons.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR A TIME OF PAYING THE PRINTER.

As was customary with our fathers, who, when the year drew near its close, were wont to meet one with another to adjust their indebtedness, that no man should say "thou owest me" when the new year came in; so should we, as a just and christian people, imitate their example and discharge our obligations, each with his neighbor, before the old year passes away.

Now therefore, we, the Printer and Editor, in consideration of a custom so wise and exemplary, do hereby set apart the month of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, as a time for paying the Printer; and we do exhort and command all persons who may be indebted to him for newspapers, job work and advertising, to assemble at his editorial sanctum, at some convenient time in the said month of December, to cancel their indebtedness, to the end that justice be done, and the Printer be not embarrassed in his business.

That he may be enabled to pay the paper maker, the type founder, and those who labor faithfully at the press and case.

That he be not pursued by the sheriff, nor be visited with messages from the attorney.

That his wife may not go barefoot, nor his children cry for food.

That he may not be obliged to wear a coat extensively ventilated with holes, or large patches on the rear of his pantaloons.

That he may be enabled to have an extra shirt for a change on washing days, and a cord of wood to thaw his thoughts in his sanctum and cook his victuals at home.

That he be not distressed in the pocket to such an extent that he become desperate, and in imitation of the servant mentioned in scripture, seize delinquents "by the throat, saying, pay me that thou owest."

That he may give "the devil his due," lest he become discontented and break things in the office, to the great damage of the owner thereof.

That he who subscribes for, and realeth the paper, may not feel the oppression of indebtedness towards the Printer resting upon him.

That he may retire to his pillow at evening without fear of seeing the half-starved ghost of the man of the quill and scissors stalking through his room at midnight, or hear in the wail of the blast the cries of the Printer's children pleading for bread.

That justice and honesty may thus obtain in community, and a worthy example be set for coming generations, to which all the people, with one accord, will say Amen.

Given at the Editorial Sanctum, this third day of December, in the eighty-sixth year of American Independence. The Printer.

God save the man who payeth promptly the Printer.

A Bad Place.—If we are to credit what the Springfield Republican says of its own city, that place is a modern Sodom or Gomorah—a city of the plain, deserving a fate which we shudder to contemplate. When walking quietly through its streets we have little dreamed that we were exposed to such a dangerous population, and but for the city election on Monday we presume we should never have known what a terrible place it is. Before the election the Republican told us that nobody but patrons of grog shops, gambling saloons and brothels would vote for Mr. Bemis for mayor, and we were informed that under his administration all manner of wickedness had been encouraged. But the election came off and Mr. Bemis was re-elected, having 77 votes over Mr. Alexander, the candidate of what the Republican told us was the respectable portion of the city. Thus it appears that a majority of the voters of a city which gets up the only "famous and successful horse show in the United States," are patrons of grog shops, brothels, and other haunts of vice. We are surprised to learn of such a state of things; indeed, we can hardly credit the statement, and were it not for the proverbial truthfulness of the Republican, we should be inclined to doubt it.—In addition, we are told that after Mr. Bemis' election the price of whiskey advanced in the New York market, and that Monday night was turned into a drunken carousal by those who reelected Mr. Bemis. Here, now, is an opening for some apostle of temperance and morality, and if the report which the Republican sends out to the public does not invite a missionary thither, we shall feel alarmed for the fate of the city.

Balloon Explosion.—In Philadelphia, the other day, a gentleman purchased of a street pedlar one of those popular toy balloons. As he was about fastening it to his coat, a sharp breeze sprang up and the balloon was blown against his cigar. An explosion, with a report as that of a pistol, followed, and the gentleman had his eyebrows, whiskers and moustache considerably singed. Happily he sustained no further injury.

The Difference.—Regulars are generally easily distinguished from volunteers by their cleanliness. Every man has his clothes neatly brushed, and his buttons, cap ornaments, cartridge box, plate and belt clasp are always polished, while those of volunteers are seldom clean. This is the work of trained orderly sergeants, who are rarely to be found in volunteer regiments.

Happy Gathering.—The nine surviving daughters of the late Amaziah Shatuck of Milford, N. H., met on Thanksgiving at Chelmsford, Mass., with all their husbands save three, and children enough to make up the number of forty persons. Death has not visited the family circle for forty-two years.

Wild Cat Shot.—Harrison Dorrell of Leyden, shot a wild cat in that town on the 20th. The animal stood twenty inches high, and measured over three feet in length. Mr. D. and a companion followed the creature for four days with two dogs. It has been sent to the State Agricultural Museum.

The Bread of Life Distributed.—Since April 19, the New York Bible Society has distributed among the soldiers of the regular army, prisoners of war, &c., 4358 testaments; and among volunteers, 70,000 testaments—making a total of 74,358 testaments.

Ten Million Bullets.—Between the 1st of July and the 1st of November, ten millions of cartridges for muskets and small arms were issued by the Ordnance Department to the army of the Potomac. This enormous expenditure of cartridges is due to target practice among our troops.

EVENING BEAUTIES.—Luna and Venus have been vieing with each other in splendor for one or two evenings past. Hanging low in the south-western sky they could not help attracting the attention of every eye that looked outward and upward. Luna had put on her new dress, and from the appearance of her face we should judge she had taken a "horn;" while below her, like a sparkling diamond pinned upon the blue vestment of the sky, stood Miss Venus, with a bewitching twinkle, that seemed to say, "Miss Luna, you can't make any more 'Luna-ties' or sighing lovers while I am taking my evening walk." The moon didn't intimate a reply because there was "a man in it," and so the two rival queens of night, in a blaze of splendor, stood for an hour or two aloof from all the stars in the firmament, then gradually sank behind the hills which skirt the horizon.

A SAD THANKSGIVING.—The Cleveland Herald announces the death of three children of James and Martha Cottrell, all the children of the family, who died upon three consecutive days, of that children's scourge, diptheria. The father, who follows the lakes, returned to his home on the morning of the 27th ult., ignorant that three lifeless bodies lay in his house, and going to his home met his wife and asked for the children. The mother could not speak. "Is one of them dead?" "Yes," she said, "all of them," and the poor father fell to the floor. God temper the blow of that Thanksgiving Day.

GIRL SCALDED TO DEATH.—A dreadful calamity occurred at Middlefield on Wednesday. Mary J. Fowler, daughter of Daniel Fowler, station agent on the Western railroad, while at work in a paper mill, accidentally fell into a vat filled with hot water for bleaching purposes, and was scalded to death. The unfortunate girl was about 15 years old.

DECEMBER and actual Winter came in together. The weather for a week has been such as a man in furs and an overcoat would not complain of. A little more snow to grease the runners of sleighs would add more life and vivacity to the season. But we shall have it by and by.

NEW FARMS.—The report of commissioner Edwards of the general land office, exhibits the astonishing fact that, notwithstanding the political difficulty of the country, actual settlements on the public lands have greatly increased, and that during the year forty thousand new farms, of eighty acres each, have been added to the wealth of the republic.

SORRY WHEN TOO LATE.—Colonel Croghan, who was killed in the rebel army during Floyd's retreat from Kanawha, was a son of General Croghan, who defended Fort Stephenson, and was once the owner of the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky. It is said that before he died, he regretted having joined the rebels.

A PUMPKIN FESTIVAL.—In Paris the annual ceremony is performed of crowning the largest pumpkin offered for sale at the markets, and carrying it through the streets attended by a procession. This year the successful candidate for royal favor weighed 242½ pounds, and measured 10 feet 4 inches in circumference.

A WOMAN ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.—Anna A. Dower is on trial at East Cambridge, charged with killing the wife of Harrison Wilkins, last winter, by giving her arsenic, while attending her as nurse. The prisoner had been intimate with Mr. Wilkins, and had intimated that she should become his wife in case Mrs. W. died.

KILLED BY A BULL.—Mr. Asa Fry, one of the oldest and most worthy citizens in Morrisville, Madison county, N. Y., was suddenly killed last week, in a horrible manner. While holding a bull, the animal turned furiously upon Mr. Fry, goring him shockingly, and killing him before any one could reach the spot.

HIS HANDS FULL.—A man in Oxford, Me., recently took three pecks of grain on his shoulder and carried it to mill, where he bought a three-pail iron kettle and a pig. He then carried home the grist on his shoulders, the kettle on his head, and the pig under his arm.

A SCARCE ARTICLE.—Salt is so scarce at the South that it has become necessary to fix its price without regard to the rights of commerce. The Southrons used to be great on free trade, but now they are great only on taking freedoms with trade.

WANTS DAMAGES.—Mr. James Cook has commenced a suit against the city of Fall River for $20,000, to compensate him for severe injuries sustained last winter by being thrown down by a sled on which boys were coasting in the streets.

NO TRADE WITH SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Government has decided that, for the present, there can be no trade with South Carolina through the port of Beaufort.

NOT CAUGHT YET.—The steamer Sumter, which has been caught so many times, isn't caught yet, and it is difficult to tell when she will be.

COTTON FROM VENEZULA.—Sixteen hundred bales of cotton were recently shipped from Venezuela for New York.

☞ Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus is as healthy as the purest flour; will prove a great saving in that article; is peculiarly adapted to benefit weak stomachs and dyspeptic persons; is much more healthy and economical than baking powders, and greatly preferred to soda to use with cream tartar. Grocers may say they have as good. They are mistaken. It is the best in the world. Try it. Most of the grocers have it.—Have the Gold Medal or none.

HISTORICAL OR REMARKABLE EVENTS.—Among the most remarkable events recorded in history are the feeding of the Israelites with manna—the prophet Elijah fed by ravens—and the nursing of Romulus by a she-wolf—to which may be added the discovery of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills. Their fame will be handed down in future generations, as one of the remarkable events of the 19th century. Family boxes, 25 cents. See advertisement on third page.

☞ To every barrel of flour you can make 30 pounds more of bread or biscuit (and much better) by using Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus, than by yeast fermentations or any other saleratus. It is perfectly healthy, will not turn your crockery yellow, will strengthen weak stomachs and cure dyspeptic persons. It is much better to use with cream tartar than soda. Try one paper and you will be convinced. Most of the grocers sell it. Depot 112 Liberty st., N. Y. Sold by P. D. Willis, Ware.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he believes invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Oct. 3m Williamsburg, Kings County, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!

THE health and life of woman is continually in peril if she is mad enough to neglect or maltreat those sexual irregularities to which two-thirds of her sex are more or less subject.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills, prepared from the same formula which the inventor, Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D., of New York, has for twenty years used successfully in an extended private practice—immediately relieve without pain, all disturbances of the periodical discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for flushes, sick headache, pains in the loins, back and sides, palpitation of the heart, nervous tremors, hysterics, broken sleep, spasms and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of fluor albus or whites, they effect a speedy cure to

WIVES AND MATRONS.

Dr. Cheeseman's pills are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but

LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND

There is one condition of the female system in which the pills cannot be taken without producing a peculiar result. The condition referred to is pregnancy—the result, miscarriage. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. Explicit directions stating when, and when they should not be used, accompany each box—the price $1 each box, containing 50 pills.

A valuable pamphlet, to be had free of the agents. Pills sent by mail promptly by enclosing price to any agent. R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor,
29 Cedar street, New York.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, and by agts. everywhere. 1y2

BORN.

In Ware, 3d, a daughter to Dr. JOHN YALE.

MARRIED.

At the M. E. Church in Marblehead, 1st, by Rev. Wm. A. Braman, EDWIN S. SNOW of Belchertown and EMMA E. BARTLETT of Pleasantville, N. Y.

In Stafford Springs, Nov. 28, by Rev. A. W. Ide, JOHN TAYLOR and CARRIE SMITH.

At Montpelier, Vt., by Rev. W. H. Lord, Dr. T. S. LADD of Tolland, Ct., and DELLE E. ABBOTT of M.

In South Wilbraham, Nov. 20, by Wm. P. Spellman, Esq., JAMES MOODY and LAURA S. PEASE.

At Hartford, 28th ult., J. E. PATRICK and LIZZIE P. ADAMS, both of Warren, Mass.

In Tolland, Ct., Nov. 27th, by Rev. Geo. A. Morse, JOEL HILL of Tolland and ETTA SKINNER of Bolton; also, by the same, 28th, M. V. PIERSON and ANNIS J. FINLEY, both of Tolland.

In Ludlow, 29th ult., by Rev. George E. Chapman, E. CARPENTER of Colchester, Ct., and MARY L. BURCHAM of Springfield.

DIED.

In Ware 4th, JOSEPH BLODGETT, 75.
At Warren, 4th, FANNY E. BACON, 19.
In Holland, Nov. 10, MARTHA COLE, 21.
In Brimfield, Nov. 6, SARAH W. DIMMICK, 53.
In Palmer, Nov. 22, Mrs. HARRIET COWAN, 62.

J. M. COMINS, M. D.,

Having been extensively engaged in riding and infirmary practice for the last ten years, offers his professional services to the afflicted of Palmer and vicinity.

☞ Surgery in all its forms attended to in the most scientific manner. Office and residence on Thorndike street.

Palmer, Dec 6, 1861.—tf

HAMPDEN SS.—Nov. 28, 1861.—By virtue of an execution issued on a judgment in favor of John M. Converse of Palmer, in said county, at the last term of the superior court for said county, I have taken all the right in equity that the President, Directors and Company of the Palmer Park Association had on the twenty-first day of May last, the day when the same was attached on mesne process. Also, all they had on the day of the levy of the execution to redeem a certain mortgage of real estate lying in the depot village of said Palmer, being the same that is described in a mortgage deed thereof from the said Association to the said John M. Converse, recorded in the registry of deeds for said county, book 292, page 342. And on Tuesday, the thirty-first day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon at the Nassowanno House in said Palmer, I shall offer for sale, by public auction, to the highest bidder, said right in equity of redemption.

A. W. BRADLEY, Deputy Sheriff.

GENTS' ARMY SHOES, Just received At ROBINSON'S.

GENTS' HALF DOUBLE AND TAP'D SOLE BOOTS, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

TO Wm. Holbrook late of Palmer, and O. H. Bidwell late of Monson, in the county of Hampden and Commonwealth of Massachusetts. You are hereby notified that for a breach of the condition thereof, we intend to forclose the mortgage of personal property executed by you and delivered to us on the first day of March A. D. 1861, and recorded in the clerk's office of the towns of Palmer and Monson aforesaid.

A. V. BLANCHARD, }
JOHN D. BLANCHARD, } Mortgagees.
Nov. 29, 1861.

MILLINERY.—

The place to buy Millinery is at

THE NEW DRY GOODS STORE,

Where may be found a Choice Lot of

Bonnets, Ribbons, Ruche Flowers, &c. &c.

J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

BROWN & BROTHER'S

LIQUID BLACKING

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.—It has been used for the last Fifteen Years in many of the first hotels in this country, and in private families, where it has given the most

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

It has received Silver and Bronze Medals and Diplomas from various Fairs in this and other States.

We have certificates from the best hotels in

Boston,	Portland,	Charleston,
Lowell,	New York,	Chicago,
Worcester,	Philadelphia,	Saratoga Sp'gs.
Springfield,	Washington,	Cincinnati, &c,

For sale by country dealers everywhere, and in Boston at wholesale by the Grocers, Druggists, Boot and Shoe and Hardware Dealers.

B. F. BROWN & Co., General Agts.,
May 25.—6m 135 Milk street, Boston.

TO THE PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES!

In the month of December, 1858, the undersigned for the first time offered for sale to the public Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters, and in this short period they have given such universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them, that it is now an established article. The amount of bodily and mental misery arising simply from a neglect of small complaints is surprising, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that strict attendance to the least and most trifling bodily ailment should be had; for diseases of the body must invariably affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of

Dr. J. Bovee Dods'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

from all who have not used them. We challenge the world to produce their equal.

These Bitters for the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, and for purifying and enriching the Blood, are absolutely unsurpassed by any other remedy on earth. To be assured of this, it is only necessary to make the trial. The Wine itself is of a very superior quality, being about one-third stronger than other wines; warming and invigorating the whole system, from the head to the feet. As these Bitters are tonic and alterative in their character, so they strengthen and invigorate the whole system, and give it a fine tone and healthy action to all its parts, by equalizing the circulation, removing obstructions and producing a general warmth. They are also excellent for diseases and weakness peculiar to Females, where a Tonic is required to strengthen and brace the system. No lady, who is subject to lassitude and faintness, should be without them, as they are revivifying in their action.

These BITTERS will not only cure, but prevent disease, and in this respect are doubly valuable to the person who may use them. For Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a Tonic, Dr. Dods' Celebrated Wine Bitters are unsurpassed.

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, and for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilerating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to the use of excessive strong drink, and who wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated wines and liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only Cure, but Prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

In all Affections of the Head, Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, Dr. Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters will be found most Salutary and Efficacious.

FEMALES.—The many certificates which have been tendered us, and the letters which we are daily receiving, are conclusive proof that among the women these Bitters have given a satisfaction which no others have ever done before. No woman in the land should be without them, and those who once use them will not fail to keep a supply.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS are prepared by an eminent and skillful physician, who has used them successfully in his practice for the last twenty-five years. The proprietor, before purchasing the exclusive right to manufacture and sell Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Celebrated Imperial Wine Bitters, had them tested by two distinguished medical practitioners who pronounced them a valuable remedy for disease.

Although the medical men of the country, as a general thing disapprove of Patent Medicines, yet we do not believe that a respectable Physician can be found in the United States, acquainted with their medical properties, who will not highly approve Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters.

In all newly settled places, where there is always a large quantity of decaying timber, from which a poisonous miasma is created, these bitters should be used every morning before breakfast.

Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters are composed of a pure and unadulterated Wine, combined with Barberry, Solomon's Seal, Comfrey, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, Spikenard, Chamomile Flowers, and Gentian. They are manufactured by Dr. Dods himself, who is an experienced and successful Physician, and hence should not be classed among the quack nostrums which flood the country, and against which the Medical Profession are so justly prejudiced.

These truly valuable Bitters have been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community for almost every variety of disease incident to the human system, and they are now deemed indispensable as a Tonic, Medicine and a Beverage.

☞ Purchase one Bottle! It Costs but Little! ☜
Purify the Blood! Give Tone to the Stomach!
Renovate the System! and Prolong Life!

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, - - - - 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.

Prepared and Sold by
CHARLES WIDDEFIELD & CO.,
Sole Proprietors. 78 William st., New York.

For sale by druggists and grocers generally throughout the country. 11—1y.

Sold by Higgins & Allen, Palmer, and Dr. Holden, Ware.

IMPORTANT NATIONAL WORKS.—Published by D. APPLETON & Co., 346 & 348 Broadway, New York.

The following works are sent to subscribers in any part of the country (upon receipt of retail price,) by mail or express, prepaid:—The new American Cyclopædia: A popular Dictionary of General Knowledge. Edited by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana, aided by a numerous select corps of writers in all branches of Sciences, Art, and Literature. This work is being published in about 15 large octavo volumes, each containing 750 two column pages. Volumes One to Eleven are now ready, each containing near 2,500 original articles. Price, in Cloth, $3; Sheep, $3,50; Half Mor., $4; Half Russia, $4,50 each. The new American Cyclopædia is popular without being superficial, learned but not pedantic, comprehensive but sufficiently detailed, free from personal pique and party prejudice, fresh and yet accurate. It is a complete statement of all that is known upon every important topic within the scope of human intelligence. Every important article has been specially written for its pages by men who are authorities upon the topics on which they speak. They are required to bring the subject up to the present moment—to state just how it stands NOW. All the statistical knowledge is from the LATEST reports; the geographical accounts keep pace with the latest explorations; historical matters include the freshest just views; the biographical notices not only speak of the dead, but also of the living. It is a library of itself.

ARRINGEMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS:—Being a Political History of the United States, from the organization of the first Federal Congress in 1789 to 1856. Edited and compiled by Thomas H. Benton from the Official Records of Congress.

The work will be completed in 15 royal octavo volumes of 750 pages each, 14 of which are now ready. An additional volume will be published once in three months. Cloth, $300; sheep, $350; half morocco, $4 00; half calf, $4 50 each.

A WAY OF PROCURING THE CYCLOPÆDIA OR DEBATES.—Form a club of four, and remit the price of four books, and five copies will be sent at the remitter's expense for carriage; or for ten subscribers, eleven copies will be sent at our expense for carriage.

TO AGENTS.—No other work will so liberally reward the exertions of Agents.

SAPONIFER.

The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleaner. Will make hard water soft, clean paint, remove grease from kitchen utensils, etc.

One box costs 25 cts. 4 to 4½ lbs refuse grease usually given away, at about one-half cent ℔ lb. say, 20—45 cents, which is the cost of a barrel of first rate soft soap.

For sale by HIGGINS & ALLEN.
Palmer, July 1.—tf

LADIES' SKATING SHOES, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

FURS! FURS!

STONE MARTIN, FITCH & SABLE,

IN

MUFFS, VICTORINES and CUFFS!

The largest assortment in town. For sale low at the New Dry Goods Store.

J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS!

Brown and Bleached Cottons, all Widths,

BLEACHED LINEN,

Brown and White Linen Damasks, Crashes,

DIAPERS & TOWELING,

White & Col'd Flannels, Fancy Opera do.,

BLANKETS, etc. etc.

A full assortment at low prices.

J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

The undersigned having taken the store formerly occupied by

C. C. SHAW, in the Nassowanno Block,

Will keep constantly on hand a large stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, CROCKERY, Glass Ware, Paper Hangings, &c. &c., which will be sold at the lowest rates.

Palmer, Nov. 16.—3w K. H. ALLEN.

BACON & THORNTON,

Are now receiving the most elegant assortment

DRESS GOODS,

That it will be possible to show this season, including

Imperial Repps in Plain Solid Cols,
" " Rich Printed Figures,
French Merinos, Plain and Figured,
Figured All Wool DeLaines,

ELEGANT

FRESH GOODS

FROM NEW YORK.

Repps Cashmeres,
Ottoman Cloths,
Poplins,
New Shawls,
New Cloaks,
&c. &c. &c.

BACON & THORNTON,

Opposite the Bank - - - - - - WARE, Mass.

COFFINS! COFFINS!—

The Subscriber has on hand at his Rooms a good supply of

Mahogany, Black Walnut, and White Wood Coffins,

Of the Best Material and Finish, which I will trim at twenty minutes notice, in a manner not surpassed by the best undertakers in large cities. Also, Grave Clothes of every variety furnished.

Palmer 1861. J. S. LOOMIS.

NOTICE.—This is to certify that I have given my son, Lorenzo C., his time, so that he may transact business in his own name and for his own benefit; and that I shall not claim any of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. EMORY STRICKLAND.

Palmer, Nov. 18, 1861.—3w

JUST RECEIVED!

A New Lot of

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, PRINTS,

DRESS GOODS,

De Laines, Domestics, etc. etc. etc.

J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

LADIES' AND MISSES' BALMORALS, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

10 DOZ. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative Just received and selling at 50 cents per bottle (half-price) by HIGGINS & ALLEN.

WATCH LOST.—In the village of Palmer Depot, on Thursday, Nov. 14, a Lady's Gold Watch. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Antique House or at this office.

Palmer, Nov. 15, 1861

NEW FALL GOODS!

P. P. KELLOGG,

—AT—

PALMER DEPOT,

Is now receiving from New York and Boston a

VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT

of New Fall Goods, consisting of everything new and beautiful in the way of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, TALMAS, SHAWLS, &c.,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CARPETING,

PAPER HANGINGS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS.

Also constantly on hand a good assortment of

GROCERIES,

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.,

All of which are offered at the Lowest Possible Price.

Sept. 14.

M. FOX, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FRESH FISH, OYSTERS, Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables. Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in Eastern Hampden for

Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.

Store removed to
BASEMENT OF COMMERCIAL BLOCK.
Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf.

THE GREAT AMBASSADOR OF HEALTH!
Take them and live! Neglect them and die!
A WONDERFUL REMEDY
For a wonderful age!

PRIZE POETRY.

Let Chieftains boast of deeds in war,
And Minstrels tune their sweet guitar,
A nobler theme my heart it fills—
In praise of HERRICK'S matchless Pills.

Their cures are found in every land—
Amid Russia's snows—and Afric's sand:
Their wondrous works—the papers fill—
Produced by HERRICK'S matchless Pills.

Does disease afflict you?—do not doubt,
This charming compound will search it out,
And health again your system fill,
If you fly at once to HERRICK'S Pills.

They're safe for all—both old and young—
Their praises are on every tongue;
Disease, disarmed—no longer kills,
Since we are blessed with HERRICK'S Pills.

☞ Herrick's matchless Vegetable Pills have innundated the world with their popularity. Over five million of boxes are used annually, giving employment to eighty-five men and women to put them up. Their cures are numbered by thousands—their praises on the tongues of all. Citizens of Palmer and elsewhere, have you ever used them? Put up in English, Spanish, German and French directions. Large family boxes, 25 cents! Sold everywhere. DR. L. R. HERRICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.
40 1y

Agents—Wm. Holbrook, Higgins & Allen, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all dealers in medicine.

Now is the time to Buy

MILLINERY

—AT—

W. W. CROSS & CO.'S

MILLINERY ROOMS,

PALMER DEPOT, MASS.

A SPLENDID STOCK

Of all kinds of

MILLINERY GOODS,

BANKRUPT STOCK OF CARPETS!—

We have just purchased at Auction, the entire stock of Carpets contained in the warehouse 124 Hanover street, consisting of Tapestries, Brussels, Velvets, Medallions, all grades of Woolen, and an extended assortment of

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS,

Mats, and a full and complete assortment of every thing usually found in a carpet establishment.

This entire stock has been removed to our warehouse, and is now ready for the inspection of our customers, presenting a very rare opportunity to furnish their dwellings at low prices.

In the stock there are 2000 yards remnants Floor Oil Cloths, and about 3000 yards remnants Woolens and Tapestries, which will be sold at half-price. N. E. CARPET CO.

Opp. American House. 75 Hanover st., Boston.

GEO. L. BRAKENRIDGE,

AMBROTYPE ARTIST,

At the Rooms of J. W. STACY, is prepared to execute work

IN AS GOOD STYLE,

And on as reasonable terms as any shop in this vicinity.

Ware, Nov. 1, 1861.—2m

100 BALMORAL SKIRTS

Received this day
And to be sold very cheap at
W. W. CROSS & Co.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!

The Original Medicine, Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name Bryan being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest:
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

BRONCHITIS.

Many Public Speakers, Ministers and Singers, are prevented by an attack of this troublesome disease from performing their necessary duties.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers remove all irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils, by a few hours' perseverance, and at the same time improve the tone and compass of the voice; consequently are very much used by those who have occasion, and always with success.

For sale by all Druggists. jan 19 1y is.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED

FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canadas, JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps, enclosed to any authorised agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, G. B. Hitchcock, Ware, and L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs.

H. T. SMALL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Gloves, &c., Boots and Shoes, large assortment of Yankee Notions,

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, POTASH, OILS,

Sal Soda, Dye Stuffs, Castor Oil by the gallon.

Also, all the Popular Medicines of the day.

☞ Rigg's Patent Truss.

☞ Agency for the Stafford News Letter at the Post Office. Subscriptions and communications received by H. T. Small. All kinds of Job Printing executed with dispatch.

H. T. SMALL, Agent.

FOUND.—A note of hand in favor of Charles L. Whipple, which the owner can have by calling and paying for this advertisement.

Palmer, Nov. 9.

STOVE FOR SALE!

A second hand Coal Stove, suitable for a house or office, for sale cheap. Enquire at this office.

Oct. 19. tf.

500 GIRLS WANTED.—

Five Hundred Girls Wanted on the 1st of December next, to work on Army Clothing.

MERRICK FAY & Co.

Monson, Nov. 15, 1861.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—The Great Curative of the Age. Try it! It will entirely cure, or greatly relieve, the following distressing Complaints:—Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diarrhœa, General Debility, Nervousness, Ulcers, Piles, Bronchitis, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, and the endless catalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood. Get our new pamphlet and read it.

JEWETT & COMPANY,
No. 30, Summer st., Boston.

For sale by all druggists. jy1 6m

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—

The Subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, situated in Palmer Depot Village. The same has a convenient barn, shed and wagon house, and is in a desirable location. The place has a large variety of young and growing fruit trees. If not sold it will be rented.

Palmer, Nov. 16.—6w LUKE K. BLAIR.

TO SOLDIERS and their FAMILIES.—

Having completed an arrangement with a gentleman of legal ability and experience in Washington, D. C., I am prepared to prosecute claims for Arrears of Pay,

Bounties, Pensions, Bounty Land Claims,

And any claims growing out of the present, or any previous war since 1790, where, the service rendered was fourteen days or more; or if engaged in any battle. Wounded or missing soldiers can have their claims properly attended to, as well as the families of those killed, for that die of disease. Persons interested in any of these claims are invited to call, or communicate the facts by letter (enclosing a stamp) and the subject will be promptly attended to. The compensation will be in proportion to the amount obtained, and nothing charged if unsuccessful.

Ware, Nov., 1861. F. DEWITT.

BOOTS AND SHOES

OF

ALL KINDS,

for sale at

J. T. ROBINSON'S & CO.'S,

NASSOWANNO BLOCK.

Palmer, Nov. 16, 1861.—tf

MENS' and YOUTH'S RUBBER BOOTS, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

Voiceless Verse.

The world is rife with noble thought
That trembles on the tongue;
The world is full of melody
Unwritten and unsung.
The music of a march is sweet,
But action is sublime,
And you may live a noble verse
Than can be told in rhyme!

Let lyres and lutes with tinkling breath,
To love-sick girls belong;
The rhythm of a well-spent life
Is sweeter far than song.
I'm weary of the waste of words—
Our world were not so dead
If half our bards would cease to write,
And live their verse instead!

☞ It is a pleasant thing to see roses and lilies glowing upon a young lady's cheek, but a bad sign to see a man's face break out in blossoms.

☞ The town of Haverhill pays 210 families of soldiers $450 weekly.

☞ Why is a fine woman like a locomotive? Because she draws a train after her, scatters the sparks, transports the mails, (males) and makes us forget time and space.

☞ The captain of a vessel is not governed by his mate, but a married man generally is.

☞ Those who are always peering into the affairs of others constitute a very mean sort of peerage.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!

A large and well assorted lot of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

WATCH SPRING SKIRTS,

Just received from the Manufactory, and for sale at the lowest Cash Prices,

By J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING.—

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1,50 will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly water proof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paints. For covering roofs, either new or old, we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers.

Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,
Nov. 16.—1y 23 Cedar St., New York.

ZEPHYR & SHETLAND WORSTEDS,

JACKET & SOCK YARNS,

In all shades, for sale by

J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

JUST RECEIVED, a large quantity of Golden Salve, selling at 17 cents per box.

Vanilla and Lemon Extracts cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

Also, a lot of Dr. Ham's Invigorating Spirit, and Costar's Bed Bug and Rat Exterminator, at the usual prices.

Palmer, Nov. 16. HIGGINS & ALLEN.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

IN ALL KINDS OF GOODS,

At W. W. CROSS & Co.

CROCKERY, GLASS WARE,
PAPER HANGINGS,
BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS,
Trunks, Feathers, &c. &c.

☞ A Full Stock at Low Prices.

W. W. CROSS & Co.

CLOAKS!

LADIES WILL

FIND A LARGE ASSORTMENT

of all the

LATEST PATTERNS,

At W. W. CROSS & Co.'s

NOW OFFERING AT

W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

WINTER GOODS!

Especially adapted to the present demand.

New Styles

DRESS GOODS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
etc. etc. etc.

Linens, Housekeeping Goods, White Goods, Hosiery, Blankets, Flannels. Also, a large variety of

AMERICAN DOMESTIC GOODS.

NEW CLOTHING

AND

GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

VERY LOW.

W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

CLOTHS

FOR

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

OVER GARMENTS.

CASTOR BEAVER,
DOESKIN BEAVERS,

All Wool and Union Broadcloths,

Drab and Mixed Ladies' Cloths,

Water Proof Cloths,

Very low at W. W. CROSS & Co.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.

WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED

At short notice and in a workmanlike manner

☞ Call and see W. W. HAGAR.

Palmer, Aug. 18, 1860. 14tf.

NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS!

Commencing Wednesday, October 2, 1861.

Leave Palmer for New London:

7 55 A. M., connects with Hartford, New Haven, and Stonington Roads.

5 25 P. M., Steamboat train, connects with the new splendid steamers, City of New York and City of Boston at New London.

Passengers by this train can go on board of the boat immediately on arrival of cars. Returning from New York can remain on board of boat, and take the 7 15 A. M. train for the north.

Freight train leaves Palmer daily at 5 30 A. M., and New London at 12 30 P. M.

R. N. DOWD, Supt.

New London, Oct. 5, 1861.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED,

AND WILL BE OFFERE AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES;

Comprising

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CROCKERY,

PAPER HANGINGS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

FAMILY GROCERIES,

FLOUR, &c, &c.,

..... BY .....

M. W. FRENCH.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Office and residence in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.

Palmer, April 1, 1861.

PLASTER!

HALL & TRUMBLE,

HAVING connected with their Mills one expressly for the purpose of Grinding Plaster, would respectfully inform the farmers of Palmer and vicinity that they will have constantly on hand

FRESH GROUND NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER,

which they will sell in large or small quantities, to suit customers. Also,

GUANO, PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

And other Fertilizers,

GRASS SEEDS,

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FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL, FEED & OIL MEAL

Calcined Plaster, Cement, Lime and Hair.

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF COAL,

Palmer, March 9, 1861. tf.

MANHOOD.

How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, in a sealed envelope: A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions, inducing impotency, and Mental and Physical Debility.

By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines, or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, N. Y, Post office box 4,586. aply

WANTED—A lot of second hand Soap. Also, every man who thinks of buying a Harness to look at this fact!—that J. R. HEWITT is selling Harnesses cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in this State. Harnesses for 16, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50 dollars, and as much more as any one wishes to pay, and get his money's worth every time.

N. B.—I am receiving Orders from all parts of the country for Boyd's Patent Winkers. All Orders Promptly Filled.

N. B.—P. S. Qc.—Any one interested in the above can obtain all information and Goods by calling at J. R. HEWITT'S, f9.

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VERMIN EXTERMINATORS,

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ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN.

DESTROYS INSTANTLY

Every form and species of

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AGENTS.

DR. HOLDEN, Ware.

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FURS! FURS!!

Fitch, American Sable and

IMITATION SABLE FURS,

Just received at W. W. CROSS & Co.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between Buffum and Bardwell, was dissolved on the 1st day of October last. The business of the firm will be settled by M. B. Buffum,

MOSES B. BUFFUM,
Nov. 6, 1861. F. M. BARDWELL.

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

No person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes, should fail to send for one of our circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail, free. We claim to have the

Best Sewing Machines in the World,

For either Family of Manufacturing Purposes, and all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following

IMPORTANT FACTS.

Fact No. 1—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigations.

Fact No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop stitch Machines.

Fact No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment whatever. Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

Fact No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, on a bias.

Fact No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these machines, wherever used, will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

Fact No. 6.—These Machines took the highest premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

Fact No. 7.—These Machines took the highest premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

Fact No. 8.—These Machines took the highest Medal at the American Institute, in the city of New York, together with the highest premium for fine sewing machine work.

Fact No. 9.—These Machines took both the highest premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica, N. Y.

Fact No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important fact of all.

Fact No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞ Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.

Address

FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
13—6m. 538 Broadway, New York.

BROWN COTTONS.

15 Bales Unbleached Sheetings, just received and for sale

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE,

BY . . . . P. P. K ELLOGG.

Sept. 7.

WILCOX & GIBBS'

SEWING MACHINES.

Price with Hemmer and Feller, $35.

This machine has points of superiority peculiarly its own.

Stitching, Hemming and Felling with a single Thread.

IT forms a flat, even and elastic seam, which is warranted not to rip in wear, even if the seam is cut at frequent intervals, and also under all circumstances "to survive the wash tub."

A patented device of great utility to learners, prevents the possibility of the machine being run in the wrong direction, or the balance wheel wearin a lady's dress.

Another feature which deserves particular attention is the Wilcox Patent needle which cannot be set wrong.

Two thousand stitches, or two yards of work, can be done in one minute without dropping a stitch.

These Machines, so simple and accurate in their construction, supercede the use of the shuttle; and with one thread produce all the practical results of the two thread machines; and more, for these fell without basting, and hem the finest muslin without puckering.

Although at about half the price of the other first class machines, they will accomplish double the sewing in a given time.

"It is emphatically the good, low-priced Family Sewing Machine that the public have long been waiting for."—Boston Transcript.

It is indeed a wonderful production, and for family use especially, no other will bear any comparison with it."—Phil. Evening Journal.

"A mechanical wonder."—Scientific American.

"Among the best and most serviceable sewing machines. Light and elegantly finished, and so simple in its construction that it seems almost impossible for it to get out of repair."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

"Has combined with its own peculiar merits all the really valuable improvements of the higher priced machines."—Pennsylvanian.

"This machine, in the opinion of the committee fills more nearly the requirements of a perfect family machine than any on exhibition."—Franklin Institute Exhibition Report of 1858.

Taking into consideration simplicity, cheapness, durability, and doing all work, the committee were unanimously in favor of Wilcox and Gibbs as a single thread machine."—Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society's Report.

"We must, in justice, express our confidence in the merits of the Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine. We consider that a great desideratum has been supplied by it, in proving, beyond doubt, that two threads are not, as was supposed, necessary to a good machine."—Christian Advo. and Journal, June 21, 1860.

"We have one of these machines in use, and think more highly of it than of any number we have tried."—Richmond Whig.

The undersigned, Missionary to Constantinople, has examined more than twenty different kinds of Sewing Machines, and after some six weeks' experience with Wilcox & Gibbs' Patent, he has purchased one of them as the best adapted to the wants of his family, and as the least liable to require repair. OLIVER CRANE.

The undersigned, during eighteen months, has had in almost constant use in his family, Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing machine, upon which has been made the clothes of his large family—from muslin to pilot cloth—including the clothing required for his several boys; and in no case have the seams failed, although in hard service. The machine now in use in his family has required no repair, and is in all respects, well appointed, efficient and durable. JACOB CHICKERING.

☞ Send for a Circular. ☜

JAMES WILCOX, Manufacturer,
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Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE.

Patented Feb. 14, 1861.

Salesroom No. 510, Broadway, New York.

This machine is constructed on an entirely new principle of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be simplicity and perfection combined.

The following are the principal objections urged against Sewing Machines.

1. Excessive fatigue to the operator,
2. Liability to get out of order.
3. Expense, trouble and loss of time in repairing.
4. Incapacity to sew every kind of material,
5. Disagreeable noise while in operation.

☞ The Empire Sewing Machine is exempt from all these objections.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number.

Having neither cam nor cog wheel, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine!

It requires fifty per cent. less power to drive it than any other machine in market. A girl twelve years of age can work is steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and wonderful simplicity of construction render it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to call and examine this unrivalled machine.

But in a more special manner do we solicit the patronage of Merchant Tailors, Coach Makers, Hoopskirt Manufacturers, Shirt and Bosom Makers, Dress Makers. Corset Makers, Gaiter Fitters, Shoe Binders, Vest and Pantaloon Makers.

☞ Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with.

Prices of Machines, Complete: No. 1, or Family Machine, $45; No. 2, small sized manufacturing, $60; No. 3, large size manufacturing, $75.

Cabinets in every variety.

We want agents for all towns in the United States, where agencies are not already established, to whom a liberal discount will be given, but we make no consignments.

T. J. McARTHUR & Co.,
510 Broadway, N. Y.

COAL.

WE have just received a cargo of the celebrated

FRANKLIN COAL,

Said to be the best Coal in Market. Also, a Cargo of

CUMBERLAND,

And another of

LACKAWANNA.

We can furnish the above kinds and almost any other variety called for at short notice, and low prices. Purchasers of Coal will bear in mind that the price of Coal advances each month until the first of April. HALL & TRUMBLE.

Amherst, Belchertown, & Palmer R. R.

On and after April 9, 1860, trains will run as follows: Leave Amherst for Palmer at 8,00 A.M. Leave Palmer for Amherst at 2,00 P. M., connecting at Palmer with trains to and from Boston, Springfield, Albany and New York.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, trains will be run between Amherst and Palmer, leaving Amherst at 4.00 p.m., arriving at Palmer in season to connect with evening trains from Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, and New York. Returning leave Palmer at 6.15.

Stage accommodation at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley and Sunderland. W. DIXEY, General Agent.

Amherst, April 9, 1860.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

5000 YARDS, Just received and

FOR SALE LOW, by

Sept. 7. P. P. KELLOGG.

LADIES AND MISSES' RUBBER BOOTS,

Just received at ROBINSON'S.

EASTERN HAMPDEN INSURANCE AGENCY!

ARE YOU INSURED?

☞ Policies Issued Registered, and losses adjusted and Paid at this Agency.

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☞ Rates as low as consistent with *safety* and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

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Capital and assets, - - - - - - $230,000.
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Capital and assets, - - - - $210,000.
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CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $350,000.
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HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $315,000.
75 per cent. of profits divided annually, and no liability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
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LIFE INSURANCE!

☞ Provide for your family while in health!

☞ Life is uncertain; death is certain!

☞ Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!

NON FORFEITING POLICIES ISSUED.

☞ Your money is not lost by suspension of payments.

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MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $315,000.
Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS G. ALLEN, Agt.

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A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with virulent and chronic diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the sexual organs.

☞ Medical advice given gratis by the acting surgeon. Valuable reports on Spermatorrhoea, and other diseases of the sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

INSURANCE AGENCY!

F. DEWITT, agent for Ware and vicinity, for several first class Life and Fire Insurance Companies.

☞ Risks taken on the most REASONABLE TERMS

Ware, Feb, 16, 1861.

COMMISSIONERS

To Qualify Civil Officers

J. G. ALLEN, } Palmer, Mass.
July 20, '61.—tf. G. M. FISK, }

IMPORTANT IF TRUE!

AND EVERY WORD IS TRUE.

For upwards of three years past I have been engaged in a business which has yielded me at the rate of $3,000 per annum, but being desirous of going to Europe in the course of a few months, for the purpose of there introducing the business, I am willing to teach it to any one who will send me $1. The business is no humbug, but of a highly useful and general character, adapted both to cities and villages, and one that any person of ordinary capacity, young or old, male or female, can acquire with a few hours' practice, and by which they can secure a very handsome income. Several young ladies who have received instructions from me, both in New York and Pennsylvania, are earning upwards of $20 per week by it, and there is no reason why any one else cannot do the same. Invalids, even, can do well by it, as it is no peddling affair, but a business that is perfectly respectable. Gentlemen and ladies of leisure, who would like to learn the business for their own amusement or pleasure, will find the practice of it a pleasant pastime, and one that they will take great interest in. On receipt of $1, I will send printed instructions by which any person can readily acquire the art, and these instructions will also contain every particular relative to carrying it on so that it will be highly profitable. The purchaser of the "printed instructions" will also be authorized to teach it to others; and I have sometimes received as high as $200, for teaching it personally to a single individual. I would state further that $2 50 or $3 will buy everything that is necessary to commence the business with, and the articles can be got almost anywhere, in city or country, or if preferred, I can furnish them. Address o5 3m

ALVORD T. PARSONS, 36 Liberty st., N. Y.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH!

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN!

HOLLOWAY'S

PILLS AND OINTMENT.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.—Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat, and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at once.

BILLIOUS DISORDERS.—In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by these searching, painless and irresistible Pills. Let the sick, whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful antibillious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Scrofula, Erysipelas, and Salt Rheum.—No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

DYSPEPSIA.—The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antidyspeptic Pills, and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

Piles and Fistula, Bad Legs, Old Sores and Ulcers.—Cases of many years standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful Unguent.

SICKLY FEMALES should lose no time in trying a few doses of these regulating and renovating Pills, whatever may be their complaint, they can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations; their effect is all but miraculous.

☞ Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized world, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box. 14.

AT THE PALMER POST OEFICE

Can be found the

NEW YORK DAILIES, NEW YORK LEDGER
" MERCURY, " WEEKLY,
SPRINGFIELD DAILY REPUBLICAN,

And all papers called for. Also,

Stationery, of all kinds.

Palmer, Sept. 28. CYRUS KNOX, JR,

NOTICE.—Having purchased of the Assignees of Messrs. Brett, Newell & Co., Boston, all unsettled accounts due W. W. Cross, R. M. Cross and J. F. Tobey to date, all those indebted to either of the above parties, are requested to settle the same as soon as possible, at the store of

W. W. CROSS & Co.

Palmer, July 1, 1861.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,

FOR SALE or to RENT at MODERATE PRICES by

CHARLES PHIPPS,

Bank Street, Ware.

☞ Payments made by installments if preferred.

Ware, July 20, 1861—tf.

PURE LIQUORS AND WINES FOR PRIVATE USE AND MEDICAL PURPOSES.

We offer to the country trade and consumers, a complete assortment of every variety of Liquors, Wines, &c., and would say that our experience of more than forty years as Importers is not only a sufficient guarantee for the Purity of our Goods, but that it enables us to offer advantages to buyers that cannot be excelled by any house in Boston. Owing to the difficulty of procuring in many towns, a strictly pure and reliable article of Liquors and Wines for medicinal and other purposes, we have for many years given special attention to filling orders for Private Use, and consumers will find it greatly to their advantage to send their orders to us direct, as we employ no travelling or other agents whatever. Persons who require Pure Liquors and Wines, in large or small quantities, may rest assured that all orders will receive our best personal attention, and that every article sent from our house will be satisfactory in every respect. Communications by mail will receive prompt attention, with full and complete catalogue of goods, prices, &c.

I. D. RICHARDS & SONS,
87 and 89 State st., Boston.

Boston, April 23, 1861.—1y

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Prebio writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla: the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy: consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Dr. Holbrook, and Higgins & Allen Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

LADIES' AND MISSES SNOW SHOES,

Just received at ROBINSON'S.

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XII. PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1861. NUMBER 31.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
—BY—
FISK & GOFF.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay STRICTLY IN ADVANCE Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six month 75 Cents; for three months 38 Cents.

G. M. FISK. A. J. GOFF.

LETTER FROM A SOLDIER BOY.

27th REGIMENT,
ANNAPOLIS, MD., Nov. 30, 1861.

I am no writer, but being a native of your beautiful town, and thinking that a letter from one of its soldier boys might not be amiss, I send you this, leaving it entirely to your discretion whether you immortalize it by publishing or consign it to that place which is the terror to so many writers—the flames. Our regiment left the city of Springfield, as you are well aware, on Saturday, Nov. 2d, amidst the cheers and good wishes of its citizens, while, we doubt not, many hearts breathed forth a silent yet sincere prayer to the Father of us all that he would throw around their dear friends the arms of his protection and preserve them from danger, and return them again to their friends. Ah! is it any wonder that the eye of affection filled with tears, and that broken utterances told the fearful struggle in the hearts of fathers and mothers, as they bade adieu to their darling sons, whom they loved with true affection, and to whom they looked for comfort and support in their declining years? But with hearts filled with true patriotism and overflowing with love for their country, whose flag they will never see dishonored, they cheerfully made the sacrifice, and bade them "God speed," feeling assured that He who notices the sparrow's fall will not forsake them in the hour of peril. Our journey here was very pleasant and prosperous. Nothing occurred to mar our enjoyment, and to me it actually seemed like an excursion for pleasure. Here we found several old acquaintances, and the pleasure of meeting I can assure you was mutual. Annapolis is pleasantly located on the banks of the Chesapeake Bay, and is forty miles from Washington and thirty miles from Baltimore. It commands an extensive view of the surrounding country, while the smooth and placid waters of the Bay presents a secure and commodious harbor for vessels, and affords ample opportunity for pleasure seekers who delight in sailing on its bosom. This is, as you are well aware, a very ancient city, and was formerly a place of great military fame and the theatre of many important events in the history of our country. But its glory has long since departed, while its stately, yet moss-covered edifices, majestic in their decay, still remain as mementoes of the past, and seem to carry the mind back to the period in our country's history when Washington and his brave followers participated in its scenes of peril and bloodshed. The State House is perhaps the most important of the public buildings, and stands out in "bold relief" on an elevation in the centre of the city. It is indeed an imposing structure. It is built mainly of brick, and is two hundred feet high. From the dome, which is an hundred and thirty-five feet high, the spectator has a delightful view of the surrounding country for a distance of thirty miles. The interior is divided into various apartments according to its several uses, and is splendidly fitted up. We were shown into the room where Washington resigned his commission at the close of his military career, when he had succeeded in rescuing his country from the grasp of foreign despots and secured to it the blessing of freedom. The scene is represented by a large engraving, which is said to be a faithful representation, and cost twenty thousand dollars.

There are many other buildings of considerable note, and which indicate that this was once a place of considerable importance.—But now how changed the scene! and notwithstanding its natural advantages, a sense of loneliness and desolation prevails, all kinds of business seems to be suspended, and with the exception of soldiers very few persons are to be seen. There are some ten or twelve thousand troops encamped in this vicinity, and more are constantly arriving. On *Sunday*, Nov. 17th, there was a grand review of several regiments, including our own, under the inspection of Gen. Burnside, Sec. Cameron, Sec. Seward, Gov. Hicks of Maryland, and Gov. Andrew of Mass., and several other distinguished gentlemen. The parade ground was on an extensive plain, and as the troops formed in line and stretched far away, they presented truly a warlike aspect.

It is expected that we shall form a part of Burnside's Brigade, and proceed on some new expedition before long. The soldiers all seem to be anxious to leave for the scene of action, for, as they say, they enlisted for the war, and it is one of the characteristics of the Yankee to go ahead. Thursday was observed as a day of Thanksgiving by the regiment. Religious services were held, and the day was spent as nearly as possible according to the New England custom. But our Thanksgiving dinner, which to me was always the one thing needful, I fear would fall far short of the standard which we have always considered indispensible to a *genuine* Thanksgiving dinner at home. But our thoughts often wandered back to the home of our childhood, around which cluster so many tender recollections, and where we have spent so many happy moments in the society of our dearest friends. But our country calls, and we cheerfully bid them adieu, hoping that ere long we shall be permitted to return, when rebellion shall have been crushed out, and the glorious "Stars and Stripes" once more wave over our country, the "land of the free and the home of the brave." C.

A FAMOUS DRUM.—They have a drum in the Ohio Fifth Regiment, now on duty in Missouri, which is carried by a boy named Bank. His grandfather beat it in the old Revolutionary time—his father carried it in the Mexican war, and it is thus a third time made available during one of our great historical epochs.

☞Four things come not back; the broken word, the sped arrow, the past life, and the neglected opportunity.

"Dutch Yankees" is the appellation which the rebels give the German troops under Gen. Blenker.

Civile Bellum.

"In this fearful struggle between North and South, there are hundreds of cases in which fathers are arrayed against sons, brothers against brothers,—*Am. Paper.*

"Rifleman, shoot me a fancy shot
Straight at the heart of yon prowling vidette,
Ring me a ball in the glittering spot
That shines on his breast like an amulet!"

"Ay, Captain! here goes for a fine-drawn bead,
There's music around when my barrel's in tune!
Crack! went the rifle, the messenger sped,
And dead from his horse fell the ringing dragoon.

"Now, Rifleman, steal through the bushes and snatch
From your victim some trinket to handsel first blood;
A button, a loop, or that luminous patch
That gleams in the moon like a diamond stud.

"O Captain, I staggered and sunk on my track,
When I gazed on the face of the fallen vidette,
For he looked so like you as he lay on his back,
That my heart rose upon me and masters me yet.

"But I snatched off this trinket—this locket of gold—
An inch from the centre my lead broke its way,
Scarce grazing the picture, so fair to behold,
Of a beautiful lady in bridal array."

"Ha! Rifleman, fling me the locket!—'Tis she,
My brother's young bride—and the fallen dragoon
Was her husband—Hush! soldier, 'twas Heaven's decree,
We must bury him there, by the light of the moon!

"But, hark! the far bugles their warnings unite!
War is a virtue—weakness a sin:
There's hurking and loping around us to-night;
Load again, Rifleman, keep your hand in!"

THE JAPANESE.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a gentleman who recently paid a visit to Japan:

"The people—that is the lower orders—are much to be liked. They are good humored, gentle, and polished in their manners, and far superior to the Chinese in almost every respect. They have not that ridiculous conceit which is the great bar to all improvement in China, but are highly inquisitive and most anxious to acquire information, and most ready to profit by and adopt all new inventions. When you enter a shop, or a peasant's house, after giving you a seat and offering tea, the inmates proceed deliberately to examine you all over—take off your sun spectacles, ask the name, and make a note of it, look at your boots, hats, gloves, &c., examine the material of which your clothes are made, and, if you send an article of European manufacture to be repaired, they are sure to take a copy of it, or send you back a copy, keeping the original themselves as a copy.

They can copy a Colt's revolver or a Chubb's lock so that you will not detect it from the original. A gentleman sent a dispatch-box to a Japanese cabinet maker to be repaired. It had a Chubb's patent lock on it. After the box had been some time back his attention was accidentally drawn to the lock; he examined it, and found a fac simile of the old lock had been put in, the man having retained the old lock as a pattern. The women also occupy a far higher position than they do in China; they are better educated. It is an exception to find a Japanese woman of the lower orders who cannot read and write. In China the women are kept in strict seclusion, never leaving the precincts of their house.—In Japan, women mix in public in all the occupations as well as the amusements of daily life. She is the partner and companion of man; not, as in China, the mere slave to his passions.

The first thing that strikes the foreigner, on landing in Japan, is the almost total absence of dress or clothing in both sexes. The men wear nothing but a narrow strip of cloth, and the women one robe only, open from the top to the bottom, and tied round the waist.—When the day becomes hot, or when working in the fields, the upper half of the gown is slipped over the shoulders, and they are naked to the waist. The very young women are good looking and well made, but they lose their looks at a very early age, from early marriage, immoderate use of the warm bath, and long nursing. They nurse their children often for six years, generally for five. The consequence is that at twenty-five they are all old women, and an old woman without raiment is not a picturesque object. They are the cleanest people in the world—bathe daily, frequently twice or thrice. Indeed, the bath is to them what the *cafe* is to the French—a place where they meet, chat, joke, and listen to the gossip of the place.

Every village has its public bath, and in the towns every street two or three. The charge for a bath is three cash, or one tenth of a penny sterling. For this any amount of hot and cold water is procurable, and a convenient place to splash about in. No wonder, then, the poor frequent the place instead of attempting the performance in their own neat little cottages. Riding along the lanes at five o'clock of an afternoon, the commonest sight is to see in front of the cottages (in the country where there are no public baths) a whole family, very often three generations of both sexes, all quite nude, sitting in their flat, sponging trays, splashing away.

If foreigners are new in those parts, the whole party will probably spring up and rush to the roadside for a nearer view; but otherwise they continue their occupation, evidently without the slightest sense of impropriety or feeling of shame. Dress, after all, is merely a conventional arrangement. Brought up from childhood with the eye familiarized to nudity, the same ideas and feelings it communicates to us are unknown to them. It is odd how soon the European eye becomes accustomed to it. It is only strange to new comers.

Bishop Smith says the Japanese are the most licentious people in the world. Perhaps they may be so, but every one I spoke to agreed that we had no evidence upon which to make such an assertion, and I very much question if they are not really less so than any other known Pagan community.—Polygamy is allowed, and concubinage legalized; but the Japanese gave me the idea of being far less sensual than the Turks, Indians or Chinese. At all events I know you can go through their country and visit their towns, and see a certain amount of the everyday inner life of the people, and not be shocked by anything one hundredth part as bad as the streets of London or Paris at night, or the saloons of the theatres. The truth is, it is absurd to judge the Japanese by our standard; but I question even whether we, with our Casinos and Cremornes, "pretty horse-breakers," and the revelations of Sir C. Cresswell's Court, can fling a stone at the morality of Japan."

HOW THE SLAVES HEARD THE YANKEES WERE COMING.

On taking the forts at Port Royal, our troops were accompanied in their first reconnoissance into the island by Dr. J. J. Craven, the efficient surgeon of the third brigade, who reports the negroes on the plantations further inland as almost wild with delight at the advent of our troops and the hasty flight of their masters, which they described with the utmost gusto.

"O Lord! massa," said one, "we're so glad to see you. We'se prayed and prayed the good Lord that he would send yer Yankees, and we knowed you'se was coming."

"How could you know that?" asked Dr. Craven. "You can't read the paper; how did you get the news?"

"No, massa, we'se can't read, but we'se can listen. Massa and missus useil to read, and sometimes they's would read aloud, and then we would listen so"—making an expressive gesture of close attention at a key-hole—"When I'se get a chance I'e would list'n, an' Jim him would list'n, and we put the bitsn together and we knew'd the Yankees were coming. Bless the Lord, massa,"

Another stout fellow asserted that the good Lord had appeared to him in the shape of a "Yankee," who assured him that his hour of deliverance was at hand.

The poor, trusting creatures never seemed to question that a war which they had heard was all about them must mean their deliverence from a bondage with which they do not seem to have been sufficiently in love to follow the fortunes of their fleeing masters.

A driver's whip which was picked up, and which the correspondent of the Evening Post now has in his possession, was shown one of them, and he was asked if he knew what it was.

"Golly! massa," said the negro, with a suspicious, sidelong look at the familiar whip he saw raised aloft, "Guess dis nigger knows what dat dere is," and he proceded to explain the use to which it was applied.

When some doubt was expressed as to the negro's statements in regard to numbers, one of them answered:

"We can't read, but we can count."

"How do you learn to count?"

"Picking cotton, massa. We'se all got to count when we pick cotton, massa."

There seems to be abundant work for them to do in picking cotton on Hilton Head Island, which our troops have occupied, and it is hoped that their services will be in some way turned to account for this purpose.

Acres of it, already white for the harvest were found within less than a mile of Fort Walker, and will be lost unless speedily attended to.

Several buildings filled with unginned cotton were also found further back towards Skull Creek, and on the islands beyond the stream similar deposits could be seen. A heavy smoke, which was seen at a distance, the negroes reported to come from a lot of cotton which had been fired by the retreating rebels.

THE POST OFFICE WINDOW.—The Philadelphia North American is responsible for the following:

A Milesian female approaches. She is short and angular, with a hatchet-shaped face, and a hatchet-edged voice.

"Where's me letther?" is her abrupt question.

"What letter?" asks the clerk.

"Niver mind now; I want me three cints!"

"What three cents?"

"The three cints I gev ye to sind a letther to New Yorrick."

"What do want the three cents for then?"

"Because the letther niver wint."

"And how do you know it never went?"

"Because whin me sister answered it, she said she never got it."

"How could she answer it if she never got it?"

"Arrah, hould yer bed. Will yer give me the three cints, or won't ye?"

"No, ma'am; you must be crazy to ask it."

"Is it me crazy?"

"Certainly—Crazy as a bedbug."

"Bad luck to ye, and is it the likes of you that dare call me a hedbug? Is there any other way of gettin' at ye except through this little windy?" asked the now furious woman.

"No, ma'am, no other way."

"Faith, it's lucky for you thin. Ay was, I'd come and welt ye like an ould shoe. Niver mind," continued the lady, as she went away, "I'll tell me husband to-night, and he'll dot the two eyes of ye, so he will."

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.—A clergyman in New York recently preached to prove that the recent war, with all its horrors, was undoubtedly a great blessing to the American people, and made a pretty strong case of it, but when he came to the closing prayer, no one could doubt the sincerity of his petition "that this great national calamity may come to an honorable and speedy termination." It was clear enough that the orator thought there might be "too much of a good thing," after all.

THE FLINT.—The flint-stone was probably one of the first missiles that one enemy launched at another; the ingenious savage then turned it into an arrow-head; and the more ingenious warrior afterwards planted it on the lock of a musket. Three times it has changed its adaption, but still retains its place in the hearts of those who love war for its own sake.

A PRESERVED PARAGRAPH.—That life is the sweetest which is passed in extracting honey even from the bitterest adversities; and he is the wisest man who can most heartily confide in the final supremacy of truth and right.

☞A young girl is a fishing rod—the eyes are the hook, the smile the bait, the lover the gudgeon, and marriage the butter in which he is fried.

FIRST EXPERIENCE IN BATTLE.—A federal soldier, who was in the battle of Piketon, in Kentucky, writes to his friends in Cincinnati this graphic description of his sensations during the fight:

"And now for my share in the battle. I was riding along somewhat carelessly, when crack! crack! crack! went their rifles, and down fell our men. Crack! crack! crack! they came. Off I jumped from my horse, when along came the Major and gave me his horse to hold; but I soon hitched them both to a tree down by the river and sprang again up the bank, when whiz! went a bullet past my face, about three inches from it, and made me draw my head back in a hurry, I can assure you. I looked up the hill, but could see no one for the smoke, which was plenty, so I leveled in the direction of the enemy and fired—loaded again and fired. I got my rifle in readiness again. Ah! that ball was pretty close. Here comes another—buzz, buzz—(you can hear their whiz for fully a hundred yards as they come)—get out of the way. But where is it to go to? Whew! that was close. But, great God! it has gone through a man's shoulder only a few yards from me! He falls! some of his comrades pick him up.

Now a horseman comes past in a hurry.—He is right opposite me—when whiz, crack! a ball strikes his horse in the foreshoulder. Off tumbles the man; down falls the horse, stiffed out and dead. If the bullet had gone through the animal, it would doubtless have struck me.

Here comes a dozen more. How they whiz as they go past! 'Load and fire—Load and fire!' is the order; and load and fire it is. My notice was especially drawn to a very fine looking man who stood close to me, and he truly acted like a hero, loading and firing just as if he was on parade, when whiz comes a bullet. My God! how close! it almost stunned me. When I looked towards my soldier I saw his comrades lifting him up.—He was shot through the breast and died in less than half an hour. O, the horrors of war! Vengeance on the heads of those who initiate it!

I directed my attention up the hill; a little puff of smoke was dying away. 'Boys,' says I to the squad of his fellows, 'you see that smoke; aim for it, a rebel's in the rear.' I raised my Enfield and glanced through its sights, when I for a moment caught sight of a man through the bushes and smoke there. Crack went our guns, and all was over.

We crossed to the place afterwards and found the man's body. He had four out of twelve musket balls and one Enfield rifle ball—mine, as mine was the only rifle ball fired. They all went through him, either of which would have killed him—mine through his breast. Thank God! I had done my duty for the poor fellow who fell beside me."

THROUGH A TUNNEL.

Just take passage on a railroad and get the engineer to let you sit beside him in that snug lookout box, provided by liberal directors for his especial edification. Experience for once the terrors of the tunnel. Far in advance of you stretches an elongated V, its apex disappearing in a wondrously small hole drilled through the solid rock yonder. You think of the camel's eye and the needle—or rather of the camel and the needle's eye—of an army contractor and the gate of heaven—and, of yourself. You can fancy that the foul fiend has you in his grasp, and that he intends to drag you through that infinitesimall small hole, whence you will emerge as a specimen of "linken sweetness long drawn out"—a human hexameter. It is useless to resist, and you submit to your fate, wondering how your mother and your washerwoman will receive the tidings. You ask of yourself, "will they miss me at home?" and a small, still voice within, assures you that your tailor will. By great good luck you hit the hole square in the center—a rattle and bang ensues, which leads you to believe that you have run into a crate of crockery or struck a gong. For a moment all is darkness, and the hoofs of your iron steed seem clattering over the Tartarean tiles; then you emerge again, to solve all the problem of that eternal and ever-lengthening V, and to encounter the horrors of the "middle passage" thro' the mountain.—*Times.*

IN LOVE WITH A UNIFORM.—A military uniform with a man in it, is one of the things that take hugely with the girls, who cannot resist the glitter of epaulets, sashes and swords. A damsel in Germany, the daughter of a wealthy baker, inspired by the fondness of her sex for such ornaments, fell in love with a young lieutenant in the army, who obtained her father's consent to marry her on condition that he should give up his military profession, and settle down to the baking business. With the earnestness of a true lover the lieutenant at once complied with the terms, and assumed the garb of a civilian.—The transformation was too much for the giddy-headed girl, however. She immediately grew cold toward him, and refused to fulfill her vow. She had loved the uniform and not the man! The youngster then sued the parents for damages for the breach of contract, and the Court compelled the defendants to pay him a life annuity of 525 florins, that being the amount of pay he had resigned for the girl's sake.

A MODERN BREAST-PLATE.—The Scientific American describes a breast-plate, which, it is said, is being extensively worn by officers and men in the Federal army before Washington. It is composed of thin spring steel, and is worn between the cloth and lining of a common military vest. It has two leaves, which lap at the edges when the vest is buttoned, so as to cover the entire chest. It weighs only three pounds and a half, and can be worn with ease by any officer or soldier during the most active exercise. It is very strong in proportion to its weight, and it can resist the thrust of a sword or bayonet, and it will repel the bullets of muskets and pistols at ranges which would otherwise be fatal to life.

☞It was a smart boy who owned up that he liked everything good but a good whipping.

☞Politeness is like an air cushion—there may be nothing solid in it, but it eases the jolts wonderfully.

RICH WITHOUT MONEY.

Many a man is rich without money.—Thousands of men with nothing in their pockets, and thousands without even a pocket, are rich. A man born with a good sound constitution, a good stomach, a good heart and good limbs, and a pretty good head-piece, is rich. Good bones are better than gold, tough muscles than silver; and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function, are better than house and land.

It is better than a landed estate to have the right kind of a father and mother. Good breeds and bad breeds exist among men as really as among herds and horses. Education may do much to check evil tendencies, or to develope good ones, but it is great thing to inherit the right proportion of faculties to start with.

The man is rich who has a good disposition—who is naturally kind, patient, cheerful, hopeful, and who has a flavor of wit and fun in his composition. The hardest thing to get along with in this life is a man's own self. A cross, selfish fellow, a desponding and complaining fellow, a timid, care-burdened man, these have all been deformed on the inside. Their feet may not limp, but their thoughts do.

GREAT MEN AT WASHINGTON.—A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says:

"There are so many great men here that you begin to have an idea that everybody is great. Angels have been entertained unawares in the olden time, and I have seen an orderly sergeant stop the carriage of a Cabinet Minister, and ask him to carry a bundle of letters to the Post Office, 'if he was going that way.' You can't go by appearances. The shabbiest hat I have seen in town was worn by a statesman of high position and great fame—while a certain distinguished personage is generally attired in clothing which would excite the disdain of your Chestnut street dandies. Some of our greatest men are the least pretending,—do you see the middle-sized man, with piercing grey eye, the light moustache and imperial, wearing a plain, blue, military blouse and with a common foraging cap pushed back on his head? He wears no insigna of rank, but you know he is a soldier, and would probably pass him for a junior lieutenant of infantry. He goes rapidly along, with a little dash in his manner, and calmly smokes a cigar as he talks to a grey-bearded officer, who listens attentively. The young officer is Gen. George B. McClellan, while his listener is Col. Van Vliet, of his staff.

WHAT'S THE USE OF BEIN' A DIMECRAT!—A short time ago, in Ione City, a small Irishman evinced a desire to whip a big German. Each was somewhat afraid of the other, and at last the German hurried down street and was followed and attacked by the Irishman, who thought he had caught a coward. But the German resisted and soon brought the little Irishman under, and was beating him severely when he cried out for assistance; nobody offered to relieve him, and as a last appeal he exclaimed; "I'm a dimecrat! isn't there no dimecrats here to help me out o' this? J-a-s-u-s Krist! what's the good ov bein' a dimecrat if he's to be heaten by a monsthrous Dutchman?"

OH BELINDA!—"Belinda," said old Mr. Sloper, from the garden, early in the morning, "Belinda!" "What, father?" said a voice half smothered in bed. "Here is John down here—been here this hour," replied the old man. There was a sensation in doors, and after hastily dressing herself, Belinda appeared. "Where is John?" she asked, looking a little pouty, and somewhat surprised, because there was a John about there that she was always glad to see. There was mischief in the old man's eyes, as he said, "Don't you see *John?*" "No," said she, "what John?"—"Why, Jonquil, to be sure," he replied, pointing to the flower and laughing. He kissed her, and called her a good girl for getting up so early.

FOUR GOOD HABITS.—There were four good habits a wise man recommended to be essentially necessary for the management of temporal concerns; and these were, punctuality, accuracy, steadiness, and dispatch. Without the first of these, time is wasted; without the second, mistakes the most hurtful to our own credit and interest and that of others may be committed; without the third, nothing can be well done; and without the fourth, opportunities of great advantages are lost, which it is impossible to recall.

☞In literature, as in morals, there are a certain taste and grace, which confer dignity on moderate acquirements, and there are a negligence and grossness that disgust, even when accompanied with incontestible superiority.

☞An old maid who has her eye a little sideways on matrimony, says, "The curse of this war is that it will make so many widows, who will be fierce to get married, and know how to do it, and so modest old maids will stand no chance at all."

☞An eastern paper says the greatest case of love is that of a youth in Kentucky, who got into a hollow tree where he lived a whole week peeping through a knot-hole at his lady love, who sat sewing bearskin petticoats at her window!

☞Anger is the most important passion that accompanies the mind of man; it effects nothing it goes about, and hurts the man who is possessed of it more than others against whom it is directed.

☞Narrow minded men, who have not a thought beyond the little sphere of their own vision, recall the Hindoo saying, "the snail sees nothing but his own shell, and thinks it the grandest in the universe."

☞A captain of a rifle company was guilty of unheard of barbarity on one very cold day recently. He actually marched his men to the very brink of a canal, and coolly commanded them to "fall in!"

☞Why has Massachusetts done more towards the loan than any other State? Because she has sent her Banks.

THE TONE OF BULLETS.—A soldier writing from one of the camps on the Potomac, thus alludes to the peculiar music made by bullets passing through the air:

"It is a very good place to exercise the mind, with the enemy's pickets rattling close at hand. A musical ear can study the different tone of the bullets, as they skim through the air. I caught the pitch of a large-sized minie, yesterday—it was a swell from E flat to F, and as it passed into the distance and lost its velocity, receded to D—a very pretty change. One of the most startling sounds is that produced by the Hotchkiss shell. It comes like the shriek of a demon, and the bravest old soldiers feel like ducking whenever they hear it. It is no more destructive than some other missiles, but there is a great deal in mere sound to work upon men's fears. The tremendous scream is caused by a ragged edge of lead, which is left on the shell. In favorable positions of light the phenomenon can sometimes be seen, as you stand directly behind a gun, of the clinging of the air to the ball. The ball seems to gather up the atmosphere and carry it along, as the earth carries the atmosphere though space. Men are frequently killed by the wind of a cannon shot. There is a law which causes the atmosphere to cling to the earth, or which presses upon it with a force, at the surface, of fifteen pounds to the square inch. Does the same law, or a modification, pertain to cannon balls in flight? I do not remember of meeting with a discussion of the subject in any published work. It is certainly an interesting philosophic question."

HORRIBLE SCENE ON A BATTLE FIELD.—The Chicago Times publishes a letter written by a participant in the recent battle of Frederickton, Mo., from which we make the following extract:—

"In returning, I passed the field where Col. Lowe's command (rebel) was engaged in the battle. The field was away to the left, and about as large as one of our blocks in the city. I never shall forget that sight as long as I live. It was the most awful spectacle I ever looked upon. Men, dead and dying, were strewn in all directions, shattered, torn and mangled. I counted one hundred and forty-two dead men on that one field.—Most of them were shot in the head. Col. Lowe was shot right in the forehead and his brains were all running out. He was a very powerful man, and a brave one. He had thrown off his coat and rolled up his shirt sleeves for the fight. His body had been stripped of everything valuable. I wanted something as a trophy, so I dismounted and found a little flute, the only thing left on him. The most singular thing I saw, was a man who was shot while he was getting over a fence, and whose body remained upon the top of it. I counted seven bullet holes in his body. I saw another man with one half of his head gone. But I will not recite more of these sickening details. I know I never shall forget them."

A PERSIAN STORY.—Jesus, says a Persian story, arrived at a certain city and sent his disciples forward to prepare a supper, while he himself, intent on doing good, walked through the street into the market place.—And he saw at the corner of the market some people gathered together looking at an object on the ground, and he drew near to see what it might be. It was a dead dog, with a halter around his neck, by which he appeared to have been dragged through the dirt, and a viler, a more abject, a more unclean thing never met the eye of man. And those who stood by looked on with abhorrence. "Faugh!" said one, stopping his nose, "it pollutes the air." "How long shall the foul beast offend our sight?" said another. "Look at his torn hide," said a third, "one could not even cut a shoe out of it."—"And his ears," said a fourth, "all dragged and bleeding." "No doubt," said a fifth, "he hath been hanged for stealing." And Jesus heard them, and looking down on the dead creature, he said: "Pearls are not equal to the whiteness of his teeth." Then the people turned to him with amazement, and said among themselves—"Who is this? This must be Jesus of Nazareth; for only he could find something to pity and approve, even in a dead dog;" and, being ashamed, they bowed their heads before him, and each went his way.

PATIENCE IN WAR.—The subjoined historical reminiscences, from a French journal, might be profitably recalled by such of our countrymen as are confessing, in querulous tones, to a feeling of impatience at the delay which attends our military operations on the line of the Potomac:

"The Americans began the war with England in 1812 in a deplorable way. The first army which they put into the field made a shameful capitulation. But they ended it in January, 1815, by a magnificent triumph, the victory of New Orleans. It was thus that Peter the Great, after defeat upon defeat, finally succeeded, at Pultowa, in destroying his conquerors, the Swedes. It was thus that the soldiers of the French Revolution, who were very poor soldiers at the outset, became by experience the heroes of Fleurus, of Rivoli, of the Pyramids, and of Zurich. Nor can we see any reason why it should not be thus also with the North Americans in the war of which the year 1861 has seen the commencement."

FORT JEFFERSON.—Fort Jefferson, on Tortugas island, commanding the eastern entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, is, next to Fortress Monroe, the finest fort in the United States. It covers an area of 15 acres, and is pierced for 460 guns. It is in command of Col. Brooks, of the regular army, a native of Massachusetts.

☞How many a man, by throwing himself to the ground in dispair, crushes and destroys a thousand flowers of hope that were ready to spring up and gladden his pathway.

☞We often make life unhappy in wishing things to have turned otherwise than they do, merely because that is possible to the imagination which is impossible in fact.

☞We would forget that there was any such thing as suffering in the world, were we not occasionally reminded of it through our own.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1861.

What Shall be Done?

The meeting of Congress, and the advent of our forces into the heart of rebeldom, increases more fiercely the discussion in regard to slavery. A large portion of the people of the free States cry out that now is the time for an act of emancipation, claiming that nothing short of it will ever bring the war to a successful close. The refusal of the President to endorse this opinion, and the conservative ground taken by him in his message, distresses this class of people exceedingly. Members of Congress are earnestly discussing the same question, and in army and navy no little embarrassment is felt that no satisfactory policy in regard to slavery has been adopted. The declaration of the Government is that this is a war to maintain the Government, while the South declare it to be a war of subjugation and emancipation. What, then, shall be done? Shall the Government, so far as is possible, conduct the war in a way to convince the rebels it is not a conflict to rob them of their property? or shall it proclaim freedom to the slave and render more desperate those in rebellion, by convincing them that their property is at stake?

"Declare freedom to the slave, and we weaken the rebellion," says one. But such declaration can have no effect except where our arms already hold possession of the country. The slaves of South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and other States of the Confederacy, cannot avail themselves of freedom till our arms are there to protect them, while Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, and parts of Virginia now loyal, would revolt at such action, and we might lose what we are laboring so hard to retain.

"But it must come to it at last." That may be. The millenium is promised us by and by, but people all agree that the world is hardly in a condition to enter it at present. We must take things as they are, and not as they may be ten or twenty years hence. Thirty years ago abolitionists, who were no more radical than Republicans now are, were mobbed and imprisoned in Boston. The world has progressed since then, and we are nearing the goal for which the abolitionists started. It was impossible to bring the sentiment of the people up to its present point then, but it has outgrown the expectations of the most sanguine. The black mountain of the South is wearing slowly away, and by and by we shall see clear sky beyond. If Mount Tom were to be suddenly pitched into the Connecticut, the river would be dammed up, and the country around would be overflowed and devastated; but the waters flowing quietly by, wearing away the sand and rock at its base, will, in the progress of time, level the mountain and prepare a green valley in its place. So will this mountain of slavery pass away before the advance of christianity and civilization.

"The Government is strong enough to emancipate the slaves now." We are not so sure of that. It has been about as much as the Government could do to hold Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, and present a bold front to the enemy in Virginia, without being able to crush the rebellion in the least. To-day the enemy is stronger than three months ago, and the prospect of restoring peace is no nearer than when our army marched into Virginia. If at the same time we add the task of liberating the slaves, we increase the difficulties to overcome, and in seeking to gain a shadow may lose what we already possess.

"The people demand it." Yes, those who stay at home, out of the reach of musket balls and Sawyer shells, are incessant in demanding the emancipation of slaves. It is easy to tell what *should* be done, but these wise men are relieved from the burden of managing a stupendous war. They have no great responsibility resting upon their shoulders, and the nations of the earth are not looking upon them with jealous eyes, anxious for the result.

"What, then, shall be done?" It is not in our province to say. We have placed those at the head of Government in whom we place confidence. They look upon the affairs of our country from a high national stand-point, and if they are the honest, faithful public servants we have supposed them to be, they will take a broad view of the matter, and act according to their convictions of what will be best for the country. They are entitled to our confidence until they have proved themselves unworthy of it. Let us trust to their wisdom, without urging them to adopt measures which they believe to be injurious to our cause.—Great events are not brought about in a moment or a day. They are born from accumulated causes, and must have an unseen growth before becoming stupendous. Be patient, then, and wait the growth of Freedom till it shall leave no room for slavery to exist.

Sympathetic Action.—A singular case is noted in the Cairo hospital among the wounded at Belmont. One man was shot in the right leg and had to have it amputated. Sympathetic action at once took place in the other limb, and, at precisely the same spot where the knife had severed its fellow, a similar pain was felt. So severe did this become that the leg is bandaged and treated as if itself wounded.

Sailors Wanted.—The despatches from Washington state that during the coming few weeks the Government will require a large number of sailors for the vessels now fitting out, and it is earnestly hoped that the fishermen and others, returning from their summer cruises, will enlist in this branch of the Government service. Several thousand will be needed.

Lost an Eye.—At one of the armory shops in Springfield, Tuesday forenoon, a workman named James Cranston was engaged in grinding a tool, in the stocking department. The impliment was accidentally caught in the belt and hurled violently at Mr. Cranston's head, tearing out his left eye and irremediably destroying its sight.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Events of the week have not been of a stirring nature, and people begin to grow impatient for more active operations. Arrangements are nearly completed for the expedition down the Mississippi, to attack Columbus, Memphis and other fortified places on the river. Gen. Burnside's expedition is also about ready, and its destination is hinted to be up the York river, with the intention to move upon Richmond in the rear. We have news that another Southern expedition has gone from Port Royal southward, and it is supposed the coast of Florida will be visited.

The roads of Virginia are now in an awful condition, and large bodies of troops could not move forward with any great rapidity.—There is no doubt that a movement of some kind is intended, but it will not be an attack in front upon Manassas. When a fight does come, our troops will undoubtedly display great resolution and pluck, as they have determined that no such scene as that at Bull Run shall take place. The government takes every precaution to ensure success. It now employs some fifty or sixty telegraphers, who are stationed with every division, and are on hand day and night to receive despatches. In this way a prompt communication with all sections of the army is kept up.

The Norfolk Day Book of Monday says a battle is immediately expected on the Potomac, as the sutlers are removing their stores. War rumors and the war fever run high.

It is believed, from all that can be gathered, that the rebel force in front of our lines, on the Potomac, numbers at least 100,000 men.

A protracted balloon reconnoissance was made from the river opposite Gen. Hooker's headquarters on Sunday. While the balloon was up the rebel batteries fired at it with shell, many of which burst directly under it, though none with less than 200 feet. As the shells exploded the occupant of the car defiantly waved the American flag.

The Richmond Dispatch says the rebel military authorities are in expectation of a Federal advance upon their lines, although they think it will be intended only to cover an attack upon their batteries at Evansport.

From Fort Pickens we have intelligence that the fight there had nearly silenced Fort McRae, but that our vessels could not stand the rebel batteries. A letter writer from the U. S. steamer Richmond, which was in the fight, says that he had been complimenting the captain of one of the guns upon the accuracy of his aim, when a shell bounced through the bulwarks, took his head off and wounded six men. This shell, on exploding, raised the ship out of water and made her reel like a drunken man. Another shell burst six feet below the water line, causing a bad leak, but the steam pumps kept the vessel free. The firing was continued all day, and was resumed by the enemy next morning, when we moved out of his range. The Niagara still kept at them, but being outside of the bar she cannot be much injured. Fort Pickens had up to that date lost but one man killed and seven wounded.

On Saturday a rebel battery and a considerable force appeared at Dam No 5, with the intention of destroying the dam, but the 13th Mass. Regiment drove them away from their guns and would have captured them had the rebels not returned in the darkness and taken them away. As it was 15 or 20 rebels were killed.

Beaufort, S. C., is occupied with one thousand federal soldiers. A regiment had gone to Tybee Island for the purpose of attacking Fort Pulaski.

A Rocket Battalion of 150 men, from Albany, left New York on Monday for Washington. Their side arms will be sabies and carbines, and their battery is to be constructed on a new plan, so as to throw rockets as well as balls and shells. This arm is expected to be useful in burning towns or fighting cavalry.

Private letters have been received in Washington fully confirming the report that Parson Brownlow is in the field at the head of some 3000 men.

The Secretary of the Navy has dispatched one of the fastest and most powerful vessels in the navy and a swift gunboat to intercept the rebel steamer Nashville on her return trip.

There is considerable excitement in Tennessee consequent upon the drafting of the troops to be raised on the volunteer system.

The New Orleans Bulletin says that the federals have captured two rebel steamboats, supposed to be the Henry Lewis and the Watson, and that the California escaped by throwing overboard part of her cargo and 40 head of cattle.

The Memphis Avalanche of the 4th says that the federal force between Bowling Green and Louisville is 50,000 men, and that Gens. Johnston and Buckner are fully prepared for them.

A St. Joseph (Mo.) exchange says that there are 21,000 men in Benton Barracks, St. Louis, 10,000 at Sedalia, and between 20,000 and 25,000 on the line between the latter place and St. Louis.

A southern letter states that the rebel General Drayton, who commanded at Port Royal, has been arrested for treason, for directing the retreat before it was necessary. The fact that his brother was in command upon the federal fleet strengthens the suspicion against him.

Agent for the South.—Lieut. Col. Reynolds has been appointed Resident Agent at Port Royal, under the general regulations relative to securing and disposing of the property found or brought within the territory now or hereafter occupied by the United States forces in the disloyal States. He has been ordered to report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Rebel Tricks in North Carolina.—A gentleman from North Carolina reports that proclamations purporting to have been issued by President Lincoln are scattered all over the State, stating that his object is to murder the women and children, and set the slaves free for that purpose.

Suicide of a Girl.—Mary Karney, "a pretty waiter girl" in Cleveland, committed suicide lately. She is said to have been bright, intelligent and good, having a delicacy of feeling which made her very unhappy while in her situation. One night she drowned herself in the river.

Out of the Frying Pan.—Nine thousand troops marched, on the 3d, to seize a party of 1500 rebels, at a place called Frying Pan, but couldn't find one of them, as they had probably become panic struck, and run. They had no idea of getting out of the Frying Pan into the federal fire.

☞ The Queen of Spain is about to increase her family,—just in time to provide a future King of Mexico.

A Rebel Governor's Address.—Governor Letcher, in his late message to the rebel legislature of Virginia, declares that the war cannot terminate until their enemies shall recognize, fully and unconditionally, the independence of the Southern Confederacy. There can be, and there will be, no compromise.—They can, he says, never again live in harmony and peace under the same government. We can never entertain friendly feelings for a people who have ruthlessly shed Southern blood upon Southern soil in so execrable a war.—They have shown themselves our worst enemies, and such we hold them to be. The separation that has taken place has been signalized in blood, and it ought to be, and I trust will be, a permanent separation. Reconstruction is not desirable, and even if it were, it is now impossible. The Governor lets out the important fact that some time anterior to secession the authorities of Virginia were preparing for that event. Three months before Virginia seceded he consulted with a high military officer in regard to the possibility of capturing Fortress Monroe. The officer was of opinion that it could not be done. A large portion of the ammunition which has been used in the war was captured at Norfolk, and the heavy guns supplied to the Southern States for coast, river, and land defence, were captured with the Navy Yard at the same.

The President and Emancipation.—The President's well known conservative principles are a serious obstruction to the emancipationists, who would make this a war of abolition, leaving out of the question the idea that it is to maintain the Government, without depriving loyal citizens of a single right. The New York Herald's correspondent says—

He, on Saturday evening, uttered the following words: "Emancipation would be equivalent to a John Brown raid, on a gigantic scale. Our position is surrounded with a sufficient number of dangers already. Abolition would throw against us, irrevocably, the four States of Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland, which it is costing the nation such efforts to regain. We have our hands full as it is, and if there is to be any such suicidal legislation, we might as well cut loose at once, and begin taking up the arteries, to prevent our bleeding to death." My informant has given me these words that fell from the President's lips, as nearly as he could remember them, and thinks they are exactly what he said.

A Soldier Crushed by a Columbiad.—A man by the name of Carnes, from Spencerville, Indiana, and a member of the 11th regiment Indiana volunteers, met with a terrible accident at Paducah, on Tuesday, 26th ult. He was assisting in mounting a six-inch columbiad, when the gun became unfastened from the frame on which it rested, and rolled upon him, crushing his legs and one hand horribly, and inflicting a frightful wound over the eye by a flying stick of timber. Carnes lay with the heavy metal on his limbs for half an hour before it could be removed. He lingered until Thursday morning, when he died.

The Weather.—The weather seems to have forgotten itself in giving us warm, spring-like days in the usually bleak month of December. Last week closed, and the present week opened with sunshiny days, which would do credit to the month of May. Birds came chirping around our dwellings, bees went forth to gather honey, tulips pushed their green fingers just above the earth, while the warm breath of the South kissed the fresh cheeks of country lasses as they romped on the lawn, looking for violets and other stray autumn flowers.—Those things could not last long, for the frost of the North came down one night and laid his hand upon the earth, which stiffened in his grasp. The sun-god, however, has continued to smile as genially as though we were living in perpetual spring. The days have reached their shortest duration, and to-morrow they lengthen by a minute. If the old adage is true, "when the days begin to lengthen, the cold will begin to strengthen." If this should prove so we shall have Winter soon w(h)eather or no.

Enquiring into It.—Orders have been adopted in Congress, providing for a committee to enquire into the conduct of the war, with particular reference to the cause of defeat at Bull Run and Ball's Bluff. The committee need not go far to report on these enquiries.—The Bull Run affair was caused by members of Congress, urging on the army before its arrangements were complete, and that at Ball's Bluff was the result of bad Generalship, in not providing a way of retreat in case of necessity.

She "Bared Her Bosom."—An eye-witness of the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell furnishes the Panama Star and Herald with some particulars of the affair. Miss Slidell not only resisted vigorously the attempts of Lieut. Fairfax to take possession of her father, but wen so far as to bare her breast, defying death itself. Immodest girl! how dare she do so?

Fatal Skating in Milford.—Henry, the only son of Mr. John Wilson of Milford, a lad of thirteen years, was drowned on Thursday last, while skating with several companions on the mill pond. He ventured thoughtlessly on the ice where it was weak, and the water was beyond his depth. Before his friends could go to his rescue he was past recovering.

Fatal Gun Accident.—Mr. Asa Lewis, of Marlboro, was accidentally shot on Wednesday last, while working over a loaded gun.—The contents of the barrel, consisting of buckshot, entered his stomach, inflicting a fatal wound. He was able to reach his house without assistance, but immediately took to his bed, from which he never arose.

Killed His Mother.—At New York a few days ago, Thomas Alexander McGill went home intoxicated, and getting into an altercation with his mother, threw her out of a third story window on to the pavement, killing her instantly.

Mourning for the Lost.—Some of the ladies of Georgetown, who urged their sons, brothers and lovers to go Southward, and enlist in the ranks of the rebel army, now mourn their deaths in the camp hospitals. This is a fearful retribution.

Hold Their Own.—The Senate of Georgia has passed a bill securing to married women all the property they owned at the time of marriage, free from the debts or control of their husbands, except in relation to the profits.

Looms Stopped.—Seventeen hundred looms are suffering from stoppage in Blackburn, England.

Caught Again.—A federal prisoner who was captured at the Bull Run battle, escaped from Richmond a few days since, but was recaptured and sent back.

Don't Want to Come North.—Letters from Port Royal state that the slaves there do not desire to come North. They wish to be made free and work for wages upon the soil where they were born and reared.

A Fearful Warning.—A young lady of California recently broke her neck while resisting an attempt of a young man to kiss her.—This furnishes a fearful warning to young ladies.

To be Savagely Armed.—The legislature of Alabama has appropriated $6000 for the purpose of arming the 48th Regiment, Alabama militia, at Mobile, with pikes and bowie knives. The pattern is said to be formidable and destructive.

Merely an Opinion.—Gov. Pettus of Mississippi, in a speech upon the occasion of his inauguration as Governor of Mississippi, expressed the opinion that the Southern Confederacy could not be conquered, though they might be made to suffer terribly in the contest.

Eloped with a Negro.—The daughter of Mr. Reigle, a highly respectable man of Clarence Center, N. Y., has eloped with John Barney of Lockport, to the horror of the girl's parents and the great surprise of a young blacksmith, who was engaged to marry the girl. Tastes differ strangely.

Illuminating Cotton.—Capt. Lanier, of the Alabama, blockading at Charleston, reports that the coast was lighted up for miles the night of the bombardment with the fires of burning cotton on plantations and in storehouses. Whatever the rebels can burn they will.

A Young Lecturer.—In the Tribune's list of lecturers is a Miss Doty, of Ilion, N. Y. Age 14 years; subject—"Fashion." Diapers and dolls, bibs and tuckers, are supposed to be the principal topics of her discourse. Ah, but what does the young Miss know about diapers?

Frightened Away a Burglar.—The wife of Wm. Butterfield of South Amherst, while her husband was absent on the night of the 4th inst., frightened away a robber from her clothes lines by firing a revolver at him. He dropped his booty and left it, including a ham which he had taken from the cellar.

Killed While Whistling for His Dog.—Daniel Reirdon of South Quincy was run over and instantly killed, last week, by the express train from Middlebore'. He was so intent in trying to call a dog off the track that he forgot his own danger, although the whistle was sounded several times. He was 65 years old, and leaves a family.

The President and Gen. Halleck's Proclamation.—The St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer states that the proclamation of Gen. Halleck, forbidding negro fugitives from coming into the army lines, was sent from Washington, and was dictated by President Lincoln. This is another evidence of the position of the President on the slavery question, and his determination to oppose the abolition ultras.

Secession Reception.—Mrs. John C. Breckinridge is said to be holding receptions at Baltimore. A party was lately given in her honor, at which all the ladies wore badges of red and white ribbon, and the cake was frosted with the same colors. She is represented as the centre of the female secession element of Baltimore. This is the nearest approach to Mrs. Jefferson Davis' promised reception at the White House.

No Battle on the Potomac.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: "Some of the newspapers are holding out the idea that there is to be a great battle on the Potomac. But no such thing is within the compass of probability. It is not contemplated on either side, so far as is to be seen. Both parties will continue to hold their positions, but the theatre of active war is transferred to the West and South.

Crushed by a Tree.—On Tuesday morning an Irishman in the employ of Millens Emerson of Uxbridge, while engaged in cutting up a large tree which had been felled previously, carelessly cut away a large branch which held the trunk up from the ground. Before he could escape the huge trunk fell over upon him, horribly crushing, and killing him almost instantly. He leaves a wife and two children.

Cotton Coming Along.—A private letter by the latest arrival from Port Royal, states, incidentally, that one of the Quartermasters has, on his own responsibility, set about forty gins at work, cleaning the cotton and seed, and preparing it for market. The negroes, as an inducement to work, are to receive three cents per pound for all marketable cotton, and they have gone into the business, it is represented, with enthusiasm.

Elopement of Two School Girls.—Two girls attending the high school at Worcester, aged 15 and 16, made the acquaintance of a couple of flashy gentlemen from Boston, a short time ago, and after a week's knowledge of them, left home and school, one afternoon, and went to Boston, where the parties put up at a hotel, intending to get spliced in the morning. The telegraph informed the police, and about midnight the girls were called upon to make their toilet in a hurry, and the gentlemen were awakened from their dreams of bliss by police officers, who took them all into custody. The girls were sent home, and flashy gents were shut up until it was shown by letters written by the girls that they were as much sinned against as sinning. It was a foolish experiment in romance which has learned them all a lesson they will not soon forget.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

On a Furlough.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, assistant surgeon in the Tenth Mass. Regiment, is at home on a furlough of seven days. He returns to-morrow night or Monday.

Belchertown.—Daniel Phelps, oldest son of Dea. Phelps of Belchertown, who has been in the U. S. navy for 20 years, died Sept. 28th, of heart disease, while returning from China.

State Almshouse.—There are 690 inmates in the Monson State Almhouse at the present time, of which number 179 are adults and 511 children.

Telegraph to Amherst.—Lightning or electricity is about to strike the people of Amherst over a telegraph line just erected. Miss Jenny Ball is the operator at Amherst. Palmer is now connected by telegraph from the four quarters of the earth.

Shooting—But not at Rebels.—On Monday last Freeman Bacon of Ware killed five partridges and three squirrels at seven shots. Two of the partridges were shot on the wing, and two were killed at one shot.

Mitchell's New General Map, similar to Colton's, is just out, and J. W. Graves, of this town, has the agency for selling it. He will call around with a copy soon. It is a good thing, worth the money, and should be in the possession of everybody.

Received.—The Thanksgiving dainties furnished and sent on to the 27th regiment by the people of Ludlow have been received and eaten by the boys of Co. I., who pronounced many a blessing on the donnors as they discussed the "fixins."

A Bell.—The new school house in this village has a place for a bell. Will not some citizen, who is well able, let his good name and deeds ring out in a bell which he presents to the district? It will be a cheap way to have one's liberality told (tolled) to the world.

Quaboag Library.—The annual meeting of the Quaboag Library Association was held at the Antique House, Dec. 9th, at which the following officers were chosen: J. G. Allen, President; J. A. Hall, Vice President; J. K. Knox, Secretary; Jas. Robinson, Treasurer; Cyrus Knox, Librarian.

Subscription School.—There are three schools in this district, and they are crowded to such an extent that citizens are subscribing for a fourth, there not being money enough in the present apportionment of the town appropriation to more than sustain the present schools. Should the division of school money be based upon the actual attendence of children, this district would not suffer in this way.

Christmas Ball!—Mr. Allen, the popular landlord of the Palmer House, will give a grand ball on Christmas eve, at Palmer House Hall. Music will be furnished by Davis & Fuller's Quadrille Band, of Springfield. All who "trip the light fantastic toe" should not fail to attend, as arrangements are making for a grand good time. Tickets, including supper, $1,50.

Comforts for the Soldiers.—The ladies of this village have just forwarded several boxes of articles for the use of soldiers, comprising 61 pairs stockings, 24 do. mittens, 3 do. woollen drawers, 13 bedquilts, 34 rolls bandages, 9 pillows, 27 pillow cases, 18 sheets, 4 blankets, 13 towels, 4 woollen shirts, 8 cotton shirts, 5 vests, 50 magazines, 4 cakes soap, bed and pillow tick, bundle of linen—a portion of it 100 years old, 1 box of salve, cake mutton tallow, paper corn starch, bundle macaroni, box cranberries, 4 pincushions, needles, thread, pins, &c.

Death of a Soldier.—H. Merton Walker, of Palmer, a volunteer in the 24th Regiment, died in this village on Monday. He had been stationed at Fort Warren, where he caught a severe cold, which, with whooping cough, caused congestion of the lungs. He died the same day on which his regiment left to join Burnside's expedition. In the delirium preceding death, he talked constantly of joining the expedition.

What Ought to Have Been.—The large new school house recently erected in this village, ought to have been dedicated before being occupied. It is not too late now, and we would suggest that a time be appointed for its dedication, and that somebody be selected to make an address on the occasion. Rev. Dr. Vaill of this village, from his long experience in school supervision, would be just the man to give the address. The people of the district would like to meet and view the premises.

A Brave Little Girl.—A daughter of Conductor Longley, of the Amherst and Palmer railroad, saved a little son of Edward Hitchcock of Amherst from drowning, the other day. The boy was playing on a small pond on the common, when the ice broke and let him in. The girl discovering the accident, ran and pulled him out, but got in herself where the water was five or six feet in depth, and would, perhaps, have been drowned had not persons gone to her rescue. That girl will no doubt save and comfort the life of an older boy when she has seen a few more years.

Ordination.—John Whitehill, of Palmer was ordained on the 11th inst., pastor of the church in South Wilbraham. The services were as follows: Invocation and reading of the scriptures by Rev. M. Peabody of E. Longmeadow; Prayer by Rev. Mr. Parsons of Springfield; Sermon by Rev. Prof. Tyler of Amherst College; Prayer of ordination by the moderator, Rev. Dr. Vaill, of Palmer; Charge by Rev. Mr. Oviatt of Somers, Ct.; Right Hand, by Rev. Mr. Lane of Whately; Address to the people by the scribe, Rev. Mr. Skeele of Wilbraham; concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Harding of Longmeadow. The singing was attractive and the services appropriate.

Shot for Sleeping on his Post.—The Chicago Post notices the arrival in that city of the remains of a member of Col. Earnsworth's cavalry regiment, who had been tried and shot for sleeping while on duty as guard.

A Move in the Right Direction.—Mr. F. A. Conklin, of New York, has submitted to the House of Representatives a bill reducing generally all salaries and emoluments exceeding $2000 per annum in the service of United States. Military and Naval officers in time of war are exempt from this reduction, but in peace they are to fare like others. The rate of reduction ranges from ten to twenty-five per cent, being highest on the best paid offices, and lowest on those which command the smallest compensation above $2,000. On salaries below $2,000 per annum, no reduction is proposed. This a move in the right direction, and if Congress will go into a thorough retrenchment in official salaries, a great saving will be made to the Government. It is nothing more than right that persons receiving salaries from the Government should be made to feel the effects of the war in their pockets as well as other people.

The Mason and Slidell Affair in England.—We have at length received intelligence of how the news of Mason and Slidell's arrest was received in England. On the arrival of the Trent, from which the rebels were taken, great excitement took place in Liverpool and London. Indignation meetings were held, and the act denounced in unmeasured terms, at the same time calling upon the Government to seek prompt satisfaction. The London meeting cooled down a little and modified its resolutions before adjourning. The newspapers of London take the matter calmly, and intimate that the crown has committed itself to the policy which the United States vessel has pursued, consequently no harm will come of it.

Troops in the Field.—The effective force at the disposal of the Government now rises to the enormous aggregate of 660,000 men, (including regulars)—of whom, in round numbers, 550,000 are infantry, 54,000 cavalry, and 20,000 artillerymen, besides sharpshooters, engineers, &c. Of this force New York supplies over 100,000 men, the largest number furnished by any State of the Union, though Pennsylvania and Ohio follow very close behind. The four slave States of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Western Virginia, furnish close upon 60,000 men to the army of the Union.

Prettily Said.—A letter from Richmond to a Southern paper announces the birth of a child to Jeff Davis and the death of a daughter of Gov. Letcher in the following:

The angels of life and death were hovering over the habitations of those high in office last night. The Presidential mansion was gladdened by another little occupant yesterday, and this morning the Governor's house held a beautiful corpse; at half past ten a sweet infant daughter of Gov. Letcher, four years old, passed away to Heaven.

Military Execution.—At Kansas City, on the 24th ult., by order of Col. Jennison of the 1st Kansas cavalry regiment, a soldier was shot in the presence of the entire command, for the crime of stealing, threatening the lives of citizens, breaking into houses, and insulting grossly two young girls. He was a Mexican, named Joseph Ramon.

Important Movement from Kentucky and Missouri.—In a few days the great Southern movement from Kentucky and Missouri, for which the Goverement has so so long been in preparation, will be commenced, and in a fortnight it is thought, the Federal army will be in possession of Nashville and Memphis. The Federal force is by some stated as high as two hundred thousand men.

A Rebel Stampede.—A negro recently escaped from Centerville, bringing intelligence that the rebels had a review of 89,000 troops there a few days since, during which a panic seized them, in consequence of a rumor that the federal troops were marching on the place. They fled from the field, leaving their guns, wagons, and everything else.

An Important Opinion.—The law officers of the English crown have given it as their opinion that an American war steamer had the right to seize a British mail steamer, even in British waters, if the vessel seized had enemies of the American Government on board, in the shape of delegates and their dispatches.

Near, but Quiet.—Our troops are within twenty miles of Charleston, and it is a pity that they are not nearer to that paradise of rebellion by 160 furlongs. With 670,000 men in arms we ought to be able to break the Confederacy into fifty pieces before next spring.

More Arms.—The steamship Bavaria, from Southampton 20th ult., has arrived at New York. She brought 60,000 stand of arms for the Federal Government, purchased in Belgium.

Democratic View.—Col. E. K. Smart, who was Douglas's right hand man in Maine in 1850, and then a candidate for Governor, has written a letter not only in favor of emancipation, but of arming the slaves.

Executive Pardon.—Among the persons who have recently been pardoned out of the State Prison at Charlestown, is Wm. H. Haven, of Leicester, sentenced to one year's imprisonment for bigamy.

Emancipation in Kentucky.—It is understood by the President that the legislature of Kentucky will abolish slavery, reimbursing loyal masters.

The cost of entertainments and refreshments to the city of Boston during the past year has been $25,918,19, or about *five hundred dollars a week.*

That "Great News."—Secretary Seward, on the 3d, said that the country might expect great news in ten days,—that is on the 13th, or say the 15th, allowing the usual grace.

No More Cavalry is wanted by Government. The cavalry now enlisted numbers, it s said, at least 60,000.

Early News.—A dispatch from Brigham Young states the remarkable fact that war news from the States in the morning, is published at Salt Lake City in the afternoon.

FAMINE IN IRELAND.—There remains no doubt that another famine, nearly as terrible as that of 1847, has befallen the Irish people. Not a third of the potato crop will be secured, or if secured, remain untouched by the rot. The people will not even have sufficient good potatoes for seed another year. A death has actually occurred from starvation in county Clare.

HIGH PRICE FOR COTTON.—The Naumkeag Cotton Company sold last week one hundred bales of cotton at the enormous price of thirty cents per pound, cash. This, we believe, was the highest price, at the time of sale, that the raw material has ever been sold for in this country.

SENTENCED TO BE HENG.—Gordon, the slave captain of the Erie, has been sentenced to die on the 7th of February. If hanged, he would get no more than his due, but we do not believe he will be hanged. Men don't always get their deserts in this world.

☞ The "Stone Fleet" that was sent South may be regarded as a missionary fleet, in one sense, as it will enable the rebels to see that there are "sermons in stones."

HOW TO TAN HIDES.—A receipe is going the rounds of the press for tanning hides with salt and allum; but our schoolmaster taught us, years ago, that the oil of birch was better.

Club Subscribers.

WE will furnish any Subscriber to our paper with any of the $3 magazines, Atlantic Monthly, Harper's, Knickerbocker, the New Continental, and Godey's Lady's Book, for $2, or with Peterson's $2 Magazine for $1.25. Now is the time to procure reading for another year.

☞ Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus is as healthy as the purest flour; will prove a great saving in that article; is peculiarly adapted to benefit weak stomachs and dyspeptic persons; is much more healthy and economical than baking powders, and greatly preferred to soda to use with cream tartar. Grocers may say they have as good. They are mistaken. It is the best in the world. Try it. Most of the grocers have it.—Have the Gold Medal or none.

HISTORICAL OR REMARKABLE EVENTS.—Among the most remarkable events recorded in history are the feeding of the Israelites with manna—the prophet Elijah fed by ravens—and the nursing of Romulus by a she-wolf—to which may be added the discovery of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills. Their fame will be handed down in future generations, as one of the remarkable events of the 19th century. Family boxes, 25 cents. See advertisement on third page.

☞ The New York Tribune says if you have a good article for sale, and it is something that everybody wants then advertise it. This is one of the many good suggestions made by the Tribune, and we propose to follow it. We have got Dr. Gifford's Homeopathic Curatives for sale and we take advantage of the large circulation of this paper to let people know it. They are too well known already as curative agents to need much said in their praise, and we shall only say that a complete assortment can be found at Dr. Shaw's, Agent, or they will be sent to any part of the country on receipt of price, 25 cents, by addressing Phillip Lee, 133 William st., New York.

THE TEMPLE OF HEALTH.—Pleasure or Pain: choose between them! Ye who suffer from the pangs of dyspepsia, the excrutiating tortures of rheumatism, or the agonizing twinges of gout—whose minds are depressed by hidden sorrow, or bodies afflicted with internal disease—whose nights are rendered hideous by frightful dreams—whose days are spent in sighing for the silent repose of the tomb—whose souls steeped in the fathomless lethargy of despair, dare to entertain the thought of self destruction as the sole relief from grief and misery—hold!—and hearken to the voice of the multitude who have drank at the fountain of life and health. Holloway's Pills and Ointment are the only great antagonists of disease whether of mind or body.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine for December. It is a splendid number. The title page for 1861 is the handsomest we ever saw. "Peterson" will be greatly improved in 1862. It will contain 1000 pages of double column reading matter; 14 steel plates; 12 colored steel fashion plates; 12 colored patterns in Berlin work, embroidery or crochet, and 800 wood engravings—proportionately more than any other periodical gives. Its stories and novelets are by the best writers. In 1862, Four Original Copyright Novelets will be given. Its Fashions are always the Latest and Prettiest! Every neighborhood ought to make up a club.—Its price is but Two Dollars a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of its class. It is the Magazine for the Times! To clubs, it is cheaper still, viz:—three copies for $5, five for $7.50, or eight for $10. To every person getting up a club, the Publisher will send an extra copy gratis, as a premium. Specimens sent (if written for) to those wishing to get up clubs. Address, post-paid,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he believes invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Oct. 3m Williamsburg, Kings County, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!

THE health and life of woman is continually in peril if she is mad enough to neglect or maltreat those sexual irregularities to which two-thirds of her sex are more or less subject.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills, prepared from the same formula which the inventor, Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D., of New York, has for twenty years used successfully in an extended private practice—immediately relieve without pain, all disturbances of the periodical discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for flushes, sick headache, pains in the loins, back and sides, palpitation of the heart, nervous tremors, hysterics, broken sleep, spasms and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of fluor albus or whites, they effect a speedy cure to

WIVES AND MATRONS.

Dr. Cheeseman's pills are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but

LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND

There is one condition of the female system in which the pills cannot be taken without producing a peculiar result. The condition referred to is pregnancy—the result, miscarriage. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. Explicit directions attending each box—the price $1 each box, containing 50 pills.

A valuable pamphlet, to be had free of the agents. Pills sent by mail promptly by enclosing price to any agent. R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor,
20 Cedar street, New York.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, and by agts. everywhere. 1y2

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to this Office are requested to make payment before the first of January, 1862. Subscribers will receive their bills before that time.

BORN.

In Ware, 1st, a daughter to GEO. ROBINSON.

MARRIED.

At Ware, 21st ult., by Rev. Wm. G. Tuttle, WM. A. TOWNE and ANDELUCIA C. KING.

At Monson, 9th, by Rev. A. O. Hamilton, Captain L. E. BRALEY of the 12th regiment Conn. volunteers, and MARY A. STORRS.

At West Brookfield, HENRY O. WILLEY and JANE M. BROWN.

At Walpole, N.H., 6th ult., GEO. R. JENNISON of Ware, and E. A. SPARHAWK of Walpole.

DIED.

In Palmer, 5th, MARY FORBES, 2½; 7th, HANNAH MACK, 8; 7th, THOMAS DWIER, 13.

In Palmer, 9th, H. MERTON WALKER, 22.

At Wilbraham, 25th ult., B. T. BREWER, 46.

In Somers, Ct., CLARK W., 21, son of Hiram Pease.

At Rockford, Ill., Nov. 23, Mrs. CATHERINE NEEDHAM, 35. Mrs. N. was born in Wales, Mass., where she married Wales Needham.—They removed from Stafford, Ct., a few years since to Rockford.

NOTICE—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note held by Dexter Capen against me for $100, as the face of the note has been paid. N. ALDEN.
Belchertown. Dec. 7, 1861.—3w

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have been duly appointed executors of the will of Aaron King, late of Palmer, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and have taken upon themselves that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

EVELINA KING } Executors.
ISAAC KING, }
Dec. 7, 1861. dec14 3w

THE BOSTON JOURNAL FOR 1862.—

THE NEW ENGLAND NEWSPAPER.

The trying times of the nation's history in which we live render a Live Newspaper an indispensable necessity to every man who would keep himself well informed of the important events which are daily transpiring. To furnish a paper which will meet the just expectations of the public in such a time as the present, requires an amount of labor and of extraordinary expenses of which the community at large have no conception. The proprietors of the Journal have spared no efforts or money to make it all that its readers could reasonably expect. Besides improving and strengthening their home force during the past year, they have, at great expense, sent several of the best Reporters and letter-writers in the country with the Army and Navy, and have frequently given the New England public the first and fullest accounts by telegraph and by mail of important events at the Seat of War. The only Special Reporter from New England at the Hatteras and Port Royal victories was the Journal Reporter, and his reports of those events, with those of "Carleton" of the Bull Run fight, "Perley's" letters from Washington, "Bay State's" from the Upper Potomac, and the Journal's letters from Missouri and Kentucky, are universally acknowledged as among the best reports and letters published by the American Press. What the proprietors of the Journal have done is but an earnest of what they intend to do, in order to give its readers the earliest and best accounts of every event of interest connected with the rebellion and at the same time have the Journal maintain its reputation as the best general newspaper in New England.

The increase in the circulation of the Journal during the year is the best evidence of the extent to which the New England public rely upon it for the news of the day. Its circulation now ranges from Sixty Thousand to Eighty Thousand per day; and it has frequently, during the year, in times of excitement, reached over One Hundred Thousand per day—testing the capacity of both our fast presses to the utmost to supply the demand. The following are the prices of the several editions of the Journal.

THE BOSTON DAILY JOURNAL.

Morning and Evening. Circulation five times as large as that of any paper of its class in New England. Six dollars a year; single copies two cents.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Tuesday and Friday Mornings. Three Dollars a Year. To clubs:

Five copies one year,	$12.50
Ten copies, one year,	20.00

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Published on Thursday Morning.

One copy, one year,	$2.00
Two copies one year,	3.00
Five copies, one year,	6.00
Ten copies, one year,	10.00

And one to getter-up of club.

Twenty copies, one year, $20, and two to getter up of club.

☞ As an advertising medium, the Journal has no equal in New England. Its prices are uniform, and the advertisements are set up in a clear and conspicuous manner, judiciously arranged and classified under appropriate heads, and appear in both morning and evening papers without extra charge.

Its circulation is more than five times that of any "two cent" or subscription paper in New England. The public are reminded that no drummers for advertising are ever employed by this establishment.

The Cash Principle. In all cases the cash principle will be adhered to, and no notice will be taken of any orders not accompanied by the money. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

☞ The Journal is for sale at all the Newspaper Depots, and on all the railroads throughout New England. All orders should be addressed to CHARLES O. ROGERS,
Journal Building, 118 and 120 Washington street, Boston.

FURS! FURS!

STONE MARTIN, FITCH & SABLE,

IN

MUFFS, VICTORINES and CUFFS!

The largest assortment in town. For sale low at the New Dry Goods Store.
J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS!

Brown and Bleached Cottons, all Widths,

BLEACHED LINEN,

Brown and White Linen Damasks, Crashes,

DIAPERS & TOWELING,

White & Col'd Flannels, Fancy Opera do.,

BLANKETS, etc. etc.

A full assortment at low prices.
J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

THE NEW ENGLAND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The Springfield Republican for 1862.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The Springfield, Mass., Republican may not hesitate to claim position as the first and most distinctive of New England Journals. In the scope and adaptation of its news; in the fulness especially of its local intelligence; in the choice of its subjects for editorial discussion and the manner in which it treats them; in the great variety of its contents; and in the prominence it gives to practical, moral and religious questions, to literature, to gardening and farming, and to every theme of practical and theoretical interests to the people of New England, The Republican has sought successfully to become their guide, companion and friend, whether at home or abroad. The circulation of The Republican, great beyond parallel, is the best evidence of its character, and of the realization of its ambitions. Rising 25,000, it is several times that of any other journal in all New England out of Boston, and is surpassed by only a few of the daily newspapers of that metropolis. In each of the counties of Western Massachusetts, its readers are more numerous than those of either of their local papers; and they bear a greater proportion to the population of that section than the readers of any other newspaper in the whole world to the population of similar territory. In Vermont, New Hampshire and Connecticut, its circulation is counted by thousands; while it is distributed more liberally than any other New England journals among the emigrants from that section in the West.

Among the peculiar leading features of The Republican are, a full Summary of New England News, arranged by counties and states; an elaborate and comprehensive Editorial Review of the Week; Special Correspondence of a high character from Boston, New York and Washington; a weekly review and summary of all Religious Movements; original paper on Husbandry; summaries of new ideas in Science and Mechanics; a weekly article on Books, Authors and Art; and an abundance of original literary articles, both of prose and poetry, with carefully selected miscellanies from the freshest books and magazines.—These features added to full and carefully condensed summaries of all the general news of the day, both foreign and domestic, with copious editorial discussions of all current topics, combine to make The Republican the most complete and comprehensive family journal in the country.

The Republican is published with new type on fine paper. Its Saturday Daily and Weekly editions are printed on a large double sheet of the size of the popular New York dailies; affording to the one four to five and for the other seven to eight full pages of reading matter.

The editorial corps of the paper numbers six individual, including Dr. J. G. Holland, the popular "Timothy Titcomb" of literature and lecturing, and a lady writer of accomplished talents and literary experience. The character and numbers of its outside contributors, particulary in the literary department, have been improved; and it is the aim of the proprietors to make this department more completely original and of a higher order than heretofore. The accomplished New York letter-writer for the paper, during the last three years (Mrs. "M. C. A.",) will reside for the next season in Washington, and find there a new and richer field for further contributions to our columns.

In these and all other respects, the proprietors of The Republican are earnest to maintain and elevate the attractions and the character of their journal, and keep them in the front rank of the advancing journalism of America. They call the attention of their friends to the low prices at which their papers are still furnished, and bespeak a continued and extending favor.

TERMS OF THE REPUBLICAN.—For the Daily Paper,—one copy, one month, 50c—one year $5. Ten copies to one address one year $40.

For the Tri-Weekly (published on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings)—one copy one month 30c; one year $3; ten copies to one address $25.

For the Weekly Republican,—one copy six months $1; one year $2; two copies to one address one year $3. To clubs by mail—five copies to one address one year $7; ten copies $12; twenty copies $20, (and one to the getter up of the club;) forty copies $40 (and a copy of the Tri-Weekly Republican;) one hundred copies $100 (and a copy of the Daily Republican.)

All orders must be accompanied with the cash, and the paper is stopped when the time of payment has expired.

The Daily Republican is sent to clergymen in service for $3 per year; the Tri-Weekly for $2; and the Weekly for $1.

Specimen copies sent on application.

SAMUEL BOWLES & COMPANY,
Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING.—

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1,50 will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly water proof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paints. For covering roofs, either new or old, we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers.

Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,
Nov. 16.—1y 23 Cedar St., New York.

J. M. COMINS, M. D.,

Having been extensively engaged in riding and infirmary practice for the last ten years, offers his professional services to the afflicted of Palmer and vicinity.

☞ Surgery in all its forms attended to in the most scientific manner. Office and residence on Thorndike street.
Palmer, Dec. 6, 1861.—tf

10 DOZ. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative Just received and selling at 50 cents per bottle (half-price) by HIGGINS & ALLEN.

HAMPDEN SS.—Nov. 28, 1861.—By virtue of an execution issued on a judgment in favor of John M. Converse of Palmer, in said county, at the last term of the superior court for said county, I have taken all the right in equity that the President, Directors and Company of the Palmer Park Association had on the twenty-first day of May last, the day when the same was attached on mesne process. Also, all they had on the day of the levy of the execution to redeem a certain mortgage of real estate lying in the depot village of said Palmer, being the same that is described in a mortgage deed thereof from the said Association to the said John M. Converse, recorded in the registry of deeds for said county, book 202, page 342. And on Tuesday, the thirty-first day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon at the Nassowanno House in said Palmer, I shall offer for sale, by public auction, to the highest bidder, said right in equity of redemption.
A. M. BRADLEY, Deputy Sheriff.

GENTS' ARMY SHOES, Just received At ROBINSON'S.

COFFINS! COFFINS!—

The Subscriber has on hand at his Rooms a good supply of

Mahogany, Black Walnut, and White Wood Coffins,

Of the Best Material and Finish, which I will trim at twenty minutes notice, in a manner not surpassed by the best undertakers in large cities. Also, Grave Clothes of every variety furnished.
Palmer 1861. J. S. LOOMIS.

JUST RECEIVED!

A New Lot of

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, PRINTS,

DRESS GOODS,

De Laines, Domestics, etc. etc. etc.
J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

LADIES' AND MISSES' BALMORALS, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

TO THE PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES

In the month of December, 1858, the undersigned for the first time offered for sale to the public Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters, and in this short period they have given such universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them, that it is now an established article. The amount of bodily and mental misery arising simply from a neglect of small complaints is surprising, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that strict attendance to the least and most trifling bodily ailment should be had; for diseases of the body must invariably affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of

Dr. J. Bovee Dods'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

from all who have not used them. We challenge the world to produce their equal.

These Bitters for the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, and for purifying and enriching the Blood, are absolutely unsurpassed by any other remedy on earth. To be assured of this, it is only necessary to make the trial. The Wine itself is of a very superior quality, being about one-third stronger than other wines; warming and invigorating the whole system, from the head to the feet. As these Bitters are tonic and alterative in their character, so they strengthen and invigorate the whole system, and give it a fine tone and healthy action to all its parts, by equalizing the circulation, removing obstructions and producing a general warmth. They are also excellent for diseases and weakness peculiar to Females, where a Tonic is required to strengthen and brace the system. No lady, who is subject to lassitude and faintness, should be without them, as they are revivifying in their action.

These BITTERS will not only cure, but prevent disease, and in this respect are doubly valuable to the person who may use them. For Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a Tonic, Dr. Dods' Celebrated Wine Bitters are unsurpassed.

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, and for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilerating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to the use of excessive strong drink, and who wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated wines and liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only Cure, but Prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

In all Affections of the Head, Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, Dr. Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters will be found most Salutary and Efficacious.

FEMALES.—The many certificates which have been tendered us, and the letters which we are daily receiving, are conclusive proof that among the women these Bitters have given a satisfaction which no others have ever done before. No woman in the land should be without them, and those who once use them will not fail to keep a supply.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS are prepared by an eminent and skillful physician, who has used them successfully in his practice for the last twenty-five years. The proprietor, before purchasing the exclusive right to manufacture and sell Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Celebrated Imperial Wine Bitters, had them tested by two distinguished medical practitioners who pronounced them a valuable remedy for disease.

Although the medical men of the country, as a general thing disapprove of Patent Medicines, yet we do not believe that a respectable Physician can be found in the United States, acquainted with their medical properties, who will not highly approve Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters.

In all newly settled places, where there is always a large quantity of decaying timber, from which a poisonous miasma is created, these bitters should be used every morning before breakfast.

Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters are composed of a pure and unadulterated Wine, combined with Barberry, Solomon's Seal, Comfrey, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, Spikenard, Chamomile Flowers, and Gentian. They are manufactured by Dr. Dods himself, who is an experienced and successful Physician, and hence should not be classed among the quack nostrums which flood the country, and against which the Medical Profession are so justly prejudiced.

These truly valuable Bitters have been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community for almost every variety of disease incident to the human system, and they are now deemed indispensable as a Tonic, Medicine and a Beverage.

☞ Purchase one Bottle! It Costs but Little! ☜
Purify the Blood! Give Tone to the Stomach!
Renovate the System! and Prolong Life!
PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, - - - - 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.

Prepared and Sold by
CHARLES WIDDEFIELD & CO.,
Sole Proprietors. 78 William st., New York.
For sale by druggists and grocers generally throughout the country. 11—1y.
Sold by Higgins & Allen, Palmer, and Dr. Holden, Ware.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!

A large and well assorted lot of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

WATCH SPRING SKIRTS,

Just received from the Manufactory, and for sale at the lowest Cash Prices,
By J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

SAPONIFER.

The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleaner. Will make hard water soft, clean paint, remove grease from kitchen utensils, etc.

One box costs 25 cts. 4 to 4½ lbs refuse grease usually given away, at about one-half cent ℔ lb, say, 20—45 cents, which is the cost of a barrel of first rate soft soap.

For sale by HIGGINS & ALLEN.
Palmer, July 1.—tf

LADIES' SKATING SHOES, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

J. W. HOPKINS,
Dealer in
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
FANCY GOODS,
Daily and Weekly Newspapers,
&c., &c., &c.,
NASSOWANNO BLOCK, PALMER, MASS.
Oct. 5, 1861. tf.

NEW FALL GOODS!

P. P. KELLOGG,

—AT—

PALMER DEPOT,

Is now receiving from New York and Boston a

VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT

of New Fall Goods, consisting of everything new and beautiful in the way of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, TALMAS, SHAWLS, &c.,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CARPETING,

PAPER HANGINGS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS.

Also constantly on hand a good assortment of

GROCERIES,

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.,

All of which are offered at the Lowest Possible Price.

Sept. 14.

M. FOX, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,
Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in Eastern Hampden for
Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.
Store removed to
BASEMENT OF COMMERCIAL BLOCK.
Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf.

THE GREAT AMBASSADOR OF HEALTH!
Take them and live! Neglect them and die!
A WONDERFUL REMEDY
For a wonderful age!

PRIZE POETRY.

Let Chieftains boast of deeds in war,
And Minstrels tune their sweet guitar,
A nobler theme my heart it fills—
In praise of HERRICK'S matchless Pills.

Their cures are found in every land—
Amid Russia's snows—and Afric's sand:
Their wondrous works—the papers fill—
Produced by HERRICK'S matchless Pills.

Does disease afflict you?—do not doubt,
This charming compound will search it out,
And health again your system fill,
If you fly at once to HERRICK'S Pills.

They're safe for all—both old and young—
Their praises are on every tongue;
Disease, disarmed—no longer kills,
Since we are blessed with HERRICK'S Pills.

☞ Herrick's matchless Vegetable Pills have inundated the world with their popularity. Over five million of boxes are used annually, giving employment to eighty-five men and women to put them up. Their cures are numbered by thousands—their praises on the tongues of all. Citizens of Palmer and elsewhere, have you ever used them? Put up in English, Spanish, German and French directions. Large family boxes, 25 cents! Sold everywhere. DR. L. R. HERRICK & CO.,
40 1y Albany, N. Y.
Agents—Wm. Holbrook, Higgins & Allen, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all dealers in medicine.

Now is the time to Buy

MILLINERY

—AT—

W. W. CROSS & CO.'S

MILLINERY ROOMS,

PALMER DEPOT, MASS.

A SPLENDID STOCK

Of all kinds of

MILLINERY GOODS,

MILLINERY.—

The place to buy Millinery is at

THE NEW DRY GOODS STORE,

Where may be found a Choice Lot of

Bonnets, Ribbons, Ruche Flowers, &c. &c.
J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

BROWN & BROTHER'S

LIQUID BLACKING

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.—It has been used for the last Fifteen Years in many of the first hotels in this country, and in private families, where it has given the most

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

It has received Silver and Bronze Medals and Diplomas from various Fairs in this and other States.

We have certificates from the best hotels in

Boston,	Portland,	Charleston,
Lowell,	New York,	Chicago,
Worcester,	Philadelphia,	Saratoga Sp'gs.
Springfield,	Washington,	Cincinnati, &c,

For sale by country dealers everywhere, and in Boston at wholesale by the Grocers, Druggists, Boot and Shoe and Hardware Dealers.
B. F. BROWN & Co., General Agts.,
May 25.—6m 135 Milk street, Boston.

GENTS' HALF DOUBLE AND TAP'D SOLE BOOTS, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!

The Original Medicine, Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name Bryan being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

BRONCHITIS.

Many Public Speakers, Ministers and Singers, are prevented by an attack of this troublesome disease from performing their necessary duties.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers remove all irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils, by a few hours' perseverance, and at the same time improve the tone and compass of the voice; consequently are very much used by those who have occasion, and always with success.

For sale by all Druggists. jan 19 1y is.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED

FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canadas,
JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps, enclosed to any authorised agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, G. B. Hitchcock, Ware, and L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs.

H. T. SMALL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Gloves, &c., Boots and Shoes, large assortment of Yankee Notions,

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, POTASH, OILS,

Sal Soda, Dye Stuffs, Castor Oil by the gallon.
Also, all the Popular Medicines of the day.
☞ Rigg's Patent Truss.

☞ Agency for the Stafford News Letter at the Post Office. Subscriptions and communications received by H. T. Small. All kinds of Job Printing executed with dispatch.
H. T. SMALL, Agent.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—The Great Curative of the Age. Try it! It will entirely cure, or greatly relieve, the following distressing Complaints:—Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diarrhœa, General Debility, Nervousness, Ulcers, Piles, Bronchitis, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, and the endless catalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood. Get our new pamphlet and read it.

JEWETT & COMPANY,
No. 30, Summer st., Boston.
For sale by all druggists. jy1 6m

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—

The Subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, situated in Palmer Depot Village. The same has a convenient barn, shed and wagon house, and is in a desirable location. The place has a large variety of young and growing fruit trees. If not sold it will be rented.
Palmer, Nov. 16.—6w LUKE K. BLAIR.

TO SOLDIERS and their FAMILIES.—

Having completed an arrangement with a gentleman of legal ability and experience in Washington, D. C., I am prepared to prosecute claims for Arrears of Pay,

Bounties, Pensions, Bounty Land Claims,

And any claims growing out of the present, or any previous war since 1790, where, the service rendered was fourteen days or more; or if engaged in any battle. Wounded or missing soldiers can have their claims properly attended to, as well as the families of those killed, for that die of disease. Persons interested in any of these claims are invited to call, or communicate the facts by letter (enclosing a stamp) and the subject will be promptly attended to. The compensation will be in proportion to the amount obtained, and nothing charged if unsuccessful.
Ware, Nov., 1861. F. DEWITT.

BOOTS AND SHOES
OF
ALL KINDS,
for sale at
J. T. ROBINSON'S & CO.'S,
NASSOWANNO BLOCK.
Palmer, Nov. 16, 1861.—tf

100 BALMORAL SKIRTS

Received this day
And to be sold very cheap at
W. W. CROSS & Co.

GEO. L. BRAKENRIDGE,
AMBROTYPE ARTIST,
At the Rooms of J. W. STACY, is prepared to execute work
IN AS GOOD STYLE,
And on as reasonable terms as any shop in this vicinity.
Ware, Nov. 1, 1861.—3m

MENS' and YOUTH'S RUBBER BOOTS, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

A Dying Husband to His Wife.

Thou, thou art the world I'm leaving—
Only for thee would I cling to this life,
Tears are in vain, and useless is grieving—
Once more let me feel the fond lips of my wife—
Once more let me kiss thee, my ever loved wife!

Loving we met in the days gone forever,
Loving we've walked on the hillside of Life;
Loving we met, and now, loving, we'll sever—
Farewell to thee, Annie, my beautiful wife—
Farewell to thee, Annie, my ever loved wife!

Soon I must go, for I see the light quiver,
Soon will the "star of Existence" have set.
But I'll meet thee at last, dearest, over the River,
So hope for the future—the present forget!
Oh! think of the joys when again we have met!

Speak to me, dearest, and say that you love me!
Lay thy soft hand, as of old on my brow!
Let thy bright eyes sparkle love, from above me!
Fare thee well, Annie, to Death we must bow!
My angel-wife, Annie, to Death must all bow!

The Autocrat of the Russias!

Alexander II is pre eminently the reformer of the day. By the disenthralment of myriads of his subjects, Serfdom is rapidly yielding to the light and mission of civilization. He is correcting time honored abuses, and gradually suiting the progress and emancipation of the Russian Serf, to the demands and intelligence of the times, so that the path of Muscovite Royalty is truly democratic and progressive. The *status quo* of the medical profession at the advent of Dr. Holloway in its midst, was really deplorable,—if not actually retrogressive. but like the Czar he burst the shackle which retarded its progress, and dissipated the fallacies that overshadowed it. He discountenanced innumerable errors which disgraced it, and instituted the doctrine of reason and common sense. The effect of his Pills and Ointment in coughs, colds, and tightness of the chest soon became apparent by the number of his patients, and the increasing demand for his medicines. The speedy relief experienced by sufferers from diseases of the chest arising from sudden colds, by rubbing the Ointment upon the chest morning and evening, whence it is absorbed into the system as salt by meat, is almost marvellous. It allays the irritation and inflamation, and disperses the mucus and humors which collect in the passages and impede the respiration. The pills act on the stomach, liver, and blood, which they invigorate, cleanse and purify, so that the whole system is thoroughly subjected to the restorative regulating and exhilarating influence of these life-sustaining vegetable and balsamic preparations. For the various disorders peculiar to the winter season, these invaluable medicines will be found equally efficacious. We must not omit to mention that in 1851, Dr. Holloway had the honor of being presented to the late autocrat Nicholas, father of the present Emperor, who gave a most gracious and distinguished reception, and to show his high appreciation of his celebrated medicines, directed an ukase to be issued authorizing the free introduction and sale of the Pills and Ointment throughout the Russian dominions.—"*Merchants' Magazine.*"

☞If you want to annoy, and puzzle, and baffle a man full of tricks and duplicity, you have only to practice a straightforward and simple integrity.

☞If you would have your laws obeyed, without mutiny, see well to it that they are pieces of God's law, otherwise all the artillery in the world cannot keep down mutiny.

ZEPHYR & SHETLAND WORSTEDS,

JACKET & SOCK YARNS,

In all shades, for sale by

J. F. TOBEY, Agt.

JUST RECEIVED, a large quantity of Golden Salve, selling at 17 cents per box.

Vanilla and Lemon Extracts cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

Also, a lot of Dr. Ham's Invigorating Spirit, and Costar's Bed Bug and Rat Extermiuator, at the usual prices.

Palmer, Nov. 16. HIGGINS & ALLEN.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

IN ALL KINDS OF GOODS,

At W. W. CROSS & Co.

CROCKERY, GLASS WARE,

PAPER HANGINGS,

BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS,

Trunks, Feathers, &c. &c.

☞A Full Stock at Low Prices.

W. W. CROSS & Co.

CLOAKS!

LADIES WILL

FIND A LARGE ASSORTMENT

of all the

LATEST PATTERNS,

At W. W. CROSS & Co.'s

NOW OFFERING AT

W. W. CROSS & Co.'s,

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

WINTER GOODS!

Especially adapted to the present demand.

New Styles

DRESS GOODS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS.,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
etc. etc. etc.

Linens, Housekeeping Goods, White Goods, Hosiery, Blankets, Flannels. Also, a large variety of

AMERICAN DOMESTIC GOODS.

NEW CLOTHING

AND

GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

VERY LOW.

W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

CLOTHS

FOR

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

OVER GARMENTS.

CASTOR BEAVER,

DOESKIN BEAVERS,

All Wool and Union Broadcloths,

Drab and Mixed Ladies' Cloths,

Water Proof Cloths,

Very low at W. W. CROSS & Co.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.

WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED

At short notice and in a workmanlike manner

☞Call and see W. W. HAGAR.

Palmer, Aug. 18, 1860. 14tf.

NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS!

Commencing Wednesday, October 2, 1861.

Leave Palmer for New London:

7 55 A. M., connects with Hartford, New Haven, and Stonington Roads.

5 25 P. M., Steamboat train, connects with the new splendid steamers, City of New York and City of Boston at New London.

Passengers by this train can go on board of the boat immediately on arrival of cars. Returning from New York can remain on board of boat, and take the 7 15 A. M. train for the north.

Freight train leaves Palmer daily at 5 30 A. M., and New London at 12 30 P. M.

R. N. DOWD, Supt.

New London, Oct. 5, 1861.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED,

AND WILL BE OFFERE AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES;

Comprising

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CROCKERY,

PAPER HANGINGS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

FAMILY GROCERIES,

FLOUR, &c, &c.,

..... BY .....

M. W. FRENCH.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Office and residence in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.

Palmer, April 1, 1861.

PLASTER!

HALL & TRUMBLE,

HAVING connected with their Mills one expressly for the purpose of Grinding Plaster, would respectfully inform the farmers of Palmer and vicinity that they will have constantly on hand

FRESH GROUND NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER,

which they will sell in large or small quantities, to suit customers. Also,

GUANO, PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

And other Fertilizers,

GRASS SEEDS,

and a full assortment of

FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL, FEED & OIL MEAL

Calcined Plaster, Cement, Lime and Hair.

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF COAL,

Palmer, March 9, 1861. tf.

MANHOOD.

How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, in a sealed envelope: A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions, inducing impotency, and Mental and Physical Debility.

By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines, or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, N. Y, Post office box 4,586. aply

WANTED—A lot of second hand Soap. Also, every man who thinks of buying a Harness to look at this fact!—that J. R. HEWITT is selling Harnesses cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in this State. Harnesses for 16, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50 dollars, and as much more as any one wishes to pay, and get his money's worth every time.

N. B.—I am receiving Orders from all parts of the country for Boyd's Patent Winkers. All Orders Promptly Filled.

N. B.—P. S. Qe.—Any one interested in the above can obtain all information and Goods by calling at J. R. HEWITT'S, f9.

Springfield, Mass. Corner Main and Bridge sts.

COSTAR'S

VERMIN EXTERMINATORS,

THE

ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN.

DESTROYS INSTANTLY

Every form and species of

VERMIN.

AGENTS.

DR. HOLDEN, Ware.

HIGGINS & ALLEN, Palmer.

FURS! FURS!!

IMITATION SABLE FURS,

Just received at W. W. CROSS & Co.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between Buffum and Bardwell, was dissolved on the 1st day of October last. The business of the firm will be settled by M. B. Buffum,

MOSES B. BUFFUM,
Nov. 6, 1861. F. M. BARDWELL.

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

No person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes, should fail to send for one of our circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail, free. We claim to have the

Best Sewing Machines in the World,

For either Family of Manufacturing Purposes, and all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following

IMPORTANT FACTS.

Fact No. 1—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigations.

Fact No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop stitch Machines.

Fact No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment whatever. Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

Fact No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, on a bias.

Fact No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these machines, wherever used, will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

Fact No. 6.—These Machines took the highest premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

Fact No. 7.—These Machines took the highest premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

Fact No. 8.—These Machines took the highest Medal at the American Institute, in the city of New York, together with the highest premium for fine sewing machine work.

Fact No. 9.—These Machines took both the highest premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica, N. Y.

Fact No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important fact of all.

Fact No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.

Address

FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO.,

13—6m. 538 Broadway, New York.

BROWN COTTONS.

15 Bales Unbleached Sheetings, just received and for sale

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE,

BY . . . . P. P. KELLOGG.

Sept. 7.

WILCOX & GIBBS'

SEWING MACHINES.

Price with Hemmer and Feller, $35.

This machine has points of superiority peculiarly its own.

Stitching, Hemming and Felling with a single Thread.

IT forms a flat, even and elastic seam, which is warranted not to rip in wear, even if the seam is cut at frequent intervals, and also under all circumstances "to survive the wash tub."

A patented device of great utility to learners, prevents the possibility of the machine being run in the wrong direction, or the balance wheel wear in a lady's dress.

Another feature which deserves particular attention is the Wilcox Patent needle which cannot be set wrong.

Two thousand stitches, or two yards of work, can be done in one minute without dropping a stitch.

These Machines, so simple and accurate in their construction, supercede the use of the shuttle; and with one thread produce all the practical results of the two thread machines; and more, for these fell without basting, and hem the finest muslin without puckering.

Although at about half the price of the other first class machines, they will accomplish double the sewing in a given time.

"It is emphatically the good, low-priced Family Sewing Machine that the public have long been waiting for."—Boston Transcript.

It is indeed a wonderful production, and for family use especially, no other will bear any comparison with it."—Phil. Evening Journal.

"A mechanical wonder."—Scientific American.

"Among the best and most serviceable sewing machines. Light and elegantly finished, and so simple in its construction that it seems almost impossible for it to get out of repair."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

"Has combined with its own peculiar merits all the really valuable improvements of the higher priced machines."—Pennsylvanian.

"This machine, in the opinion of the committee fills more nearly the requirements of a perfect family machine than any on exhibition."—Franklin Institute Exhibition Report of 1858.

Taking into consideration simplicity, cheapness, durability, and doing all work, the committee were unanimously in favor of Wilcox and Gibbs as a single thread machine."—Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society's Report.

"We must, in justice, express our confidence in the merits of the Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine. We consider that a great desideratum has been supplied by it, in proving, beyond doubt, that two threads are not, as was supposed, necessary to a good machine."—Christian Advo. and Journal, June 21, 1860.

"We have one of these machines in use, and think more highly of it than of any number we have tried."—Richmond Whig.

The undersigned, Missionary to Constantinople, has examined more than twenty different kinds of Sewing Machines, and after some six weeks' experience with Wilcox & Gibbs' Patent, he has purchased one of them as the best adapted to the wants of his family, and as the least liable to require repair. OLIVER CRANE.

The undersigned, during eighteen months, has had in almost constant use in his family, Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing machine, upon which has been made the clothes of his large family—from muslin to pilot cloth—including the clothing required for his several boys; and in no case have the seams failed, although in hard service. The machine now in use in his family has required no repair, and is in all respects, well appointed, efficient and durable. JACOB CHICKERING.

☞Send for a Circular.☜

JAMES WILCOX, Manufacturer,

No. 598 Broadway N. Y.

Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE.

Patented Feb. 14, 1861.

Salesroom No. 510, Broadway, New York.

This machine is constructed on an entirely new principle of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be simplicity and perfection combined.

The following are the principal objections urged against Sewing Machines.

1. Excessive fatigue to the operator,
2. Liability to get out of order.
3. Expense, trouble and loss of time in repairing.
4. Incapacity to sew every kind of material,
5. Disagreeable noise while in operation.

☞The Empire Sewing Machine is exempt from all these objections.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number.

Having neither cam nor cog wheel, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine!

It requires fifty per cent. less power to drive it than any other machine in market. A girl twelve years of age can work is steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and wonderful simplicity of construction render it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to call and examine this unrivalled machine.

But in a more special manner do we solicit the patronage of Merchant Tailors, Coach Makers, Hoopskirt Manufacturers, Shirt and Bosom Makers, Dress Makers. Corset Makers, Gaiter Fasters, Shoe Binders, Vest and Pantaloon Makers.

☞Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with.

Prices of Machines, Complete: No. 1, or Family Machine, $45; No. 2, small sized manufacturing, $60; No. 3, large size manufacturing, $75.

Cabinets in every variety.

We want agents for all towns in the United States, where agencies are not already established, to whom a liberal discount will be given, but we make no compromises.

T. J. McARTHUR & Co.,

510 Broadway, N. Y.

COAL.

WE have just received a cargo of the celebrated

FRANKLIN COAL,

Said to be the best Coal in Market. Also, a Cargo of

CUMBERLAND,

And another of

LACKAWANNA.

We can furnish the above kinds and almost any other variety called for at short notice, and low prices. Purchasers of Coal will bear in mind that the price of Coal advances each month until the first of April. HALL & TRUMBLE.

Amherst, Belchertown, & Palmer R. R.

On and after April 9, 1860, trains will run as follows: Leave Amherst for Palmer at 8,00 A.M. Leave Palmer for Amherst at 2,00 P. M., connecting at Palmer with trains to and from Boston, Springfield, Albany and New York.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, trains will be run between Amherst and Palmer, leaving Amherst at 4.00 p.m., arriving at Palmer in season to connect with evening trains from Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, and New York. Returning leave Palmer at 6.15.

Stage accommodation at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley and Sunderland. W. DIXEY, General Agent.

Amherst, April 9, 1860.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

5000 YARDS, Just received and

FOR SALE LOW, by

Sept. 7. P. P. KELLOGG.

LADIES AND MISSES'

Just received at RUBBER BOOTS, ROBINSON'S.

EASTERN HAMPDEN INSURANCE AGENCY!

ARE YOU INSURED?

☞Policies ISSUED REGISTERED, and losses adjusted and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

☞All descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—one month to five years.

☞Rates as low as consistent with *safety* and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, ...$1,500,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $230,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $210,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $350,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $315,000.
75 per cent. of profits divided annually, and no liability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!

☞Provide for your family while in health!

☞Life is uncertain; death is certain!

☞Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!

NON FORFEITING POLICIES ISSUED.

☞Your money is not lost by suspension of payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $130,000
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $315,000.
Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with virulent and chronic diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the sexual organs.

☞Medical advice given gratis by the acting surgeon. Valuable reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Ware, Feb, 16, 1861.

COMMISSIONERS

To Qualify Civil Officers

J. G. ALLEN, } Palmer, Mass.
July20,'61.-tf. G. M. FISK, }

IMPORTANT IF TRUE!

AND EVERY WORD IS TRUE.

For upwards of three years past I have been engaged in a business which has yielded me at the rate of $3,000 per annum, but being desirous of going to Europe in the course of a few months, for the purpose of there introducing the business, I am willing to teach it to any one who will send me $1. The business is no humbug, but of a highly useful and general character, adapted both to cities and villages, and one that any person of ordinary capacity, young or old, male or female, can acquire with a few hours' practice, and by which they can secure a very handsome income. Several young ladies who have received instructions from me, both in New York and Pennsylvania, are earning upwards of $20 per week by it, and there is no reason why any one else cannot do the same. Invalids, even, can do well by it, as it is no peddling affair, but a business that is perfectly respectable. Gentlemen and ladies of leisure, who would like to learn the business for their own amusement or pleasure, will find the practice of it a pleasant pastime, and one that they will take great interest in. On receipt of $1, I will send printed instructions by which any person can readily acquire the art, and these instructions will also contain every particular relative to carrying it on so that it will be highly profitable. The purchaser of the "printed instructions" will also be authorized to teach it to others; and I have sometimes received as high as $200, for teaching it personally to a single individual. I would state further that $2 50 or $3 will buy everything that is necessary to commence the business with, and the articles can be got almost anywhere, in city or country, or if preferred, I can furnish them. Address 05 3m

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THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH!

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN!

HOLLOWAY'S

PILLS AND OINTMENT.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.—Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat, and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at once.

BILLIOUS DISORDERS.—In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by these searching, painless and irresistible Pills. Let the sick, whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful antibillious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Scrofula, Erysipelas, and Salt Rheum.—No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

DYSPEPSIA.—The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these anti-dyspeptic Pills, and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

Piles and Fistula, Bad Legs, Old Sores and Ulcers.—Cases of many years standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful Unguent.

SICKLY FEMALES should lose no time in trying a few doses of these regulating and renovating Pills, whatever may be their complaint, they can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations; their effect is all but miraculous.

☞Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized world, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box. 14.

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Can be found the

NEW YORK DAILIES, NEW YORK LEDGER
" MERCURY, " WEEKLY,
SPRINGFIELD DAILY REPUBLICAN,

And all papers called for. Also,

Stationery, of all kinds.

Palmer, Sept. 28. CYRUS KNOX, JR.

NOTICE.—Having purchased of the Assignees of Messrs. Brett, Newell & Co., Boston, all unsettled accounts due W. W. Cross, R. M. Cross and J. F. Tobey to date, all those indebted to either of the above parties, are requested to settle the same as soon as possible, at the store of W. W. CROSS & Co.

Palmer, July 1, 1861.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,

FOR SALE or to RENT at MODERATE PRICES by

CHARLES PHIPPS,

Bank Street, Ware.

☞Payments made by installments if preferred.

Ware, July 20, 1861—tf.

PURE LIQUORS AND WINES FOR PRIVATE USE AND MEDICAL PURPOSES.

We offer to the country trade and consumers, a complete assortment of every variety of Liquors, Wines, &c., and would say that our experience of more than forty years as Importers is not only a sufficient guarantee for the Purity of our Goods, but that it enables us to offer advantages to buyers that cannot be excelled by any house in Boston. Owing to the difficulty of procuring in many towns, a strictly pure and reliable article of Liquors and Wines for medicinal and other purposes, we have for many years given special attention to filling orders for Private Use, and consumers will find it greatly to their advantage to send their orders to us direct, as we employ no travelling or other agents whatever. Persons who require Pure Liquors and Wines, in large or small quantities, may rest assured that all orders will receive our best personal attention, and that every article sent from our house will be satisfactory in every respect. Communications by mail will receive prompt attention, with full and complete catalogue of goods, prices, &c.

I. D. RICHARDS & SONS,

87 and 89 State st., Boston.

Boston, April 29, 1861.—1y

AYER'S

CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some form of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be arrested by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous disorders. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. F. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and I believe as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, PA., MAY 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. BREELS,

Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Billous Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirable adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856. }

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,

Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhea, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best agents I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhea.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse the stomach and expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains,* which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its injudicious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Dr. Holbrook, and Higgins & Allen Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

LADIES' AND MISSES SNOW SHOES, ROBINSONS.

Just received at

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XII. PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1861. NUMBER 32.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
—BY—
FISK & GOFF.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay STRICTLY IN ADVANCE Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six month 75 Cents; for three months 38 Cents.
O. M. FISK. A. J. GOFF.

INTERESTING HISTORY OF ONE OF THE VESSELS OF THE RAT HOLE SQUADRON.—Harpers's Weekly, speaking of the old whalers which comprise the "rat-hole" squadron, says—

Among this fleet is the old ship Cerea, whose history is well worthy of record here. She was formerly an armed store-ship in the British navy. During the Revolutionary war she came over loaded with supplies for the British army. A storm coming on, she sought shelter in Long Island Sound. It became known to the Yankee fishermen that she was in their waters, they determined to capture her. Accordingly they formed a company of nearly one hundred stout-hearted and hardy men, and put out into the sound.

Shortly after leaving New Bedford harbor they discovered the Britisher in the distance. All hands save an elderly man and three men, and one boy, went into the little fishing schooner's hold, all well armed. On the little fishing craft stood until she reached the fishing ground, when they threw out their lines and were soon engaged in catching fish. The store-ship altered her course and ran down toward the fisherman, and fired a gun, and the Yankee boys headed their vessel toward the ship. As soon as she came alongside, which they did after some murmuring. The fish which had been taken were transferred to the deck of the store-ship, and carried over to the other side of the vessel, away from the side where the schooner lay. Curiosity prompted the British sailors to crowd around the fishermen with their fish. In the meantime one of the boys took a fish and threw it out one of the ports, and it striking the schooner's deck, gave the signal for the men in the hold to come up. This was but the work of a moment, and before the Britisher could arm his crew or recover from his surprise, his ship was a prize. The ship was taken into New Bedford, where she was discharged of her stores, and when the war was over she was converted into a whaler, and she has been employed in that business from that time to within a year past. She now goes to assist in sealing up one of the Southern ports. The Cerea was a very fast sailer, and has been ordinarily a very lucky ship. But now her sailing days are over, and she will find a white sandy bed on which to lie until broken up by the strong waves of old ocean.

DISAPPOINTMENT AND SUCCESS.— When poor Edmund Kean was acting in barns to country bumkins, barely finding bread for his wife and child, he was just as great a genius as when he was crowding Drury Lane. When Brougham presided in the House of Lords, he was not a bit better or greater than when he had hung about the Parliament House at Edinburgh, a briefless and suspected junior barrister. When all London crowded to see the hippopotamus, he was just the animal that he was a couple of years later, when no one took the trouble of looking at him. And when George Stephenson died, amid the applause and gratitude of all the intelligent men in Britain, he was the same man, maintaining the same principle, as when men of science and of law regarded as a mischievous lunatic, the individual who declared that some day the railroad would be the king's highway, and mail-coaches would be drawn by steam.—*The Country Parson.*

MENTAL EXCITEMENT.—Bad news weakens the action of the heart, oppresses the lungs, destroys the appetite, stops digestion, and partially suspends all the functions of the system. An emotion of shame flushes the face; fear blanches it; and an instant thrill electrifies a million of nerves. Surprise spurs the pulse into a gallop. Delirium infuses great energy. Volition commands, and hundreds of muscles spring to execute. Powerful emotion often kills the body at a stroke. Eminent public speakers have died in the midst of an impassioned burst of eloquence, or when the deep emotion that produced it suddenly subsided Largrave, the young Parisian, died when he heard that the musical prize for which he had competed was adjudged to another.

MUTUAL FORBEARANCE.—The house will be kept in a turmoil where there is no toleration of each other's errors. If you lay a single stick of wood on the grate, and apply fire to it, it will go out; put on another stick and they will burn; and a half dozen sticks and you will have a blaze. If one member of the family gets into a passion, and is let alone, he will cool down, and possibly be ashamed and repent. But oppose temper to temper; pile on all the fuel, draw in others of the group, and let one harsh answer be followed by another, and there will soon be a blaze that will enwrap them all.

"CONTRABANDS" REJECTED.—A letter from Cairo, Ill., of Dec. 2, says that three negroes from below presented themselves to the picket guard at Bird's Point, and were taken before Col. Oglesby, commanding Bird's Point, who ordered them sent back through the lines, with orders not to return again. His (Col. Oglesby's) action in this matter, was based upon General Order, No. 3, issued by Maj. Gen. Halleck. At the same time, it is stated that the report of Jeff Thompson, one of the rebel commanders, having four hundred negroes at work upon the fortifications at New Madrid is confirmed.

The Government will yet learn that it cannot make progress against the rebels in this way.

FREAKS OF AN IMPRISONED REBEL.—Thomas, the "French lady," who has been confined for several months in Fort McHenry, has become insane. His hallucination often manifests itself in sticking matches into cracks in the floor, tables and chairs, arranged in the form of regiments, battalions, and companies, which he styles the opposing armies. He does the fighting with a long stick, and closes with igniting the matches, which represents to him the burning of Washington by shells from the rebel guns.

☞Kindness is the golden chain by which society is bound together.

The Lost Beauty.

BY T. H. FARNHAM.

I saw her once, I gazed again,
She quickly passed away;
Yet memory doth that form retain,
As though 't were yesterday.

Through many a gay and varied scene,
I've sought that beauteous face,
But never could I even glean
Of her the slightest trace.

In humble cot, through hall and bower,
I've sought that face in vain;
For from that well remembered hour,
She never came again.

Oft in my wild and restless dreams
That form will cross my sight,—
So real, so beautiful it seems;
So fair, so purely bright.

I wildly start, as if to clasp
The maiden as she stands;
But only wake, alas, to grasp
The air within my hands.

Oft by some lone and winding stream
We wander, side by side,
And love to see the moonbeams gleam
Along its trembling tide.

And there, beneath pale Luna's ray,
I press that form to mine,
Until the coming god of day
Bid me that bliss resign.

O sleep, thou art a lovely thing,
For to my longing eyes
Thou canst that consolation bring
Which gaudy day denies.

I've gazed on beauty passing rare,
On charms all but divine;
But never aught that could compare
With beauty such as thine.

The memory of that beauteous face
Still lingering, haunts me yet;
None other can its charms efface,
Or woo me to forget.

THE MARVELLOUS TOWER.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

The morning sun shone brightly upon the cliff-built towers of Toledo, when King Roderick issued out of the gate of the city at the head of a numerous train of courtiers and cavaliers, and crossed the bridge that overleaps the deep and narrow bed of the Tagus. The shining cavalcade wound up the road that leads among the mountains, and soon came in sight of the necromantic tower.

King Roderick and his courtiers arrived, wondering and amazed, at the foot of the rock. Here was a narrow, arched way, cut through the living stone, the only entrance to the tower. It was closed by a massive iron gate, closed with rusty locks of diverse workmanship, and in the fashion of different centuries, which had been affixed by the predecessors of Don Roderick. On either side of the portals, stood the two ancient guardians of the tower, laden with the keys appertaining to the locks.

The King alighted, and approaching the portals ordered the guardians to open the gate. the hoary headed men drew back with terror. "Alas!" cried they, "Would you have the mischiefs of this tower unbounded and set loose, to shake the earth to its foundation?"

The venerable Archbishop Urbine likewise implored him not to disturb a mystery that had been held sacred from generation to generation, within the memory of man; and which even Cæsar himself, when sovereign of Spain, had not ventured to invade. The youthful cavaliers, however, were eager to pursue the adventure, and encouraged him in his rash curiosity

"Come what may," exclaimed Don Roderick, "I am resolved to penetrate the mystery of this tower." So saying, he again commanded the guardians to unlock the portals. The ancient men obeyed with fear and trembling; but their hands shook with age, and when they applied the keys, the locks were so rusted by time, or of such strange workmanship, that they resisted their feeble efforts; whereupon the young cavaliers pressed forward and lent their aid. Still, the locks were so numerous and difficult, that with all their eagerness and strength, a great part of the day was exhausted before the whole of them could be mastered.

The patience of the King was now exhausted, and he advanced to apply his hand. Scarcely, however, did he touch the iron gate, than it swung slowly open, uttering, as it were, a dismal groan, as it turned reluctantly upon its hinges. A cold, damp wind issued forth, accompanied by a tempestuous sound. The ancient guardians quaked within them, and their knees smote together; but several of the youthful cavaliers rushed in, eager to gratify their curiosity, or to signalize themselves in their redoubtable enterprise.

They had scarcely advanced a few paces, however, when they recoiled, overcome by the baleful air, or by some fearful vision. upon this, the King ordered that fires should be kindled to dispel the darkness and to correct the noxious and long imprisoned air; he then led the way into the interior; but though stout of heart, he advanced with awe and hesitation.

After proceeding a short distance, he entered a hall or antichamber, on the opposite of which was a door; and before it on a pedestal stood a gigantic figure of the color of bronze, and of a terrible aspect. It held a huge mace, which it whirled incessantly, giving such cruel and resounding blows upon the earth as to prevent all further entrance.

The King paused at the sight of this appalling figure; for whether it was living or a statue of magic artifice, he could not tell. On the breast was a scroll, whereon was inscribed in large letters "I do my duty." After a little while Roderick plucked up heart, and addressed it with great solemnity: "Whatever thou be," said he, "know that I came not to violate this sanctuary, but to inquire into the mysteries it contains; I conjure thee therefore to let me pass in safety."

Upon this the figure paused with uplifted mace, and the King and his train passed unmolested through the door.

They now entered a vast chamber, of a rare and sumptuous architecture, difficult to be described. The walls were encrusted with the most precious gems, so joined together as to form one smooth and perfect surface The lofty dome appeared to be self-supported and was studded with gems, lustrious as the stars of the firmament. There was neither wood nor any other common or base material to be seen throughout the edifice. There were no windows or other openings to admit the day, yet a radient light spread throughout the place, which seemed to shine from the walls, and to render every object distinctly visible.

In the centre of the hall stood a table of alabaster, of the rarest workmanship, on which was inscribed in Greek characters, that Hercules Alcides, the Theban Greek, had founded this tower in the year of the world, three thousand and six. Upon the table stood a golden casket, richly set around with precious stones, and closed with a lock of mother-of-pearl; and on the lid were inscribed the following words:

"In this coffer is contained the mystery of the tower. The hand of none but a King can open it; but let him beware! for marvellous events will be revealed to him which are to take place before his death."

King Roderick boldly seized upon the casket. The venerable Archbishop laid his hand upon his arm, and made a last remonstrance. "Forbear my son!" said he, "desist while there is yet time. Look not into the mysterious decrees of Providence. God has hidden them in mercy from our sight, and it is impious to rend the vail by which they are concealed."

"What have I to dread from a knowledge of the future?" replied Roderick, with an air of haughty presumption; "if good be destined to me, I shall enjoy it by anticipation; if evil, I shall arm myself to meet it." So saying he rashly broke the lock.

Within the coffer he found nothing but a linen cloth, folded between two tablets of copper. On unfolding it he behold painted in it figures of men on horseback, of fierce demeanor, clad in turbans and robes of various colors, after the fashion of the Arabs, with cimeters hanging from their necks, and crossbows at their saddle-backs, and they carried banners of various strange devices. Above them were inscribed in Greek characters, "Rash monarch! behold the men who are to hurl thee from thy throne, and subdue thy Kingdom."

At the sight of these things the King was troubled in spirit, and dismay fell upon his attendants. While they were yet regarding the paintings, it seemed as if the figures began to move, and a faint sound of warlike tumult arose from the cloth, with the clash of cymbal and the bray of trumpet, the neigh of steeds and the shout of armies; but all was heard indistinctly, as afar off, or in a reverie or dream. The more they gazed the plainer became the motion, and louder the noise, and more distinct; and the linen cloth rolled forth, and amplified, and spread out, as if it were a mighty banner, and filled the hall and mingled with the air, until its texture was no longer visible, or appeared a transparent cloud; and the shadowy figures became all in motion, and the din and uproar became fiercer and fiercer; and whether the whole were an animated picture or vision of an array of embodied spirits, conjured up by supernatural power, no one present could tell.

They beheld before them a great battle, where Christians and Moslems were engaged in deadly conflict. They heard the rush and tramp and clarion, the clash of cymbals, and the stormy din of a thousand drums. There were battle axes, with the whistling of arrows, and the hurling of darts and lances.—The Christian quailed before the foe; the infidels pressed upon them and put them to utter route;—the standard of the cross was cast down, the banner of Spain was trodden under foot, the air resounded with shouts of triumph, with yells of fury, and with the groans of dying men. Amidst the flying squadrons, King Roderick beheld a crowned warrior, whose back was turned towards him, but whose armor and device were his own, who was mounted on a white steed that resembled his own war horse Orelia. In the confusion of the fight the warrior was dismounted, and was no longer to be seen, and Orelia galloped wildly through the field of battle without a rider.

Roderick stayed to see no more, but rushed from the fatal hall, followed by his terrified attendants. They fled through the outer chamber, where the gigantic figure with the whirlmace had disappeared from his pedestal, and on arriving into the open air they found the two ancient guardians of the tower lying dead at the portal, as though they had been crushed by some mighty blow. All nature, which had been clear and serene, was now in wild uproar. The heavens were darkened by heavy clouds; loud bursts of thunder rent the air, and the earth was deluged with rain and rattling hail.

The King ordered that the iron portal should be closed, but the door was immovable, the cavaliers were dismayed by the tremendous turmoil, and the mingled shouts and groans that continued to prevail within. The King and train hastened back to Toledo, pursued and pelted by the tempest. The mountains shook and echoed with thunder, trees were uprooted and blown down, the Tagus raged and flowed above its banks. It seemed to the affrighted courtiers as if the phantom legions of the tower had issued forth and mingled with the storm; for amid the claps of thunder and the howling of the wind, they fancied they heard the sound of drums and trumpets, the shouts of armies and the rush of steeds. Thus, beaten by tempests and overwhelmed with horror, the King and his courtiers arrived at Toledo, clattering across the bridge of the Tagus, and entering the gate in headlong confusion, as though they had been pursued by an enemy.

In the morning the heavens were again serene, and all nature was restored to tranquility. The King, therefore, issued forth with his cavaliers, and took the road to the tower, followed by a great multitude, for he was anxious once more to close the iron door, and shut up those evils that threatened to overwhelm the land. But lo! on coming within sight of the tower a new wonder met their eyes. An eagle appeared high in the air, seeming to descend from heaven. He bore in his beak a burning brand, and lighting on the tower, fanned the fire with his wing. In a little while the edifice burst forth in flames that mounted into the air with brilliancy more dazzling than the sun; nor did they cease until every stone was consumed, and the whole was reduced to a heap of ashes.—Then there came a vast flight of birds, small of size and sable of hue, darkening the sky like a cloud, and they descended and wheeled in circles around the ashes, causing so great a wind with their wings that the ashes were borne up into the air and scattered throughout all Spain; and wherever a particle of those ashes fell it was a stain of blood. It is, furthermore, recorded by ancient men and writers that all of those on whom this dust fell were afterwards slain in battle, when the country was conquered by the Arabs, and that the destruction of this necromantic tower was a signal and token of the approaching perdition of Spain.

SLIDELL, SCANDAL AND A LOVE AFFAIR!

John Slidell, one of the rebel commissioners now at Fort Warren, has not an enviable reputation. He commenced life as a merchant in New York, where he was quite successful. Thirty years ago, while thus engaged, his partner, or a merchant friend, who had a very accomplished and attractive wife, returned unexpectedly to his house, and found Mr. Slidell occupying his chambers. The guilt of the parties was confessed, a duel took place, and New York became uncomfortable for Slidell, who soon afterwards removed to Louisiana. Here his peculiar talents found a profitable field of operations, and as a merchant, then as a lawyer, he soon became a leading man in a country where unsettled claims were in abundance. Slidell had been well educated, spoke French fluently, and, as we have said, rapidly rose in the social and political world. His political schemes were all directed for his own personal benefit, and the history of the Houmas claim furnishes evidence that he used and abused his position in Congress to turn wealth into his own coffers, regardless of the rights of others.—The capture of Slidell and Mr. Eustis call to mind an incident which occurred in Washington a few years ago, in which Slidell was suddenly and most unexpectedly rebuked by a brave and gallant gentleman. A young gentleman attached to the Spanish legation was smitten with the charms of the fair daughter of Mr. Corcoran, and though informed by the father and others, that his attention was neither wanted or pleasing, he persevered most assiduously in pressing his suit. One evening, when the father was absent, he gained admittance to the house, and while holding a hurried interview with the lady, or perhaps while waiting for such an interview, he was surprised by Mr. Corcoran. Slidell lived in the adjoining house, and some other gentlemen who happened to be present, were called in, and much indignation against the little attache was expressed. Finally, it was decided to lay the whole matter before Old Buck, and have that venerable functionary disclaim the attache, or refuse to acknowledge him as part of the Spanish legation. In due time the matter was discussed over the Presidential mahogany, and while the Executive Monongahela circulated, the impudence of the young Spaniard was freely denounced. But the intention of the Corcoran and Slidell circle toward the Spaniard got wind, and a brave and gallant gentleman undertook to see that the poor devil had a fair show before Mr. Buchanan laid his official hands upon him. A day and an hour were appointed, and Slidell, furious because the President had hesitated to do what he had asked, stormed and raved about the Executive hall. He denounced the Spaniard, and applied to him and his conduct every imaginable epithet. The friends of the attache, when allowed to say a word, represented to the venerable President that the offender was a young, very young man, and that some allowance should be made for the indiscretion and hot blood of youth. Upon this Slidell became still more furious. He denied that there was any moral difference between crime committed in youth and when committed in the maturer years of life; that this offender had violated the sanctity of the domestic circle, and entered a house where he was not wanted, and done an act for which there was no apology. He denied that youth could be pleaded in extenuation of such an offence, and declared that the man who would commit an offence against hospitality in his youth would not hesitate to do the same act in his old age. Whereupon, rising with great self-possession, the friend of the Spaniard, fixing his eyes upon those of Slidell, asked, "Pray, Mr. Slidell, how old were you when you left New York?" A solemn silence followed. Not a word was spoken.—Slidell left the room, the others followed, and that was the last that was heard of the dismissal of the Spanish attache.

CALICO.—Calico dresses are grand institutions. Delaines, silks, and even satins are good enough in their places—in the parlor or bandbox, and all such, but after all, the old "stand-by," the substantial, is the shilling calico. Care must be taken not to soil the silk, nothing must come in contact with the nice dress that will rumple or stain it; but the calico is made for work, and as the high-falutins say, "nobly does it fulfil its mission." Silk rarely finds its way into the realities of life; that is, into the kitchen at home or the hut of the sufferer abroad. But calico, oh, what rich meals we get by it! how it cheers the suffering, as with its bright colors and cheerful presence it stands with soft and gentle hands ministering to our distresses. Calico seems to be always more willing and ready to give to want than silk. It is a curious fact of our nature, that the nicer our dress the harder the heart is, as if when dressed in silk we changed our natures, and rose above base worldly things. What! our silk dresses to be near enough to that poor workman to give him assistance, or drabbling into a dirty hut? No, never! Calico might do it—silk is just impossible! But, when in addition to all, calico comes in, rosy with the exercise of kitchen duties, which it knows how to do so well, and loves to do so dearly, and sits down at the piano or melodeon, and makes the liquid melody flow sweetly forth; aye, even blending its own sweet voice with the music of the instrument, then do we appreciate and admire calico.

☞By six qualities may a fool be known—anger without cause, speech without profit, change without motive, inquiry without an object, putting trust in a stranger, and wanting capacity to discriminate between a friend and a foe.

☞"If sleep flies from you," says somebody, "don't go in hot pursuit of it; lie still, and it will probably come and kiss you."

A LADY'S MUSINGS.

Had the blues; concluded that this world was a very second-rate sort of a place to live in; wondered if the sun couldn't find any other window than mine to shine into in that impertinent, dazzling way; wished somebody's dog would stop howling under my casement; felt murderous towards a hand-organ grinder round the corner; got nervous, and began to believe implicitly in the doctrine of total depravity. Thought I'd take a walk, and took it accordingly. Saw a nice-looking young man, with ambrosial whiskers and broadcloth garb—snuffed up the odor of patchouly afar off, and set him down for a puppy; saw him stop to pick up a dirty little four-year-older, who had tumbled down and bumped its nose, put on its ragged cap, and comfort it by giving it a bright new cent. Wanted to give him a hug and a kiss, but didn't—only changed my mind about the puppy part of the question. Saw, no, I beg pardon, *felt* the gathers of my dress ripped from the waist by a heavy masculine foot; turned round with an awful frown, but was disarmed by the polite apologies of the delinquent. Forgave him, because he didn't, like the rest of mankind, look defiantly at a body, as if he were saying mentally, "Glad of it—keep your dresses a little shorter next time. Heard a lady who was shopping tell the hapless clerk she was "sorry fur having given him so much trouble!" Noticed a policeman escorting an old colored woman across Broadway as politely as if she was Miss Lane. Began to wonder whether there was not a redeeming virtue or two left in this battered old world after all. Was wholly and entirely convinced in the ears, by seeing one lady refuse to take the seat yielded up to her by a white-haired old man, and hearing another say "thank you, sir!" for a similar favor. Came home reconciled to human nature. The sun was not so disagreeable, on sober, second thought; the hand-organ (now that it was a little farther off,) was quite melodious; in short, the mental thermometer had gone up twenty-five degrees. Broadway is a pretty good medicine for some ailments, and —this in your private ear, reader—it is wiser to look on the pleasant side of humanity. Don't you think so?—*Life Illustrated.*

A LITTLE FOOD FOR REFLECTION.

Alack! Alack! "To what base uses may we return, Horatio!"

"Why may not imagination trace the noble dust of Alexander, till he find it stopping a bung-hole? As thus: Alexander died, Alexander was buried, Alexander returneth to dust, the dust is earth; of earth we make loam. And why of that loam, whereto he was converted, might they not stop a beer barrel?

Imperious Cæsar died, and, turned to clay,
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away—
Oh, that the earth, which kept the world in awe,
Should patch a wall to expell the winter's flaw!

An English periodical estimates that more than a million of bushels of human and inhuman bones were imported in the year 1830, from the continent of Europe into one port of England. The neighborhood of Leipsic, Austerlitz, Waterloo, and of all places where, during the lately preceding bloody war, the principal battles were fought, were swept alike of the bones of the hero and the horse he rode. Thus collected from every quarter, they were shipped to the port of Hull, and thence forwarded to the Yorkshire bone-grinders, where there are steam engines and powerful machinery for the purpose of reducing them to a granular state. The principal market for the product thus prepared is Dorchester, in the center of a rich agricultural region, whose farmers use them to manure their lands. The oily substance gradually evolving as the bone calcines, makes a more substantial manure than almost any other substance, especially human bones. It has been ascertained beyond a doubt, by actual experiment on an extensive scale, that a dead soldier is a most valuable article of commerce, and it is more than probable that the farmers of Yorkshire and other parts of England, owe the rich fertility of their lands, and their daily bread, to the bones of their children, who perished on the continent, in Crimea, or in India. It is a singular fact that Great Britain should have sent out, from time to time, such multitudes of soldiers to fight her battles, and should then import their bones as articles of commercial and agricultural profit. Alas, the poor soldier! To convert himself into a target, to be shot at for a shilling a day, and if killed in battle, to have his bones made an article of commerce! It is most horrible to think of!

MUST HELP UNCLE SAM FIRST.—A farmer in Wisconsin had a son who joined the 8th regiment of that State without his father's consent. Several letters were written by the father to the son while the regiment were in quarters at Camp Randall, for the purpose of persuading him to return. At last he wrote him that he must come—that he had a large amount of threshing to do—that he could not afford to hire help, if it were to be had, which was hardly possible owing to the number of enlistments—and that he must return home and help him, even if he enlisted again afterward. The young man replied:

"Dear father—I can't go home at present. I should be very glad to help you, but Uncle Sam has got a mighty sight bigger job of threshing on hand than you have, and I'm bound to see him out of the woods first."

☞On one occasion, a heavy shower of rain having caused several persons to take refuge in Rowland Hill's chapel, Mr. Hill, remarking this, looked up and said—"Many people are greatly to be blamed for making their religion a cloak, but I do not think those are much better who make it an umbrella."

☞The following dispatch, says a Washington correspondent, was sent to New York, announcing an accident which had occurred to one of our seamen: "Sir—your brother was slightly wounded this afternoon by the bursting of a shell in his head."

☞Dr. Bushnell once remarked that "in order to get one handsome person, you must select a feature here, and a tint there, from a hundred others, and imagine them put together in a new combination."

STORY OF A STRAYED CHILD.

Late last autumn, a farmer living near the Adirondaks, in New York, went to cut timber in the mountains, in a remote and solitary locality. He took his son along with him, a little boy of about four years of age. After having been employed for a short time, he missed the child, who had been amusing himself in chasing a kid which he had found on the hill, and he became alarmed lest he should have fallen into one of the many ravines, or stumbled over some of the rocks or precipices with which the place abounds.

No trace of the boy, however, could be found. In vain did he call upon his name, for no answer was returned. The anxiety of the father led him from place to place with the utmost rapidity, sometimes finding the prints of his little feet on the leaves, but he never dreamed of crossing a deep gorge which runs on the south side of the locality alluded to, down the steep and rocky side of the mountain, to the margin of the Hudson. Over this gorge he conceived it impossible for a child to make its way. In the evening he found means to send to the settlement an account of the circumstance, and several humane persons, accompanied by the distracted mother, came to aid his search for the poor child in this wild and rocky region. One of them, happening to cross over the gorge alluded to, perceived there the impression of the boy's feet, and these were occasionally traced all the way down to the margin of the Hudson, when they lost all trace of the unfortunate little wanderer, and were filled with the most painful apprehensions that he must have been carried off by the stream.

Going along its banks, and crossing ravines and steeps which they conceived it almost impossible the child could have passed and climbed, they again found the print of his naked feet on the soft sand of a little rivulet; and by applying a measure which they had taken of the former impressions, they found it exactly to correspond. They were therefore induced still to go forward, though they had now proceeded upward of four miles from the place of setting out; and they continued on for the space of about another mile, accompanied by the anxious father and mother, without finding any further traces of the boy.

Night was now coming down upon the forest, and as the search had continued eleven hours, over a rugged space of five miles, they thought of retracing their steps in despair; the distracted mother tearing her hair, and starting at every white stone, and figuring to herself the horrid spectacle of the torn corpse of her child at the bottom of every cliff or stream which they passed. At this time one of the party, who had been before the rest, on looking into the stream of the Hudson, found a handkerchief round a stone in the channel of the river, which he at once recognized to be that of the child, and had now little doubt that he would be found drowned near this place in the stream. He called the rest of the party to approach; when a little further down the bank he perceived the boy with his feet in the water and his head resting on a stone, in a quiet sleep.

"Johnny! Johnny!" cried the trembling father, "are you alive?" The little pilgrim, lifting his head from his rocky pillow, exclaimed, "O father! is it you? Why didn't you come to help me catch the little kid?"

The little fellow's cap was filled with pebbles, with which he had pursued the kid from rock to rock, from hill to hill, and through the ravines for upwards of five miles, barefooted, over one of the most rugged tracts in the State, and had been for twelve hours without tasting a morsel of food. The sudden joy of the mother had nearly cost her her life, but the young wanderer was found not to have suffered injury from his long peregrination.

REVENGE AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

The Court of Assizes on the 16th says Galigani, tried a young woman named Lefrane for murder. An account was given of the crime at the time it occurred. About two years ago the prisoner came up to Paris from the country, and got a place as a servant, but, having conceived a violent passion for a young workman named Delemontey, went to live with him. He repeatedly promised her marriage, but on different pretexts, did not execute the promise. In the course of last summer she learned that he had formed an intimate connection with another young woman, and that he had resolved to marry her. This plunged her into despair, and according to her own account, she contemplated committing suicide, but eventually she resolved to be revenged on her lover. On the 27th July last he formally announced to her that their connection must cease, and that she must leave him. She said nothing, and at night went quietly to bed. Early the next morning a workman named Faure, whose room was next to that which she and Delemontey occupied, heard the latter cry out, "Faure, Faure, come here!" He went into their chamber, and, to his astonishment, found Delemontey sitting on the side of the bed, with a deep wound in his breast, from which blood was flowing profusely. He hurried for a surgeon, but when the latter arrived Delemontey was lying dead on the floor. In the bed was the young woman, and on the table was a large knife stained with blood.—The police having been called in the female rose, and it was perceived that in her breast there was a slight wound. She at once confessed that she had stabbed the man as he was fast asleep and had afterwards attempted to commit suicide, but had not succeeded. At the trial, after the preceding circumstances had been proved, she was called on for her defence, and said that she had been so distracted at the idea of being abandoned by the man, that she hardly knew what she did. She was declared guilty, with extenuating circumstances, and sentenced to eight years hard labor.

PREMIUM FOR GOLD.—They are so hard up for gold at Richmond that the Banks there offer 20 per cent. premium for all of that precious metal which is sent to the prisoners there living. In other words, the paper of the Richmond Banks is at a discount of 20 per cent.

☞A recent philosopher discovers a method to avoid being dunned! "How? how? everybody asks. *Never run in debt.*

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, DEC. 21, 1861.

A GROWL FROM THE BRITISH LION.

Recent arrivals from England bring the startling news that the British Cabinet had decided that the taking of Mason and Slidell from an English vessel was an outrage upon their flag, and that our Government must deliver up the rebels and make ample apology, or friendly intercourse between the two nations must immediately cease. Great excitement existed on the subject and the press was almost unanimous in denouncing the act of the seizure. Dispatches were immediately forwarded to Lord Lyons, the English minister at Washington, instructing him to demand satisfaction, which, if refused, to demand his passport and return to London. Great activity was noticed in the navy yards, and the shipment of arms and ammunition to this country was prohibited by royal proclamation. The London Times accuses the Federal Government with repeated attempts to stir up a quarrel with England, charging that the instructions of Secretary Seward to the Governors of the Northern States, to fortify their sea-coasts, meant hostility to England. The same paper says that three things will immediately follow an outburst, viz: the destruction of the Southern blockade, a complete blockade of the Northern ports, and a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The threatening attitude in which the British Government thus places itself cannot be viewed without deep concern, yet the diplomatic controversy which will ensue, if conducted in a spirit of mutual forbearance, will probably lead to a better understanding of the matter and prevent a rupture.

One thing is certain. Unless it can be conclusively shown that Capt. Wilkes transcended the rights of our Government in seizing the rebel commissioners, they will never be given up, and unless England is bent on a war with us she will not make this a pretext for commencing it. It appears to be clearly the determination of the Government to meet the demand boldly, and maintain its ideas of right at whatever cost. The bullying attitude of England will not alter its policy in the least.—Secretary Seward has already approved the act of Capt. Wilkes in a complimentary letter to him, but the President has not alluded to the subject in a public manner. We cannot see how the Government can back down from its position without humiliating itself in the eyes of the world. Still, if after a thorough examination into the matter it shall appear that the course of Capt. Wilkes was illegal, it will be no disgrace for our Government to make proper reparation.

The English view of the seizure is evidently wrong. They prejudge the case by supposing the Federal Government had planned the capture and neglected to notify the English consul at Havana of the danger in allowing the Southern Commissioners to depart in a British vessel. Such was not the case, and when the facts come out that Capt. Wilkes acted solely on his own responsibility, having consulted high law authority before acting, it will tend to soften the ire of John Bull a little.

The consequences of a war between England and the United States at this time would be terribly disastrous. Aside from paralyzing the commercial and financial intercourse of the two countries, it would strengthen the hands of the rebels and perhaps turn the tide of war against us. Alone, we are a match for England. We have beaten her on land and whipped her at sea, and being neighbors of Canada, we can very easily do a good deal of damage to the Queen's dominions while she is unable to gain a foothold on our shores. But we cannot afford to wage two wars at once.—The wealth of the nation would soon be expended, and the Union would be permanently dissolved. The sympathy of the English Government has all along been with the South, because it is anxious to divide a power which is becoming a dangerous rival. The memory of the Revolution and the war of 1812 is festering in the bones of her children, and nothing short of her commercial interests can prevent her from seizing upon this opportunity for paying off old scores.

Whatever may be the result, it becomes us, as a nation and a free people, to be ready to meet it, though every comfort we hold dear be sacrificed, and life itself be surrendered.

AT THEIR OLD TRICKS.—When secessia took away her members of Congress we expected civil conduct from our Northern members, but it turns out that our free State members are as liable to get up petty quarrels on the floor of Congress as the fire-eaters were. Messrs. Fouke of Illinois and Conway of Kansas have had dirty personal quarrel, and a resort to pistols is talked of. Friends have interfered, but both left home on Monday and it was thought a duel would soon take place. We hope, if they resort to bullets for satisfaction, they may both get bullets till they are satisfied.

A CHARMING MEDIATOR.—The French Emperor instructs the semi-official papers to advocate the English side of the Mason and Slidell question, and is proposed as a mediator between England and this country. When the fox mediates between the wolf and the lamb, we know what his decisions are.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LADY.—Miss McCune, a young lady eighteen years of age, residing in Woodstock, Ct., shot herself on Sunday last. She had been suffering from fits of melancholy, and it is supposed she was insane at the time the fatal act was committed. Previous to her suicide she made her will, and left directions for the disposition of her body.

WON'T DO IT.—A few days ago the House of Representatives passed a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to furnish information concerning the disaster at Ball's Bluff, but the General-in Chief considers that it would be injurious to the public service to transmit a reply at present in satisfaction of the request.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

We have to repeat the announcement that there is little new in relation to the armies of the Potomac. With the exception of a few scouting parties, there is nothing of an active character in Gen. McClellan's army. It may be safe to conclude that the soldiers will go into winter quarters where they are. It is hinted that an attempt will be made to turn the enemy's position when a similar effort is made in Kentucky, but we can put no reliance on such reports. It is thought that the enemy contemplate crossing the Upper Potomac near Falling Waters, with a view to seize a quantity of federal stores at Williamsport.—They have been launching boats capable of taking over artillery, and 9000 men were observed on the shore on Tuesday night. Men and batteries have been sent to protect the stores at Williamsport.

A battle was fought in Western Virginia on Thursday, last week, between Gen. R. H. Milroy's federal forces and the rebels under Gen. Johnson of Georgia. A victory is claimed on both sides, but the rebels were evidently whipped, for, after a day's fight, they burnt and deserted their camp. The rebel loss is estimated at over 200 and the federal loss 30.

The news from Kentucky is interesting.—Our army has reached within a short distance of Bowling Green, towards which point the rebel General Buckner is also hastening to offer battle. The Union troops have repaired the bridge over Green river, and are ready to push on towards Nashville, under General Buell, when that officer is ready to take the field in person, which will be in a few days. Ten thousand Union troops have been poured into Kentucky from Indiana within the past ten days. The rebels were said to be in hourly expectation of an attack at Columbus, and they had prepared a number of heavy anchor cables for the purpose of obstructing the navigation of the river at that point.

An engagement recently occurred at Mumfordville, in which 300 Union troops drove back 3000 rebel cavalry, artillery and infantry, killed a large number of them, meeting with small loss on our side.

On Thursday morning about 200 rebels commenced shelling the camp of Geary's Pennsylvania regiment at Point of Rocks, on the Potomac. Our troops returned the fire, drove the rebels away, and killed 14 of them without losing a man.

At Somerset, Ky., a battle is supposed to have taken place on Thursday, between Gen. Schoeffer and the rebels under Zollicoffer. The former marched to attack the latter on Wednesday.

Gen. Pope, in Missouri, has captured 300 of Price's army and scattered the rest in all directions. The baggage of a whole camp fell into the hands of Gen. Pope.

A rebel dispatch from Memphis on the 14th says 3000 federal troops at Paducah marched to Vienna on Thursday and burnt some dwellings, lumber, piles &c. They returned to Paducah and made no attack on Fort Beauregard. All was quiet at Columbus. Jeff Thompson recently surrounded a party of federals guarding the bridge between Charleston and Bird's Point, killing four and capturing two of the bridge guards.

Among the interesting items from the South, by way of Fortress Monroe, we have the statement of the Lynchburg Virginian that a whole Maryland regiment, Colonel, staff, and all the officers, deserted recently from the Union army, and marched into Centreville with the Confederate flag flying. We are not informed, however, what regiment it was, when it deserted, or where it got the rebel flag so conveniently at the moment of desertion.

The Navy Department has received intelligence that the ship Montmorenci, of Bath, Me., was overhauled on the 28th ultimo by the privateer Sumter, while making for St. Thomas with a cargo of coal for the British Mail Steamship Company. It is said she was ransomed for $20,000 and allowed to proceed.

The Charleston Courier publishes a report from Beaufort that our troops had crossed Port Royal ferry under cover of artillery, on Tuesday last, and destroyed several of the rebel rifle pits on the main land.

A private letter from Beaufort says our stone fleet had sailed from Savannah for Charleston, in company with a man of war. The ships were sunk in Charleston harbor.

The vessels for the Burnside expedition are nearly all ready to sail from New York. Ten of the transports have already gone to Annapolis to receive the troops. It is said that the fleet will be quite as formidable as the one which sailed for Port Royal.

Government has received despatches from Pickens, stating that Gen. Brown had silenced Fort McRae, destroyed the Navy Yard, and burned the town of Warrenton, and that the bombardment was a complete success. Our loss in the engagement was one man killed and five wounded.

The Richmond Examiner of the 11th has a mournful plaint over the Federal recognition of the State of Western Virginia, and urges its restoration to the Confederacy as the *sine qua non* of the war struggle.

A DESERTER SHOT.—On Friday afternoon, last week, private William H. Johnson of the Lincoln Cavalry, was shot near Washington in presence of 16,000 troops. According to report his offence was desertion. Supposing himself to be in the presence of a party of the enemy, he expressed joy that he had made his escape. The officer then in command had a private conversation with him, when he freely and anxiously gave such information as would have been of great importance to the rebels.—At the conclusion of his revelation he was arrested, and much to his surprise, discovering his mistake, he was taken back to his own camp a prisoner. He stated that he had no idea of deserting until a few minutes before starting. The reason he gave for deserting was that he desired to visit his mother, who lives in New Orleans. Eight soldiers first fired, when Johnson fell into his coffin, but life not being extinct, the other four in reserve fired with the required effect. This is the first execution in the army of the Potomac since the commencement of the rebellion.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A misplaced switch on the Hartford, New Haven and Springfield railroad, nearly demolished a freight train at Hartford on Tuesday, and badly hurt several of the hands on the train.

REBEL TROOPS.—From the recent messages of the rebel Governors and other official documents, it appears that the rebels have now in the field 349,000 men.

A BOSTON COURT has decided that the enlistment of a drunken man is not binding. A good many fellows can slip out of this hole.

A Cry from the Helpless.

Mid all the appeals for sympathy and aid which fall upon our ears, there now mingles *one* heretofore unheard. The low and timid voice of the "contraband" asks for humble assistance. Escaped from bondage with only their lives in their hands, they are suffering in the midst of a land of plenty and comfort.—Their destitute condition appeals more directly to the women of the North, for women and children are most needy.

Ladies! shall we sit quietly by our pleasant firesides, while so many hundreds of our fellow-creatures are shivering with the damp, chilly atmosphere of a winter around Fortress Monroe? Shall we shut our eyes and say, "Be ye warmed and be ye clothed?" or shall we make an effort to send them what they ask—some of our second-hand or cast-off clothing, some bed-quilts, partially worn or made of cheap materials? Almost every family has many such articles which could easily be spared, and the blessing of the poor and needy would fall upon the donors. A lady of this vicinity has received a letter from the Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, missionary among the contrabands at Fortress Monroe. The following is an extract:

"The Lord has a people here who should be *cared for* in all things for their comfort and improvement. In relation to their temporal wants, I would say, in answer to your inquiries, that clothing for women and children is relatively more needed than for men. Bedclothes for their comfort are of the highest importance, as most of the buildings they are in are such as to call for pretty stout and warm quilts or blankets on their beds. I am aware that such articles are most difficult to be secured, but if some such were put up in every package sent here, it would greatly relieve the people during the winter at hand."

Mr. W. L. Coan of Boston ships, by steamer, the packages contributed to this people, at fifty cents per barrel, from Boston. A. F. P.

THAT "GREAT BLOW."—For weeks before the sailing of the fleet to the South we were told by the administration repeatedly that a "great blow" would soon be struck, which would nearly if not quite upset the rebellion. Well, the expedition sailed, Port Royal was taken, the North rejoiced, and soon all settled into quietness, the magnitude of the rebellion not appearing to abate. The "great blow," which was to be so keenly felt on that occasion, occurred off the Cape of Hatteras, sending several of the fleet to the bottom of the ocean. We have landed a few regiments on Ship Island, at the mouth of the Mississippi, where Gen. Phelps has made a "great blow," in a foolish anti-slavery proclamation, which will not be very likely to upset the rebellion in that quarter. There has been great "blowing" in other quarters, Congress being at the same business, but the "blows" which the people expected are yet to take place. We hope they won't be dealt "over the left" when they come—

"For *striking* deeds, as everybody knows,
Are sure to happen, when we come to *blows*."

SOUTH CAROLINA CONTRABANDS.—A letter from Hilton Head says the negroes who come in all express a desire to be free and work for themselves. They all complain of harsh treatment by their masters. On Mr. Seabrook's plantation, a child had been taken by the master from almost every family, in the hope of inducing the rest to follow. On one plantation a negro was found who had been shot and left lying in the fire-place nearly burnt to a cinder; a fact which rendered the story of the others highly probable.

NO MORE SLAVE CATCHERS.—Secretary Cameron, in compliance with Gov. Andrew's remonstrance, presented and enforced by Senator Sumner, has agreed to put an end to the employment of Mass. volunteers under Gen. Stone as slave restorers. Stone ought to be stoned out of the service for insulting men by ordering them upon such dirty work. Men who are good at such evil doing could never be made into good soldiers.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.—On the 18th ult., a building of seven stories in height, in High street, Edinburg, Scotland, suddenly fell, burying nearly the whole of the inmates in the ruins. The house was several centuries old. The whole gave way at once, collapsing inwards; 22 bodies have been taken out dead, and about 12 injured. The immense stack of building was densely populated, and it is estimated that not less than 100 people must have dwelt in it.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—In London, a few weeks since, a youth of fifteen, who lived with his parents, took his half sister, eleven years of age, into the coal cellar, and immediately strangled her with a piece of cord. The boy had a step-mother, who treated him badly and jealousy of the affection bestowed upon his sister is said to have been the cause of his horrible crime. Before the murder the boy had borne a good character for industry &c.

A SCAMP ARRESTED.—An elderly scoundrel, named S. C. Mosely, was arrested in New York on Monday, for endeavoring to entice the daughter of a respectable citizen from her home. The scoundrel learned her name and residence by picking up her handkerchief in church, and had written the girl, who was only 14 years of age, several letters, offering to meet her at Barnum's Museum and other places.

AN ABOLITION GENERAL.—Gen. Phelps, in command of our forces at Ship Island, at the mouth of the Mississippi, has issued a proclamation to the people, which is an argument against slavery and entirely foreign to the purpose. It is calculated to hurt the Union cause very much in that quarter. Phillips or Garrison could not have done a worse thing.

REDUCTION OF EXPENSES.—The business of the Patent Office has been reduced $100,000 during the year. Many of the clerks have been dismissed, and others have had their salaries reduced twenty per cent.

WHAT WE WANT.—More fighting the rebels, and less fighting about the everlasting nigger. We should take care of the first and let the latter take care of themselves.

LETTER FROM THE 21st.

STATION NO. 3, PICKET OF MASS. 21st,
ANNAPOLIS, MD., Dec. 8.

DEAR SIR:—Taking up a copy of your valuable paper to-day, of date Nov. 30th, I noticed an extract from a communication by a member of the Tenth, stating the great privations that they (the 10th) had to undergo, and saying, furthermore, that if all were discharged but few would re-enlist "even to save the Union." Now it is known by all that the 10th has had but very little work to do (so I was informed by one of the officers of that regiment). But the writer complains more particularly of the guard duty. When a private is detailed for guard he is only required to be on "his beat" eight hours out of the 24, that is, as it is termed in the army, 2 hours on and four hours off, which is all that has been required of the Tenth. Now the 21st has 4 companies out on picket guard and one on guard at Annapolis. On the pickets, a soldier is on about 12 out of the 24 hours. I have not yet heard a complaint from the men, although we have been out in all weathers, and many times up all night. But on the contrary, the men are anxious to do their duty, only wishing a brush with the enemy, and if they were to be discharged to-morrow, if their country wanted them the next day I have not the least doubt that eight out of every ten would re-enlist. We have not been praised or petted as the best regiment by the press and people of Springfield, nor are we anxious to be. We came out to serve our country and do our duty, which, God helping, we will do, not expecting to get the comforts of our much loved homes, but knowing that we would have to put up with the privations of a soldier and take soldiers' fare. Furthermore, we do not wish to be discharged until an honorable peace is conquered. The Government does better by the men in the service than any other power on the face of the earth, both in pay and in clothing &c. We are furnished with as good fare as could be expected when there is so large an army in the field, and Government is doing all it can to lessen the privations of camp &c. Now I think it ill becomes any one to write in such a doleful stain as the author of the article does (I know he does not express the feelings of the Tenth), as it causes the friends and relatives at home to think the men are severely suffering. To be sure there is privation, incident to the life of a soldier, but I do not know of real suffering in the army.—But it makes me sick at heart to think that an inhabitant of free New England, the Eden of America to me, cannot undergo privation and lose his life if need be, to preserve the best Government that ever blest God's footstool.—He must be a coward who would not. Having all charity for the person who was the author of the article in question, I think he must be homesick, and consequently had better go home at once and stay with his mother, certainly until the war is over! which, if our arms are prospered, will be before many months.

Yours &c., J. W. HOPKINS.

A DOOMED CITY.—A fire broke out in Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday night, last week, and, spreading in all directions, destroyed nearly six hundred buildings, including the business and fashionable part of the city. Among the buildings destroyed are two theatres, the custom house and post office, Round Church, a Catholic Church, iron foundries—lately employed in casting cannon, shot and shell for the rebels, hotels and a number of fashionable residences. The loss is several millions of dollars. About the same time an insurrection was discovered among the negroes, and people barricaded their houses. It was a terrible visitation upon the rebellious city, and the people, already oppressed with war troubles, will severely feel the affliction.

NO MORE ARMS FROM ABROAD.—The Government agents who have been buying arms in Europe have exceeded their authority to the amount of $100,000. The excuse is that they bought a large lot to prevent their falling into the hands of the Confederates. Secretary Cameron has instructed them to close their accounts and cease buying. The total number of arms bought in Europe since the beginning of the war is about 200,000. Many of them are poor in quality, and all quite inferior to American made guns. A proper encouragement of American gun-makers by making all future purchases of them, will unquestionably become the policy of our Government.

SEES HIS WAY THROUGH.—HON. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, writing from Washington, under date of the 5th inst., says: "In justice to Gen. McClellan, the Commander-in-Chief, whom I met on Monday morning, and had an interesting conversation with, I must state that he repeated to me with emphasis a former declaration, that the war would be short, though it probably might be desperate, and that he saw the way clearly through to success in conquering the rebellion." We wish other people could see through as clearly.

IRON CLAD VESSELS.—The Navy Department invites proposals for furnishing, fitting and securing to vessels of war, iron plates of 33 inches thickness and 15½ feet in length, to have planed edges and countersunk holes, to be bent to the shape of the vessel from stem to stern, and fastened to the timbers with conical headed bolts of 1½ inches in diameter. It is understood that the Department designs to thus clothe vessels of war with the least possible delay.

SUTLER'S PROFITS.—According to the Washington correspondent of the New York Times, General Wilson states that having seen, during this year, certainly at least two hundred and fifty regiments, and having visited most of the camps of the army of the Potomac, his observation teaches him that the present system of sutlerships is demoralizing the army and degrading the men. Liquors are sold in almost every camp, and many of the regimental sutlers are making from one to two thousand dollars.

A GRAND WEDDING.—They are to have another grand military wedding at Washington, with twelve bridesmaids and as many groomsmen—one of them the Count de Paris. The ladies consider that a "movement" worthy of attention, and hope that other martial wooers will soon "make an advance."

INVESTIGATING MATTERS.—A Congressional committee of investigation have been looking into army contracts, and find that a brother of Governor Morgan of New York has made $95,000 in four months, in purchasing vessels for the Government. They find frauds and cheating in other quarters.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

WHERE SENT.—The boxes of army comforts sent to the soldiers by the ladies of this village, were forwarded to St. Louis.

POLICE.—Wm. Anderson, of Jenksville, was before Justice Allen on Tuesday, charged with drunkenness, but proof being insufficient he was discharged.

SOUTH WILBRAHAM.—The ladies of the Methodist church in South Wilbraham held a social festival at their church last Wednesday evening, at which a pleasant and agreeable time was had.

FREE LECTURE.—Dr. W. T. Vail, of the Granite State Health Institute, Hill, N. H., will give a free lecture on the Hygienic treatment of disease, at the Baptist vestry, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

THORNDIKE DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—On visiting the Thorndike Division, last week, we were agreeably surprised to find it in such a flourishing condition. It is composed of the right material to make it both entertaining and beneficial; and for literary talent, and beauty of its Daughters, cannot be excelled. **

A NEW DISCOVERY.—The farmers' club of Wilbraham have come to the conclusion, after a long discussion of the subject, that stone fences, where stone are plenty, are the cheapest, and that the old Virginia rail fence is dearest. This is next to the discovery that it is cheaper to burn coal than wood at Newcastle.

LADIES' LEVEE.—The ladies of the Baptist Society in this village will hold a levee at the vestry of their church, next Wednesday evening, at which refreshments will be provided, and such as desire to aid them are invited to contributed articles for the table. Should the evening be stormy the levee will be postponed till the next fair evening.

POST NAVAL ACADEMY,
ANNAPOLIS, MD., Dec. 4, 1861.

LADIES OF PALMER:—Pardon me for again intruding upon you, with a note relative to an imperative want in the 21st Reg. Mass. Vol., viz: *woolen mittens*. In handling and carrying arms on guard duty during the cold days and nights, the men need warm mittens, with a *thumb, forefinger* and *long wrists*. If the ladies of Palmer could supply a quantity of such mittens it would do much good. Send direct to my care for distribution, marked 'hospital stores,' express charges (at half the usual price) prepaid. With respect, CALVIN CUTLER,
Surgeon 21st Reg. Mass. Vol.

BRIMFIELD.—The ladies of Brimfield have sent to their friends in Co. I. of the 27th regiment, two boxes of clothing and comfortables, sheets and shirts, brandy and bandages, drawers and dickies, mittens and mint, besides a large quantity of Thanksgiving "fixins."——E. G. Billings and Albert S. Bacon, high school scholars, broke through the ice while skating on a pond on the 4th, and came near finding a watery grave.——While a servant was pouring kerosene oil from one can to another in the Brimfield hotel a few evenings ago, the oil took fire and an explosion occurred, burning two persons slightly and setting the house on fire.

OSSIAN IS COMING.—We are happy to announce that OSSIAN E. DODGE, the same Dodge who sang for us years ago, will give a concert in the Baptist church, this place, on Tuesday eve next.

The Auburn Northern Independent says, in serio-comic, Mr. Dodge probably excels any man living. He carefully guards against everything of an immoral or irreligious tendency, and hence is entitled to consideration in quarters where a different style of concert would justly be deemed offensive. The editor of the Auburn Christian Ambassador says:

"Who has not heard of Dodge—the quizzical, serious, comical, sober, laughter-moving, tear drawing, altogether inimitable Ossian E. Dodge? We listened to him a few evenings since in Auburn. The large Corning Hall was crowded to excess by his old friends and admirers. A large portion of the clergy and religious classes were present. At one moment they were drowned in tears, and at the next, seemingly before being aware of it, were convulsed with laughter. As for Mr. Dodge, we cannot describe him—for the simple reason, as above said, he is *inimitable*.—And why attempt it, when everybody knows him so well? He is accompanied by Mr. Hayward, a young man of the highest promise as a ballad singer. It was the unanimous opinion of the audience that he has a voice of remarkable sweetness and richness; and he sings with a pure taste and thrilling pathos, seldom if ever excelled in the concert room."

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—Jonathan Ferry, well known in this region as "Doctor Ferry," met with a sad and fatal accident on the railroad last Saturday evening. About a fortnight ago he was seized with a fit, and since then had been bordering upon insanity. He left his residence at D. A. Calkins in Wilbraham, unknown to the family, and came to the post office here for his paper, as was customary with him. On returning he took the railroad track, and on reaching the bridge west of the village a freight train from the west and the express train from the east approached him. He stepped between the two tracks and stood, apparently bewildered. The whistle of the express train was blown several times and the brakes applied, but before the train could be stopped the beam of the engine struck him, breaking his ribs and throwing him senseless between the tracks. He was taken to the Nassowanno House, where he died at 10 o'clock the same evening. Mr. Ferry formerly carried on mercantile business in Warren and Brimfield, and latterly in Palmer for six or eight years, in a building erected for him by his friend, Mr. Calkins, who has kindly cared for him for several years. Mr. Ferry belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and the members of Thomas Lodge attended his funeral in a body. His age was 73. It is a little remarkable that four persons by the name of Ferry have been killed by the cars between here and Collins Depot within a few years. First a father and daughter, next a brother of the first, and now the subject of this notice.

FIRE.—Last Friday evening, at about half past six o'clock, fire was discovered in the residence of Charles A. Stevens, Esq., in Ware village. Alarm was immediately given, but before any efficient means could be used for extinguishing the fire, it had made such progress that the main building was entirely destroyed. The L, which joined the house and connected with the barn by a shed between, was considerably damaged in the roof and attic, while the barn and shed escaped uninjured. The furniture was mostly removed, although considerably damaged, but the valuable library was much injured, and almost the entire wardrobe, with many valuable articles, were destroyed. It is not known precisely how the fire originated, but probably from a beam which passed close by the main chimney, and the chimney partially rested upon it. Probably an accumulation of soot, by taking fire, caused so much heat as to produce combustion. Mrs. Stevens had expressed her fears during the day, of fire. The house and furniture, with wardrobe, provisions, &c., were probably worth at least $6,000. Insured on the house, in the Hampshire Mutual for $1550; in the Merchants' and Farmers' office, in Worcester, for $1000; on the furniture, wardrobe, library, &c., in the Peoples' office, in Worcester, for $1000; in the Conway Co. for $800.

CONFIRMATION.—Last Sabbath, at the Catholic church in Ware, about four hundred received the rites of confirmation according to the forms practiced in that church; about two hundred were girls, making quite an imposing ceremony. Bishop Fitzpatrick of Boston was present, and several priests from abroad; and although a large number were in town that day there was no serious disturbance.

FOUND DEAD.—On Thursday morning, last week, Alonzo Gray, who has been for some years an inmate of the almshouse in Ware, was found dead in his bed. It is supposed he died in a fit. He was fifty years old.

CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.—The new monthly magazine of this title has made its appearance, and from a hasty perusal of its contents we should judge that it will take rank with the best literary publications in the country. The first number opens with a thorough review of the situation of affairs in the present rebellion, and closes with an editor's table filled with a variety, amusing, instructive and readable. The intervening articles are timely, and written in a style calculated to be read. We bespeak for the new magazine a popular reception. Published by J. R. Gilmore 110, Tremont St., Boston. Terms $3 per year.

A GOOD PAPER.—We would call attention of those who may wish for a Boston newspaper to the advertisement of the Boston Journal in another column. It is one of the best *news* papers in the United States, and a person once taking it will hardly know how to get along without it. Its extensive war correspondence is more reliable than any we get through the majority of other papers, while its treatment of every subject under discussion is fair, candid, and explicit.

DUEL BETWEEN A MAN AND HIS WIFE.—In Sennet, about five miles from Auburn, N. Y., Mr. Reuben Weeks, on his return home, was charged by his wife of being intoxicated. The discussion became animated, when Mrs. Weeks went into the pantry after a cheese-knife, saying that they would settle their difficulties by a deadly fight. Weeks took a shotgun, and as she returned with the knife in her hand, fired, wounding her fatally.

ALL FOR SECESSION.—A New York merchant recently returned from Richmond, makes an interesting statement, in which he says that business is generally suspended at the South; and that the people of the confederacy are as unite for secession; a general wish is expressed there that this country may become involved in a war with England, growing out of the Slidell-Mason seizure.

SHE BITES.—At Hartford, a few evenings since, a married lady was seized in a by street by a fellow who attempted to kiss her. Her hands being encumbered by her muff, she seized the fellow's lip with her teeth, taking a piece out. The kiss-stealing fellow escaped, but will not be likely to repeat the experiment on ladies who have sharp teeth.

CORN FUEL.—They are burning corn for fuel down in Logan county, Illinois, and corn for seven cents per bushel is cheaper than coal at twenty cents. It is in great favor with the boys, as it does not require to be sawed or split; but won't whiskey be dearer in consequence?

A BAD TEACHER.—Albert T. Sepelt, a German teacher in Boston, has been committed to jail for an attempted outrage upon one of his pupils, a girl of only 10 years of age. He is also charged with a similar assault upon another girl only 9 years of age. The fellow kept a private school in the city.

THE REBEL CAPITAL.—Although the removal of the Confederate capital from Richmond to Nashville is for the time defeated by the indignant howl that Richmond raised about it, there is said to be little doubt but that the capital will be removed before the assembling of the first regular Congress in February.

ARRESTED.—They say that Col. Drayton, who commanded the rebels at Port Royal, has been arrested, on the ground that he retreated too soon, and before his men had been sufficiently drubbed.

"HANG 'EM."—The Memphis Avalanche wants all Union men in Tennessee hung up to the loftiest trees. If the Union men had served the rebels in that way a few months ago there would be no occasion for such a want now.

HOOGISH.—The agents of the rebel government have purchased 600,000 hogs in East Tennessee. Does that comprise all the two-legged swine in that rebel State?

☞ Some of our Generals have so much to do in the way of arresting one another, that they can do nothing in the way of arresting the enemy.

KILLED IN A MILL.—On Friday last, Reuben G. Durgin, a carpenter on the Washington Corporation, Manchester, N. H., was caught in the gearing of a mill, and so much crushed that he died the next day.

FUGITIVES IN DISTRESS.—Franklin Chase, U. S. Consul at Tampico, informs the Secretary of State that that city is thronged with loyal United States citizens, fugitives from Texas, in great distress, some of whom he has relieved so far as his limited means would allow. As Congress, however, makes no provision for the relief of destitute citizens in foreign countries, unless they are seamen, the case of the fugitives mentioned by Mr. Chase, appeals strongly to the sympathies of the charitable at home.

FATAL ACCIDNT.— Mr. Lorin Young of Worcester was instantly killed at Cherry Valley, on Monday, by being caught in the machinery of Messrs. Bottomly & Fay's factory. The machinery was making 126 revolutions per minute, and the unfortunate man was horribly mangled. He was the owner of the mill.

☞ The Jayhawkers are so hard on the rebels that they have been obliged to leave Missouri. The unsophisticated creatures thought that war existed. Such ignorance is lamentable, as the men meant well.

CARD.—The undersigned would thank all of those who rendered him assistance at the fire which destroyed his property on Friday evening last. Where so many were able and willing it would be impossible to discriminate; but to all that rendered such efficient service he would tender his most grateful thanks.

Ware, Dec. 17, 1861. CHAS. A. STEVENS.

☞ A wonderful little microscope, magnifying small objects 500 times, will be sent to any applicant on receipt of twenty-five cents in silver and one pink stamp. Five of different powers for $1. Address Mrs. S. M. Woodward, Box 1853, Philadelphia, Pa. dec21 3m

☞ A good opportunity is now presented, to buy Carpets at low prices, from the Bankrupt Stock lately sold at auction, by order of the Assignees. This stock contains the usual variety of Carpet stock, selected for city retail sales, and was sold at auction, in one lot, by order of the Assignees, for cash. It brought a little over half its cost, and was purchased by the New England Carpet Co., and has been removed to their warehouse, at 75 Hanover street, where it is being retailed to their customers.—*Boston Daily Journal.*

☞ The better nations become acquainted with each other, the fewer will be their prejudices, and the more likely will they be to love and respect each other. Just so with Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus—the more you know of it, the more you want to, and the more anxious you are to have your friends become its patrons. It not only makes the best biscuit, bread, &c., but it cures dyspepsia and strengthens weak stomach. It has no equal. Most of the grocers have it.—Sold in Ware by P. D. Willis.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Facts that should be known. Coughs, Colds, Asthma. How frequently have we not heard people exclaim 'I would give $10, $50, or $100 (as the case may be) were I but rid of this cough—this cold—this asthma, &c.' Yet how preposterous it is to talk in this style—granted, even that they have consulted medical men, without success, that does not imply that they are incurable—else would thousands, abandoned as past hope, be left to the harrowing tortures of despair—the question lies in this, have they tried Holloway's Pills and Ointment—have they read or put in practice the plain directions enveloping each box or pot—if not, we urge an immediate trial, and feel assured they will find the cure they are so anxious for. 197

☞ There is an increasing demand for Homeopathy, the success of its practitioners over all other schools and especially the happy results attending the administering of the medicines in families who have adopted it, has led thousands to rely upon it altogether. There has not probably anything been done to so popularize it as the introduction of Dr. Gifford's Homeopathic Curatives, these preparations put up in convenient form, easy to administer, and so good in their operations as curative agents have superseded all other medicines in some localities, and they are only to be known to be adopted everywhere. They consist of forty different kinds of specifics for as many different diseases. We enumerate a few among the list. For fever and inflammations, worm fever, colic in children, and the troubles attendant upon teething, diarrhœa, etc., cough or cold, neuralgia and all nervous affections, headache, dyspepsia, rheumatism, eruptive diseases, fever and ague, piles, catarrh, whooping cough, billiousness, etc. etc., they are put up in boxes and sold for 25 cts. each, they are also sold in cases to meet the wants of families. Price according to the size. A case of 20 large vials sold for $5, and larger cases, price in proportion. A full assortment kept by Dr. Shaw, agent, or they are sent by mail to any part of the country by addressing with price, the proprietor, Phillip Lee, 136 William street, N. Y. Manual giving full directions furnished free on application.

HISTORICAL OR REMARKABLE EVENTS.—Among the most remarkable events recorded in history are the feeding of the Israelites with manna—the prophet Elijah fed by ravens—and the nursing of Romulus by a she-wolf—to which may be added the discovery of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills. Their fame will be handed down in future generations, as one of the remarkable events of the 19th century. Family boxes, 25 cents. See advertisement on third page.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he believes invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Oct. 3m Williamsburg, Kings County, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!

THE health and life of woman is continually in peril if she is mad enough to neglect or maltreat those sexual irregularities to which two-thirds of her sex are more or less subject.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills, prepared from the same formula which the inventor, Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D., of New York, has for twenty years used successfully in an extended private practice—immediately relieve without pain, all disturbances of the period—cal discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for flushes, sick headache, pains in the loins, back and sides, palpitation of the heart, nervous tremors, hysterics, broken sleep, spasms and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of fluor albus or whites, they effect a speedy cure to

WIVES AND MATRONS.

Dr. Cheeseman's pills are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but

LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND

There is one condition of the female system in which the pills cannot be taken without producing a peculiar result. The condition referred to is pregnancy—the result, miscarriage. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. Explicit directions stating when, and when they should not be used, accompany each box—the price $1 each box, containing 50 pills.

A valuable pamphlet, to be had free of the agents. Pills sent by mail promptly by enclosing price to any agent. R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor,
20 Cedar street, New York.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, and by agts. everywhere. 1y2

THE ROADS ALL RIGHT.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Post says the recent warm weather has upset the theory that after the first of December the roads of Virginia would be impassable. The roads between Washington and Fairfax Court House are now in excellent condition. A gentleman who, on Saturday last traveled for a distance of thirty miles in Virginia, states that the roads in Fairfax county are in as good condition as the roads of Western New York during the month of June.

BAD BEGINNING.—F. E. Merriman, Esq., of Westfield, was expelled from the bar, and prohibited from the practice of law in this Commonwealth, by the Superior Court in Springfield, on Saturday last. The charges brought against him were mal-practice, and the changing of a letter in a ballot that was being printed in the News Letter office, for the purpose of defeating the election of Lewis R. Norton as representative to the General Court.

IS IT SO?—A Washington correspondent writes that the rebel minister Faulkner is staying at Brown's Hotel, in that city, and says he puts on airs, is closeted with suspicious persons, is accumulating valuable facts for the enemy, and if there was no cause for his original arrest, there doubtless is ample reason now. He boasts of the wine and turkies, thirty in one day, and other courtesies he received from Boston flunkies.

RELEASED.— Mary Hartung, imprisoned three and a half years, at Albany, on a charge of poisoning her husband, has been unconditionally released by Judge Wright. It is thought that Mrs. Hartung's youth and pretty face did more for her release than the lawyers. She has been very near the gallows two or three times.

A MATRON OF THE OLD STOCK.— Mrs. Sarah Larabee, of Rockville, in this State, has now four sons, seventeen grandsons, and one great grandson in the army. The old lady of eighty-five years walked to Salem on Tuesday last to see the last of them depart for the battle-field, and then walked back, about six miles.

LANDED.—The steamer Constitution, which sailed from Boston on the 21st ult., with the 26th Mass. and 9th Conn. regiments on board, arrived at Ship Island, below New Orleans, on the 3d inst. The troops were landed on the island the next day.

FINALLY SETTLED.—The boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island has at last been settled by a decree of the U. S. Court. The line agreed upon by the Governor and Council, which had previously been run out by commissioners, is established.

SEWARD'S POLICY.—Mr. Seward is credited with the remark that the less fighting we have the nearer we shall be to peace. If to refrain from battles be promotive of peace, the country ought to be very close to the millenial age.

☞ Another nineteenth of April rioter has been committed for trial in Baltimore. The evidence against him is convincing, he having been seen shooting at the federal soldiers on that day.

CAN'T KEEP SCHOOL.—The city schools of Nashville have been closed, the city treasury having become so impoverished that the salaries of the teachers cannot be paid.

B O R N.

In Palmer, 13th, a son to ALONZO PARKS.

At the Brevoort House, New York, 19th, a son to SAMUEL BOWLES of Springfield.

In Springfied, 19th, a daughter to A. N. MERRICK; a daughter to JAMES PARKER, conductor on the Western railroad.

M A R R I E D.

In Greenwich, 5th, SAMUEL GILES of New Salem, and Mrs. LUCINDA ESTEY of Greenwich.

D I E D.

In Palmer, 14th, JONATHAN FERRY, 73.

In Thorndike, 15th, Mrs. MARY HARKNESS, 43.

In Pelham, 10th, BETSEY, 64, wife of Gardner Hunt.

In Indian Orchard, 16th, EDGAR M., 5, son of Jesse Buffinton.

FARM FOR SALE.—

The subscriber offers for sale a Valuable Farm located in the north part of Stafford, consisting of One Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land, thirty acres in heavy Wood, some excellent Timber, near the railroad, two Dwelling Houses, two Barns and other buildings necessary. Good Mowing and Ploughing—well watered. No objections to exchange for a small place. Terms easy.

Dec. 21.—3w JOHN ORCUTT, 2d.

DODGE'S SOCIAL CONCERT.

The friends of Music, Harmony, Poetry and unaffected humanity, are hereby notified that

OSSIAN E. DODGE,

The world renowned humorist, editor, poet and vocalist, whose elegant, moral and humorous, literary and scientific

S O C I A B L E S

for the past twenty-five years, in every principal city and town in the Union have enlisted the enthusiastic commendation of

The Press, the Clergy and the People,
Will sing in PALMER,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 24th, at the
BAPTIST CHURCH.

On this occasion Mr. Dodge will be assisted by Wm. Hayward, who is justly styled by the leading critics of New York and Boston, as the only Balladist America ever produced.

Admission 25 cts. Children under twelve 15c. Doors open at 6½. Concert to commence at 7½.

☞ After an absence from public life of nearly eight years, in the romantic wilds of the far West, Mr. D. returns with new songs and new energy, to his first love—his dear New England home—to make a last farewell flying visit to the long tried and dearly cherished friends of his boyhood—then to retire forever, from public life. That his New England friends may ever remember this visit, as joyfully as himself, is the sincere and earnest wish of his heart.

☞ Owing to future engagements, but one concert will be given, and with this there will be no postponement, let the weather be what it may.

☞ For further particulars see programme, one of which will be left at every house within a mile and twenty rods of the hall.

Dec. 21.—1w R. P. SMITH, Agt.

GENTS' HALF DOUBLE AND TAP'D SOLE BOOTS, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

N O T I C E.

ALL PERSONS indebted to this Office are requested to make payment before the first of January, 1862. Subscribers will receive their bills before that time.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR 1862.

The January number will commence the Ninth Volume of this Magazine. Its very large and still increasing circulation is a gratifying evidence of public approval, and no industry will be spared to render the forthcoming volume adequate to the requirements of times so pregnant with great events as those of to-day. The life of the Republic, the best interest of the nation, demand of literature a manly and generous action, and the conductors of this journal will remit no efforts in enlisting the best talent of the country to support with vigor and eloquence those opinions and principles which brace the great public heart to stand firm on the side of freedom and right. An elevated national American spirit will always be found illustrated in these pages. The Atlantic Monthly will never give other than the best literature, and it will be the constant aim of its conductors to render its variety greater and its attractions better each month than the last.

Among the contributors already in hand for 1862 the following will commend themselves as sufficient inducements for every family to provide the forthcoming numbers for household reading.

Prof. Agassiz will begin in the January number a series of articles on Natural History, and other kindred topics, to be continued from month to month throughout the year. The name of so distinguished a man of science in connection with this announcement is a sufficient guaranty of the great benefit to be derived from his monthly contributions.

A New Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, will appear in the pages of the Atlantic early in the year.

A New Story by the late Theodore Winthrop, author of "Cecil Dreeme," will be commenced in the January number.

Dr. Geo. E. Windship, well known for his remarkable experiments in Gymnastics, has written for The Atlantic "The Autobiography of a Strength Seeker," giving an account of his method of training for feats of strength, with advice on matters of health.

The author of "Life in the Iron Mills," and a "Story of To-Day," will contribute a series of Tales during the year.

Articles by Prof. James Russell Lowell on topics of national interest, will appear frequently.

Bayard Taylor has written a story which will be printed in the February number.

The Staff of writers, in prose and poetry, contributing regularly to the Atlantic Monthly, comprises, among its popular names, the following:

James Russell Lowell.	Charles E. Norton.
Henry W. Longfellow.	George S. Hillard.
Ralph Waldo Emerson.	Henry Giles.
Nathaniel Hawthorne.	Rev. Walter Mitchell.
C. C. Hazewell.	Mrs. H. B. Stowe.
T. W. Higginson.	Harriet Martineau.
Author of "Life in the Iron Mines, and "Story of To-Day."	Charles Reade.
	"The Country Parson."
	Rose Terry.
Oliver Wendell Holmes.	Harriet E. Prescott.
John G. Whittier.	Rev. Robt. T. S. Lowell.
E. P. Whipple.	J. T. Trowbridge.
Bayard Taylor.	

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum, or Twenty-five cents a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price, the publishers will mail the work to any part of the United States, prepaid.—Subscribers may begin with either the first or any subsequent number. The pages of the Atlantic are stereotyped, and back numbers can be supplied. Specimen numbers furnished gratis.

CLUBBING ARRANGEMENT.—Subscribers to pay their own postage. Two copies for $5; five copies for $10; eleven copies for $20. Postage 36 cents a year.

Inducements for Subscribing.—Lists of Premiums, etc., furnished on application to

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
135 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

LARGE PREMIUMS.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Hitherto we have never offered any one a premium for helping to extend the circulation of the Tribune. We have printed the cheapest newspaper, considering the outlay by which it is produced, that was ever issued in any country, selling it for little more than the cost of the white paper; have employed no agents to canvass for subscribers, and have allowed no compensation (beyond a copy of our paper) to any one of the thousands of generous friends who have annually taken care that the number of copies of our several issues circulated in their respective neighborhoods should be at least maintained and if possible increased. We have been sparing even of verbal thanks to these friends, but have none the less realized the fullness of our obligation for their earnest, unselfish, painstaking, persistent efforts.

We propose for the present season only—in view of the hardness of the times, and the fact that we are enabled to buy white paper somewhat cheaper than we have hitherto done, or can hope to do after the close of the war—to make some small acknowledgement—not so much a recompense as a slight testimonial—to those friends who shall see fit to exert themselves to obtain subscriptions (whether original or renewals) to our weekly and semi-weekly editions. We do not know that we could offer anything of similar value more acceptable and useful than a Gold Pen of the best quality and finish. We propose therefore, to forward to each person who, during the two months ensuing, shall send us subscriptions and payments for the Tribune, as follows:

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

For $12, Eleven copies Weekly Tribune, addressed to each subscriber, and Pens or Pens and cases to value $1 00
For $10, Eleven copies Weekly Tribune, to one address, and pens or pens and cases to value of 1 00
For $20, Twenty-one copies Weekly Tribune to one address, and pens or pens and cases to value of 3 00
For $40, Forty copies Weekly Tribune, to one address, and pens or pens and cases to value of 8 00
For $50, Fifty copies Weekly Tribune to one address, and pens or pens and cases to value of 10 00
For $80, Eighty copies Weekly Tribune, to one address, and pens or pens and cases to value of 18 00
For $100, One Hundred copies Weekly Tribune, to one address, and pens or pens and cases to value of 20 00

$1 20 each will be required in all cases where the paper is to be addressed to each subscriber.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

For $11 25, Five copies Semi-Weekly Tribune, and pens or pens and cases to value of $2 00
For $20 00, Eleven copies Semi-Weekly Tribune, to one address, and pens or pens and cases to value of 4 00
For $40 00, Twenty copies Semi-Weekly Tribune, to one address, and pens or pens and cases to value of 10 00
For $60 00, Thirty copies Semi-Weekly Tribune, to one address, and pens or pens and cases to value of 17 00
For $100 00, Fifty copies Semi-Weekly Tribune, to one address, and pens or pens and cases to value of 30 00

$2 25 each will be required in all cases where the paper is to be addressed to each subscriber.

The pens will be of the manufacture of A. Morton, whose make we are using, and we know them to be the best made. They will be furnished at the manufacturer's lowest prices. To choose as to the style and quality of pens or pens and cases wanted for premiums, our friends are referred to the manufacturer's price list See "The pen is mightier than the Sword," and be particular and specify the number and quality of the pen or pens and cases preferred.

Specimen copies of the Tribune sent when requested.

When drafts can be obtained, it is much safer than to remit bank bills. The name of the Post Office and state should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.

Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau street, New York, dec21 3w

THE BOSTON JOURNAL FOR 1862.—

THE NEW ENGLAND NEWSPAPER.

The trying times of the nation's history in which we live render a Live Newspaper an indispensable necessity to every man who would keep himself well informed of the important events which are daily transpiring. To furnish a paper which will meet the just expectations of the public in such a time as the present, requires an amount of labor and of extraordinary expenses of which the community at large have no conception. The proprietors of the Journal have spared no efforts or money to make it all that its readers could reasonably expect. Besides improving and strengthening their home force during the past year, they have, at great expense, sent several of the best Reporters and letter-writers in the country with the Army and Navy, and have frequently given the New England public the first and fullest accounts by telegraph and by mail of important events at the Seat of War. The only Special Reporter from New England at the Hatteras and Port Royal victories was the Journal Reporter, and his reports of those events, with those of "Carleton" of the Bull Run fight, "Perley's" letters from Washington, "Bay State's" from the Upper Potomac, and the Journal's letters from Missouri and Kentucky, are universally acknowledged as among the best reports and letters published by the American Press. What the proprietors of the Journal have done is but an earnest of what they intend to do, in order to give its readers the earliest and best accounts of every event of interest connected with the rebellion and at the same time have the Journal maintain its reputation as the best general newspaper in New England.

The increase in the circulation of the Journal during the year is the best evidence of the extent to which the New England public rely upon it for the news of the day. Its circulation now ranges from Sixty Thousand to Eighty Thousand per day; and it has frequently, during the year, in times of excitement, reached over One Hundred Thousand per day—testing the capacity of both our fast presses to the utmost to supply the demand. The following are the prices of the several editions of the Journal.

THE BOSTON DAILY JOURNAL.

Morning and Evening. Circulation five times as large as that of any paper of its class in New England. Six dollars a year; single copies two cents.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Tuesday and Friday Mornings. Three Dollars a Year. To clubs:

Five copies one year, $12.50
Ten copies, one year, 20.00

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Published on Thursday Morning.

One copy, one year, $2.00
Two copies one year, 3.00
Five copies, one year, 6.00
Ten copies, one year, 10.00

And one to getter-up of club.

Twenty copies, one year, $20, and two to getter up of club.

☞ As an advertising medium, the Journal has no equal in New England. Its prices are uniform, and the advertisements are set up in a clear and conspicuous manner, judiciously arranged and classified under appropriate heads, and appear in both morning and evening papers without extra charge.

Its circulation is more than five times that of any "two cent" or subscription paper in New England. The public are reminded that no drummers for advertising are ever employed by this establishment.

The Cash Principle. In all cases the cash principle will be adhered to, and no notice will be taken of any orders not accompanied by the money. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

☞ The Journal is for sale at all the Newspaper Depots, and on all the railroads throughout New England. All orders should be addressed to CHARLES O. ROGERS,
Journal Building, 118 and 120 Washington street, Boston.

LADIES' AND MISSES' BALMORALS, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.
Palmer, April 1, 1861.

NOTICE —All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note held by Dexter Capen against me for $100, as the face of the note has been paid. N. ALDEN.
Belchertown. Dec. 7, 1861.—3w

JUST RECEIVED, a large quantity of Golden Salve, selling at 17 cents per box.

Vanilla and Lemon Extracts cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

Also, a lot of Dr. Ham's Invigorating Spirit, and Costar's Bed Bug and Rat Exterminator, at the usual prices.

Palmer, Nov. 16. HIGGINS & ALLEN.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

IN ALL KINDS OF GOODS,
At W. W. CROSS & Co.

CROCKERY, GLASS WARE,
PAPER HANGINGS,
BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS,
Trunks, Feathers, &c. &c.
☞ A Full Stock at Low Prices.
W. W. CROSS & Co.

CLOAKS!

LADIES WILL
FIND A LARGE ASSORTMENT
of all the
LATEST PATTERNS,
At W. W. CROSS & Co.'s

SAPONIFER.

The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleaner. Will make hard water soft, clean paint, remove grease from kitchen utensils, etc.

One box costs 25 cts. 4 to 4½ lbs refuse grease usually given away, at about one-half cent ℔ lb, say, 20—45 cents, which is the cost of a barrel of first rate soft soap.

For sale by HIGGINS & ALLEN.
Palmer, July 1.—tf

LADIES' SKATING SHOES, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

J. W. HOPKINS, Dealer in
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
FANCY GOODS,
Daily and Weekly Newspapers,
&c., &c., &c.,
NASSOWANNO BLOCK, PALMER, MASS.
Oct. 5, 1861, tf.

NEW FALL GOODS!

P. P. KELLOGG,
—AT—
PALMER DEPOT,

Is now receiving from New York and Boston a

VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT

of New Fall Goods, consisting of everything new and beautiful in the way of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, TALMAS, SHAWLS, &c.,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CARPETING,

PAPER HANGINGS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS.

Also constantly on hand a good assortment of

GROCERIES,

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.,

All of which are offered at the Lowest Possible Price.

Sept. 14.

M. FOX, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,
Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in Eastern Hampden for
Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.
Store removed to
BASEMENT OF COMMERCIAL BLOCK.
Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf.

THE GREAT AMBASSADOR OF HEALTH!
Take them and live! Neglect them and die!
A WONDERFUL REMEDY
For a wonderful age!

PRIZE POETRY.

Let Chieftains boast of deeds in war,
And Minstrels tune their sweet guitar,
A nobler theme my heart it fills—
In praise of HERRICK'S matchless Pills.
Their cures are found in every land—
Amid Russia's snows—and Afric's sand:
Their wondrous works—the papers fill—
Produced by HERRICK'S matchless Pills.
Does disease afflict you?—do not doubt,
This charming compound will search it out,
And health again your system fill,
If you fly at once to HERRICK'S Pills.
They're safe for all—both old and young—
Their praises are on every tongue;
Disease, disarmed—no longer kills,
Since we are blessed with HERRICK'S Pills.

☞ Herrick's matchless Vegetable Pills have inundated the world with their popularity. Over five million of boxes are used annually, giving employment to eighty-five men and women to put them up. Their cures are numbered by thousands—their praises on the tongues of all. Citizens of Palmer and elsewhere, have you ever used them? Put up in English, Spanish, German and French directions. Large family boxes, 25 cents! Sold everywhere. DR. L. R. HERRICK & CO.,
40 1y Albany, N. Y.

Agents—Wm. Holbrook, Higgins & Allen, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all dealers in medicine.

BROWN & BROTHER'S

LIQUID BLACKING

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.—It has been used for the last Fifteen Years in many of the first hotels in this country, and in private families, where it has given the most

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

It has received Silver and Bronze Medals and Diplomas from various Fairs in this and other States.

We have certificates from the best hotels in

Boston,	Portland,	Charleston,
Lowell,	New York,	Chicago,
Worcester,	Philadelphia,	Saratoga Sp'gs.
Springfield,	Washington,	Cincinnati, &c,

For sale by country dealers everywhere, and in Boston at wholesale by the Grocers, Druggists, Boot and Shoe and Hardware Dealers.

B. F. BROWN & Co., General Agts.,
May 25.—6m 135 Milk street, Boston.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have been duly appointed executors of the will of Aaron King, late of Palmer, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and have taken upon themselves that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

EVELINA KING } Executors.
ISAAC KING, }
Dec. 7, 1861. dec14 3w

FRENCH'S Conical Washing Machines.—

The most simple, durable, convenient and economical article ever invented for the purpose.

Will do the washing of an ordinary family before breakfast, not only saving time but clothes.

By strictly following the printed directions, which are simple and easy, it will wash at one time, six shirts, or two dozen small articles, in six or seven minutes, or their equivalent.

By all the ordinary methods of cleaning fine fabrics, such as laces, &c., the greatest care is required, while with this machine the most delicate articles can be washed without the possibility of damage.

These results are produced by the constant reaction of the suds while the machine is in motion.

Families, boarding-houses, hospitals, asylums, boarding-schools, on ships and steamers, and in the army, who have these machines in use, have sent in their testimony voluntarily, and the encomiums of the press are very numerous, some of which I have published in a neat pamphlet form.

All I ask of the public is a careful examination of this machine before purchasing of others.

General depot 419 Broadway, cor. Canal st. N.Y.
PRICE ONLY TEN DOLLARS.

N. B. A liberal discount to the trade. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. Address box 2893, N.Y. City p. o. PHILIP FRENCH, Proprietor.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!

The Original Medicine, Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name Bryan being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

B R O N C H I T I S.

Many Public Speakers, Ministers and Singers, are prevented by an attack of this troublesome disease from performing their necessary duties.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers remove all irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils, by a few hours' perseverance, and at the same time improve the tone and compass of the voice; consequently are very much used by those who have occasion, and always with success.

For sale by all Druggists. jan 19 1y is.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED
FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections. Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canadas,
JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps, enclosed to any authorised agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, G. B. Hitchcock, Ware, and L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs.

H. T. SMALL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Gloves, &c., Boots and Shoes, large assortment of Yankee Notions,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES, POTASH, OILS,
Sal Soda, Dye Stuffs, Castor Oil by the gallon.
Also, all the Popular Medicines of the day.
☞ Rigg's Patent Truss.

☞ Ageney for the Stafford News Letter at the Post Office. Subscriptions and communications received by H. T. Small. All kinds of Job Printing executed with dispatch.

H. T. SMALL, Agent.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

PERUVIAN SYRUP—The Great Curative of the Age. Try it! It will entirely cure, or greatly relieve, the following distressing Complaints:—Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diarrhœa, General Debility, Nervousness, Ulcers, Piles, Bronchitis, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, and the endless catalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood. Get our new pamphlet and read it.

JEWETT & COMPANY,
No. 30, Summer st., Boston.
For sale by all druggists. jy1 6m

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—

The Subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, situated in Palmer Depot Village. The same has a convenient barn, shed and wagon house, and is in a desirable location. The place has a large variety of young and growing fruit trees. If not sold it will be rented.

Palmer, Nov. 16.—6w LUKE K. BLAIR.

TO SOLDIERS and their FAMILIES.—

Having completed an arrangement with a gentleman of legal ability and experience in Washington, D. C., I am prepared to prosecute claims for Arrears of Pay,

Bounties, Pensions, Bounty Land Claims,

And any claims growing out of the present, or any previous war since 1790, where, the service rendered was fourteen days or more; or if engaged in any battle. Wounded or missing soldiers can have their claims properly attended to, as well as the families of those killed, for that die of disease. Persons interested in any of these claims are invited to call, or communicate the facts by letter (enclosing a stamp) and the subject will be promptly attended to. The compensation will be in proportion to the amount obtained, and nothing charged if unsuccessful.

Ware, Nov., 1861. F. DEWITT.

BOOTS AND SHOES
OF
ALL KINDS,
for sale at
J. T. ROBINSON'S & CO.'S,
NASSOWANNO BLOCK.
Palmer, Nov. 16, 1861.—tf

100 BALMORAL SKIRTS

Received this day
And to be sold very cheap at
W. W. CROSS & Co.

GEO. L. BRAKENRIDGE,
AMBROTYPE ARTIST,
At the Rooms of J. W. STACY, is prepared to execute work
IN AS GOOD STYLE,
And on as reasonable terms as any shop in this vicinity.
Ware, Nov. 1, 1861.—3m

MENS' and YOUTH'S RUBBER BOOTS, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

After the Storm.

All night, in the pauses of sleep I heard
The moan of the snow-wind and the sea,
Like the wail of Thy sorrowing children, O God!
Who cry unto Thee.

But in beauty and silence the morning broke,
O'erflowing creation the glad light streamed;
And earth stood shining and white as the souls
Of the blessed redeemed.

O glorious marvel in darkness wrought!
With smiles of promise the blue sky bent,
As if to whisper to all who mourn—
Love's hidden intent.

A BACHELOR'S CLUB.—At Hartford the bachelors have organized a club. A large and convenient building will be purchased and fitted up with billiard, card and dining rooms. A first class public restaurant will occupy the ground floor, and the whole will be splendidly furnished. Poor fellows, what an insult it is to humanity to keep house in this artificial way, when there are so many young women who are ready and waiting for situations as housekeepers. We fear some fearful judgment will overtake them in their unnatural pursuit.

THE "MISSES" ARE REMEMBERED.—Out of sixty-eight thousand letters sent off by one Massachusetts regiment in Maryland since its departure from home, twenty-six thousand were addressed "Miss," and twenty-one thousand "Mrs." So says a letter writer, who adds: "The figures show that the females receive much the largest share of attention, and this is just as it should be. It is rather significant of the material of the Thirteenth that "Miss" receives so large a share of its letter-writing patronage. All right of course.

A NEW ELDORADO.—There is a new gold excitement coming up in the occident. The British Columbians and the Oregonese have found some new placers, which yield $100 per day to industrious men, and even more; and who wouldn't be industrious for such wages as those? Why, even the sluggard would rise by 10 A. M., with such a prospect before him, and for the time prefer gold to "golden sleep."

INDIAN REGIMENT.—Mr. Henry Hendrick, great grandson of the celebrated Captain Hendrick, of revolutionary memory, has been authorized by the Governor of Wisconsin to raise an Indian regiment for the war. Mr. Hendrick is of the Stockbridge tribe, formerly of the Mohicans. He pledges $46,000 from the Indians towards the equipping of the regiment.

A PRUDENT POLICY.—Washington despatches state that the President avows his purpose to preserve a cautious and prudent policy in regard to our foreign relations, and there need be no fear of a war with Great Britain, unless the Government of England seeks a pretext for hostilities. No anxiety on this subject is felt by the administration.

UNSAFE CURRENCY.—The Southrons say that cotton is to be the basis of their currency, and yet they burn cotton. This is as if the Union's government were to throw into the sea all its gold and silver, and then expect men to take its Treasury Notes in payment for goods.

J. M. COMINS, M. D.,

Having been extensively engaged in riding and infirmary practice for the last ten years, offers his professional services to the afflicted of Palmer and vicinity.

☞ Surgery in all its forms attended to in the most scientific manner. Office and residence on Thorndike street.

Palmer, Dec. 6, 1861.—tf

GENTS' ARMY SHOES, Just received At ROBINSON'S.

COFFINS! COFFINS!—

The Subscriber has on hand at his Rooms a good supply of

Mahogany, Black Walnut, and White Wood Coffins,

Of the Best Material and Finish, which I will trim at twenty minutes notice, in a manner not surpassed by the best undertakers in large cities. Also, Grave Clothes of every variety furnished.

Palmer 1861. J. S. LOOMIS.

GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING.—

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1,50 will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly water proof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other aints. For covering roofs, either new or old, we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers.

Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,
Nov. 16.—1y 23 Cedar St., New York.

HAMPDEN SS.—Nov. 28, 1861.—By virtue of an execution issued on a judgment in favor of John M. Converse of Palmer, in said county, at the last term of the superior court for said county, I have taken all the right in equity that the President, Directors and Company of the Palmer Park Association had on the twenty-first day of May last, the day when the same was attached on mesne process. Also, all they had on the day of the levy of the execution to redeem a certain mortgage of real estate lying in the depot village of said Palmer, being the same that is described in a mortgage deed thereof from the said Association to the said John M. Converse, recorded in the registry of deeds for said county, book 202, page 342. And on Tuesday, the thirty-first day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon at the Nassowanno House in said Palmer, I shall offer for sale, by public auction, to the highest bidder, said right in equity of redemption.

A. M. BRADLEY, Deputy Sheriff.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

5000 YARDS, Just received and *FOR SALE LOW, by*

Sept. 7. P. P. KELLOGG.

LADIES AND MISSES' RUBBER BOOTS, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

NEW CLOTHING

AND

GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

VERY LOW.

W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

CLOTHS

FOR

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

OVER GARMENTS.

CASTOR BEAVER, DOESKIN BEAVERS,

All Wool and Union Broadcloths,

Drab and Mixed Ladies' Cloths,

Water Proof Cloths,

Very low at W. W. CROSS & Co.

NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS!

Commencing Wednesday, October 2, 1861.

Leave Palmer for New London:

7 55 A. M., connects with Hartford, New Haven, and Stonington Roads.

5 25 P. M., Steamboat train, connects with the new splendid steamers, City of New York and City of Boston at New London.

Passengers by this train can go on board of the boat immediately on arrival of cars. Returning from New York can remain on board of boat, and take the 7 15 A. M. train for the north.

Freight train leaves Palmer daily at 5 30 A. M., and New London at 12 30 P. M.

R. N. DOWD, Supt.

New London, Oct. 5, 1861.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED,

AND WILL BE OFFERE AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES;

Comprising

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CROCKERY,

PAPER HANGINGS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

FAMILY GROCERIES,

FLOUR, &c, &c.,

..... BY .....

M. W. FRENCH.

Amherst, Belchertown, & Palmer R. R.

On and after April 9, 1860, trains will run as follows: Leave Amherst for Palmer at 8,00 A.M. Leave Palmer for Amherst at 2,00 P.M., connecting at Palmer with trains to and from Boston, Springfield, Albany and New York.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, trains will be run between Amherst and Palmer, leaving Amherst at 4.00 p.m., arriving at Palmer in season to connect with evening trains from Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, and New York. Returning leave Palmer at 6.15.

Stage accommodation at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley and Sunderland. W. DIXEY, General Agent.

Amherst, April 9, 1860.

10 DOZ. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative Just received and selling at 50 cents per bottle (half price) by HIGGINS & ALLEN.

TO THE PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES

In the month of December, 1858, the undersigned for the first time offered for sale to the public Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters, and in this short period they have given such universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them, that it is now an established article. The amount of bodily and mental misery arising simply from a neglect of small complaints is surprising, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that strict attendance to the least and most trifling bodily ailment should be had; for diseases of the body must invariably affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of

Dr. J. Bovee Dods'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

from all who have not used them. We challenge the world to produce their equal.

These Bitters for the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, and for purifying and enriching the Blood, are absolutely unsurpassed by any other remedy on earth. To be assured of this, it is only necessary to make the trial. The Wine itself is of a very superior quality, being about one-third stronger than other wines; warming and invigorating the whole system, from the head to the feet. As these Bitters are tonic and alterative in their character, so they strengthen and invigorate the whole system, and give it a fine tone and healthy action to all its parts, by equalizing the circulation, removing obstructions and producing a general warmth. They are also excellent for diseases and weakness peculiar to Females, where a Tonic is required to strengthen and brace the system. No lady, who is subject to lassitude and faintness, should be without them, as they are revivifying in their action.

These BITTERS will not only cure, but prevent disease, and in this respect are doubly valuable to the person who may use them. For Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a Tonic, Dr. Dods' Celebrated Wine Bitters are unsurpassed.

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, and for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilerating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to the use of excessive strong drink, and who wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated wines and liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only Cure, but Prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

In all Affections of the Head, Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, Dr. Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters will be found most Salutary and Efficacious.

FEMALES.—The many certificates which have been tendered us, and the letters which we are daily receiving, are conclusive proof that among the women these Bitters have given a satisfaction which no others have ever done before. No woman in the land should be without them, and those who once use them will not fail to keep a supply.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS are prepared by an eminent and skillful physician, who has used them successfully in his practice for the last twenty-five years. The proprietor, before purchasing the exclusive right to manufacture and sell Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Celebrated Imperial Wine Bitters, had them tested by two distinguished medical practitioners who pronounced them a valuable remedy for disease.

Although the medical men of the country, as a general thing disapprove of Patent Medicines, yet we do not believe that a respectable Physician can be found in the United States, acquainted with their medical properties, who will not highly approve Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters.

In all newly settled places, where there is always a large quantity of decaying timber, from which a poisonous miasma is created, these bitters should be used every morning before breakfast.

Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters are composed of a pure and unadulterated Wine, combined with Barberry, Solomon's Seal, Comfrey, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, Spikenard, Chamomile Flowers, and Gentian. They are manufactured by Dr. Dods himself, who is an experienced and successful Physician, and hence should not be classed among the quack nostrums which flood the country, and against which the Medical Profession are so justly prejudiced.

These truly valuable Bitters have been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community for almost every variety of disease incident to the human system, and they are now deemed indispensable as a Tonic, Medicine and a Beverage.

☞ Purchase one Bottle! It Costs but Little! ☜

Purify the Blood! Give Tone to the Stomach!

Renovate the System! and Prolong Life!

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, - - - - 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.

Prepared and Sold by

CHARLES WIDDEFIELD & CO.,
Sole Proprietors. 78 William st., New York.

For sale by druggists and grocers generally throughout the country. 11—1y.

Sold by Higgins & Allen, Palmer, and Dr. Holden, Ware.

PLASTER!

HALL & TRUMBLE,

HAVING connected with their Mills one expressly for the purpose of Grinding Plaster, would respectfully inform the farmers of Palmer and vicinity that they will have constantly on hand FRESH GROUND NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER, which they will sell in large or small quantities, to suit customers. Also,

GUANO, PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

And other Fertilizers,

GRASS SEEDS,

and a full assortment of

FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL, FEED & OIL MEAL

Calcined Plaster, Cement, Lime and Hair.

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF COAL,

Palmer, March 9, 1861. tf.

FURS! FURS!!

Fitch, American Sable and

IMITATION SABLE FURS,

Just received at W. W. CROSS & Co.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between Buffum and Bardwell, was dissolved on the 1st day of October last. The business of the firm will be settled by M. B. Buffum,

MOSES B. BUFFUM,
Nov. 6, 1861. F. M. BARDWELL.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.

WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED

At short notice and in a workmanlike manner

☞ Call and see W. W. HAGAR.

Palmer, Aug. 18, 1860. 14tf.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Office and residence in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE.

Patented Feb. 14, 1861.

Salesroom No. 510, Broadway, New York.

This machine is constructed on an entirely new principle of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be simplicity and perfection combined.

The following are the principal objections urged against Sewing Machines.

1. Excessive fatigue to the operator.
2. Liability to get out of order.
3. Expense, trouble and loss of time in repairing.
4. Incapacity to sew every kind of material.
5. Disagreeable noise while in operation.

☞ The Empire Sewing Machine is exempt from all these objections.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number.

Having neither cam nor cog wheel, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine!

It requires fifty per cent. less power to drive it than any other machine in market. A girl twelve years of age can work is steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and wonderful simplicity of construction render it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to call and examine this unrivalled machine.

But in a more special manner do we solicit the patronage of Merchant Tailors, Coach Makers, Hoopskirt Manufacturers, Shirt and Bosom Makers, Dress Makers, Corset Makers, Gaiter Fitters, Shoe Binders, Vest and Pantaloon Makers.

☞ Religious and Charitable Institutons will be liberally dealt with.

Prices of Machines, Complete: No. 1, or Family Machine, $45; No. 2, small sized manufacturing, $60; No. 3, large size manufacturing, $75.

Cabinets in every variety.

We want agents for all towns in the United States, where agencies are not already established, to whom a liberal discount will be given, but we make no consignments.

T. J. McARTHUR & Co.,
510 Broadway, N. Y.

MANHOOD.

How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, in a sealed envelope: A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions, inducing impotency, and Mental and Physical Debility.

By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines, or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, N. Y, Post office box 4,586. aply

WANTED—A lot of second hand Soap. Also, every man who thinks of buying a Harness to look at this fact!—that J. R. HEWITT is selling Harnesses cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in this State. Harnesses for 16, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50 dollars, and as much more as any one wishes to pay, and get his money's worth every time.

N. B.—I am receiving Orders from all parts of the country for Boyd's Patent Winkers. All Orders Promptly Filled.

N. B.—P. S. Qc.—Any one interested in the above can obtain all information and Goods by calling at J. R. HEWITT'S, f9.

Springfield, Mass. Corner Main and Bridge sts.

COAL.

WE have just received a cargo of the celebrated

FRANKLIN COAL,

Said to be the best Coal in Market. Also, a Cargo of

CUMBERLAND,

And another of

LACKAWANNA.

We can furnish the above kinds and almost any other variety called for at short notice, and low prices. Purchasers of Coal will bear in mind that the price of Coal advances each month until the first of April. HALL & TRUMBLE.

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

No person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes, should fail to send for one of our circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail, free. We claim to have the

Best Sewing Machines in the World,

For either Family of Manufacturing Purposes, and all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following

IMPORTANT FACTS.

Fact No. 1—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigations.

Fact No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop stitch Machines.

Fact No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment whatever. Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

Fact No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, on a bias.

Fact No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these machines, wherever used, will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

Fact No. 6.—These Machines took the highest premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

Fact No. 7.—These Machines took the highest premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

Fact No. 8.—These Machines took the highest Medal at the American Institute, in the city of New York, together with the highest premium for fine sewing machine work.

Fact No. 9.—These Machines took both the highest premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica, N. Y.

Fact No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important fact of all.

Fact No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞ Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.

Address

FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
13—6m. 538 Broadway, New York.

BROWN COTTONS.

15 Bales Unbleached Sheetings, just received and for sale

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE,

BY . . . . P. P. KELLOGG.

Sept. 7.

EASTERN HAMPDEN INSURANCE AGENCY!

ARE YOU INSURED?

☞ Policies ISSUED REGISTERED, and losses adjusted and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

☞ All descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—one month to five years.

☞ Rates as low as consistent with *safety* and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, ...$1,500,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $230,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $210,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $350,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $315,000.
75 per cent. of profits divided annually, and no liability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!

☞ Provide for your family while in health!

☞ Life is uncertain; death is certain!

☞ Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!

NON FORFEITING POLICIES ISSUED.

☞ Your money is not lost by suspension of payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $130,000
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $315,000.
Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with virulent and chronic diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the sexual organs.

☞ Medical advice given gratis by the acting surgeon. Valuable reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

INSURANCE AGENCY!

F. DEWITT, agent for Ware and vicinity, for several first class Life and Fire Insurance Companies.

☞ Risks taken on the most REASONABLE TERMS

Ware, Feb, 16, 1861.

COMMISSIONERS

To Qualify Civil Officers

J. G. ALLEN, } Palmer, Mass.
July20,'61.-tf. G. M. FISK, }

IMPORTANT IF TRUE!

AND EVERY WORD IS TRUE.

For upwards of three years past I have been engaged in a business which has yielded me at the rate of $3,000 per annum, but being desirous of going to Europe in the course of a few months, for the purpose of there introducing the business, I am willing to teach it to any one who will send me $1. The business is no humbug, but of a highly useful and general character, adapted both to cities and villages, and one that any person of ordinary capacity, young or old, male or female, can acquire with a few hours' practice, and by which they can secure a very handsome income. Several young ladies who have received instructions from me, both in New York and Pennsylvania, are earning upwards of $20 per week by it, and there is no reason why any one else cannot do the same. Invalids, even, can do well by it, as it is no peddling affair, but a business that is perfectly respectable. Gentlemen and ladies of leisure, who would like to learn the business for their own amusement or pleasure, will find the practice of it a pleasant pastime, and one that they will take great interest in. On receipt of $1, I will send printed instructions by which any person can readily acquire the art, and these instructions will also contain every particular relative to carrying it on so that it will be highly profitable. The purchaser of the "printed instructions" will also be authorized to teach it to others; and I have sometimes received as high as $200, for teaching it personally to a single individual. I would state further that $2 50 or $3 will buy everything that is necessary to commence the business with, and the articles can be got almost anywhere, in city or country, or if preferred, I can furnish them. Address o5 3m

ALVORD T. PARSONS, 36 Liberty st., N. Y.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH!

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN!

HOLLOWAY'S

PILLS AND OINTMENT.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.—Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat, and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at once.

BILLIOUS DISORDERS.—In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by these searching, painless and irresistible Pills. Let the sick, whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful antibillious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Scrofula, Erysipelas, and Salt Rheum.—No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

DYSPEPSIA.—The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these anti-dyspeptic Pills, and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

Piles and Fistula, Bad Legs, Old Sores and Ulcers.—Cases of many years standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful Unguent.

SICKLY FEMALES should lose no time in trying a few doses of these regulating and renovating Pills, whatever may be their complaint, they can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations; their effect is all but miraculous.

☞ Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized world, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box. 14.

AT THE PALMER POST OEFICE

Can be found the

NEW YORK DAILIES, NEW YORK LEDGER
" MERCURY, " WEEKLY,
SPRINGFIELD DAILY REPUBLICAN,

And all papers called for. Also,

Stationery, of all kinds.

Palmer, Sept. 28. CYRUS KNOX, JR.

NOTICE.—Having purchased of the Assignees of Messrs. Brett, Newell & Co., Boston, all unsettled accounts due W. W. Cross, R. M. Cross and J. F. Tobey to date, all those indebted to either of the above parties, are requested to settle the same as soon as possible, at the store of

W. W. CROSS & Co.

Palmer, July 1, 1861.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,

FOR SALE or to RENT at MODERATE PRICES by

CHARLES PHIPPS,

Bank Street, Ware.

☞ Payments made by installments if preferred.

Ware, July 20, 1861—tf.

PURE LIQUORS AND WINES FOR PRIVATE USE AND MEDICAL PURPOSES.

We offer to the country trade and consumers, a complete assortment of every variety of Liquors, Wines, &c., and would say that our experience of more than forty years as Importers is not only a sufficient guarantee for the Purity of our Goods, but that it enables us to offer advantages to buyers that cannot be excelled by any house in Boston. Owing to the difficulty of procuring in many towns, a strictly pure and reliable article of Liquors and Wines for medicinal and other purposes, we have for many years given special attention to filling orders for Private Use, and consumers will find it greatly to their advantage to send their orders to us direct, as we employ no travelling or other agents whatever. Persons who require Pure Liquors and Wines, in large or small quantities, may rest assured that all orders will receive our best personal attention, and that every article sent from our house will be satisfactory in every respect. Communications by mail will receive prompt attention, with full and complete catalogue of goods, prices, &c.

I. D. RICHARDS & SONS,
87 and 89 State st., Boston.

Boston, April 29, 1861.—1y

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

"Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 22th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla: the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Gelchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

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The Palmer Journal.

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G. M. FISK. A. J. GOFF.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17th, 1861.

EDITOR PALMER JOURNAL—As promised, I write you, but must be brief. We made up, at Hartford, a pleasant party, including Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Day, of Connecticut, who, like myself, came for no office or "fat contract," but to see the sights. We arrived here 15 hours from Hartford, and were fortunate in obtaining a room, for, although this hotel feeds 1500 daily, yet it turns away a multitude.

We have spent but little time at the Capitol, considering Congress and the Capitol of small account. When 200,000 of our troops are encamped here on both sides of the Potomac, we must improve this pleasant weather in seeing them.

We have spent two days upon "Virginia's sacred soil." To do this, it is necessary to procure a pass, which we obtained by a letter from Sec. Welles to the Provost Marshall.—With our arrangements all complete, the day following, with a carriage for the day, we start early. At Long Bridge, on both sides of the Potomac, "show your pass," and after examination and "all right," we go on. Fort Runyon is soon reached, garrisoned by the 14th Mass. Regiment—camp and all in the best of order. From here we went to Fort Richardson, to visit our 4th Conn. Regiment, Col. Tyler. When we arrived they were at their morning drill. We were delighted at the perfection to which they had arrived. The truth is, our regiments, when they leave our State, are not through the first letters of their military alphabet. We had a warm greeting. It does the boys good to see friends from home, and to see so many from home in their camp this morning made many happy faces. Among the many who enquired after friends was Quartermaster G. A. Washburn, a promising officer, who formerly lived in West Stafford. This fort is on a hill, and with her "big guns" commands a beautiful valley of about 3 miles. Fort Scott is about a mile distant and but partly finished. Both of these forts are garrisoned by the 4th Conn. Regiment. There are 30 of these forts erected and in process of erection on the Virginia side of the Potomac. At Bailey's cross-roads are but two or three houses. One large deserted house shows where the cannon ball left its mark.

Munson Hill we found guarded by a few of our men. The entrenchments thrown up are as left by the rebels. Their stove pipe battery was here. From this point we could see the camp fires of the rebels, which fully satisfied our present desire of going further *that way* in this land of Dixie. At Falls Church are but few houses. The school house and other deserted buildings show hard usage, having been used by the rebels. At this place some of our party were anxious to see the "Scott girls," who entraped two of the Conn. boys, and who were made prisoners. We made particular inquiries for them, and were told they were pretty, but finding they lived about a mile out of our way we had to forego our respects to them.

I have not time to write of the many camps we visited or the many we passed. The prettiest sight was from Gen. Butterfield's camp on Hall's Hill, in Gen. Blenker's division, from which you can see the camps of 12,000 men. The camps of these regiments are laid out with taste. Evergreen trees, which abound here, are planted, giving it the appearance of a village of tents among evergreens. We visited Gen. Lee's house on Arlington Hights, now the headquarters of Gen. McDowel. It is a beautiful place, overlooking Washington and the Potomac. The trees have been mostly spared, but the grounds are occupied by our troops. Gen. Lee has paid dearly for deserting his country's flag.

The best way to go to Alexandria is by steamboat, and then take a carriage to visit the places of interest, first of which is the Marshall House, where the gallant Ellsworth was killed. The house is deserted, but visited by great numbers daily. The railing to the stairway has been cut up, as also the doors and easings, by those visitors who wanted a memento. At Fort Ellsworth we had a taste of war, by the firing of the guns of the fort while we were inside. Except putting in the 32 and 64 pound ball it was the same as in actual war. The loading of these "peace makers"—the running out—the elevating—the firing—each man doing his part under orders of a captain for each gun, was interesting, but terrific to weak nerves.—Fairfax Seminary, at this place, is occupied as a hospital.

Fort Worth commands an important point, and has one of the Whitworth guns that will send a ball six miles. The view from this fort is extensive. You can see the camps of about 15,000 troops. Near by is where Johnson, the deserter, was shot the day previous, in presence of 7000 soldiers, who all passed by and viewed his dead body. I had a talk with one of those who caught him. He was about 26 years old, of good appearance and intelligence. He enlisted in our army with the purpose of deserting and carrying information to the enemy, and was caught by his mistaking our picket guard for those of his Southern friends.

In the brief space of a letter I cannot notice but little of what we have seen during the two days in Virginia. Will write you again in a few days.

☞The London Times publishes an article to show that the cotton crisis has saved the Lancashire manufacturers from a great disaster. For two years they have been making excessive shipments to all foreign markets, and these goods but for the present rise in the staple must at length have been sacrificed on the most ruinous terms.

☞Be calm while your adversary frets and rages, and you can warm yourself at his fire.

☞Woman wins an old man by listening to him; and a young man by talking to him.

The Departure.

A ring of women stood around,
Their cheeks with cloths a-drying,
"Fair ladies," said I, "don't, I pray,
Inflame your eyes with crying."

"O yes!" said one, "if you were I,
You'd not feel so elated.
If you had loved the Adjutant,
You would be agitated."

"Oh dear, oh dear!" another sobbed,
"Don't speak of perturbation,
My love's a commisariat,
I want commiseration."

"You wretch—another said—"to smile
At other folk's disaster,
How can I master these my tears,
Who love the Quartermaster?"

"O cruel man," the fourth one said—
"May your own heart upbraid you;
For I, since my majority,
Have loved the Sergeant Major."

"It's you is it," another gulped—
"That talks so fine and vaunty?
But if your love a Sergeant was,
You wouldn't be, Sir, jaunty."

The rest with sobs and sighs did tell
Of all their sad relations;
And it was love of privates made
The sum of their privations.

The world is full of groans and sighs,
And tears all eyes will swim in,
As long's one half's made up of men,
The other half of women.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Those who have never explored the interior of the Presidential mansion at Washington will be interested in the following description:

The President's house once more assumes the appearance of comfort and comparative beauty. Two coats of pure white paint on the outside renew its right to be designated the "White House." The interior, during the last six months, has been thoroughly cleansed and almost entirely reornamented. Very little new furniture has been introduced, as much of the old is yet substantial, having been procured in the time of Monroe, and is not only valuable on that account, but is really very handsome, from its antique style.—Much of this old furniture, however, has been revarnished, and the chairs have been cushioned and covered with rich crimson satin brocatel, tufted and laid in folds on the backs, rendering a modern appearance. Upon entering the great East Room two prominent things strike the eye—the paper on the walls and the carpet on the floor. The first is a Parisian style of heavy velvet cloth paper, of crimson, garnet and gold. It gives a massive appearance to the room, and is quite rich. In the daytime it seems rather dark; but when the soft light of the great chandeliers illuminates the room it developes its full richness and harmonizes to a shade. The carpet is an ingenious piece of work, not because of its rich quality or exquisite design, but because of the fact that it is in one piece, and covers a floor measuring one hundred feet long and forty-eight feet wide. There is nothing flashy or extravagant in its appearance. The admiration of the beholder is not suddenly excited by a view of the whole surface, so ingeniously and beautifully are the various figures and colors harmonized. It is like a constellation of stars, where the beauty of one star is lost in the combined grandeur of the whole. It is a very heavy Axminster, with three medallions gracefully arranged into one grand medallion. As we walk over its velvet surface from centre to sides, or from corner to corner, the most chaste and beautiful surprises of vases, wreaths and bouquets of flowers and fruit pieces excite our love of true art. The carpet, in its mechanical construction, as well as in its artistic design, is a wonder. It was made in Glasgow, Scotland, upon the only loom existing in the world capable of weaving one so large. Mr. W. H. Carryl, of Philadelphia, went to Europe, and, after examining various patterns in different cities, including Paris and London, proceeded to Glasgow and designed this. His mission was a success.

The next attractive features among the ornamental, in the East Room, are the curtains and drapery at the eight windows. The inner curtains are of the richest white needle-wrought lace, made in Switzerland. Over these, and suspended from massive gold gilt cornices, are French crimson brocatels, trimmed with heavy gold fringe and tassel work. The *embrace*, or curtain pin, at the side of each window, is of solid brass and covered in gold gilt. The design is a commingling of banners, arrows, swords, an anchor, chain, &c., interwoven behind the American shield, upon the front of which is the raised figure of an eagle. Opposite the great east window of the room is the door leading to the promenade. In order to harmonize the interior appearance of the great East Room, this door has been curtained with lace and crimson brocatel, trimmed with gold fringe and tassel, to match the window opposite. The eight mirrors in the East Room are the same that have been there for years. Passing from the East Room we enter the Green or conversational room. It has been newly papered, carpeted and curtained, and greatly improved.—Next is the Blue or President's reception room. This is the only room, when Mr. Buchanan left the house, that was very well furnished. A new carpet has been placed upon the floor; otherwise the room is in the same condition it was when Mr. Lincoln took possession.

Next we come to the Red Room. This is properly Mrs. Lincoln's reception room.—Everything in it is new except the splendid old painting of Washington. The fine pictures of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and other members of the royal family, presented to the President of the United States for the Presidential Mansion by the Prince of Wales, that hung upon the walls of this room, are missing. I learn that they were removed to Wheatland with Mr. Buchanan. He also took away from the White House a large number of Chinese or Japanese curiosities, intended, upon presentation, for the mansion. All these are missing. Nevertheless, under the general direction of Mrs. Lincoln (to whose excellent good taste we are chiefly indebted for the beautifying of the President's house), this room does not need those pictures. It is a model of elegance and modesty combined. The most perfect harmony prevails throughout. The sofas, chairs, &c., are covered with rich crimson brocade satin. The guests' room, now known as the Prince of Wales' room, since that youth occupied it, has been thoroughly ornamented and refurnished. The carpet is a beautiful Wilton. The paper is a light tinted purple, with a golden figure of a moss rose tree in bloom. The principal feature of the room is the bed. It is eight feet wide and nine feet long, of solid rosewood. The sides are cushioned and covered with purple figured satin. The head board is a piece of rich carved work, rising eight feet above the bed, and having an oval top. Twenty feet above the floor, overspreading the whole, is a magnificent canopy, from the upper carved work of which the drapery hangs in elegant folds, being in the form of a crown, the front ornament upon which is the American shield, with the Stars and Stripes carved thereon.—The drapery is a rich purple satin fringe, and otherwise ornamented with the finest gold lace. The carved work is adorned with gold gilt. The curtains to the room are made of the finest purple satin damask, and trimmed to correspond with the canopy. The centre table is of solid carved rosewood, is quite costly and exceedingly beautiful.

The private apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln are more modestly but very beautifully ornamented and furnished. The President's library is chastely and not extravagantly refurnished. Green is the color that predominates in this room. The room where the Cabinet meetings are held, and where the President is usually to be found, is very neatly papered, but should be better furnished. All the furniture is exceedingly old, and is too rickety to venerate. Mr. Lincoln don't complain, because it resembles so very much the dingy old room he occupied and familiarized himself with in the State House at Springfield, from the time he was elected until he left for Washington. The rooms of Secretaries Nicolay and Hay are "neat, but not gaudy." They are newly painted, carpeted and curtained. The principal ornament in Mr. Nicolay's room is a war weapon used by the Vikings. It is about five feet long, with at least fifty prongs, and resembles very much the weapon used by the aborigines of this country before it was much settled by the whites. This instrument of death is a great curiosity, and employs the time of the office seekers who wait for hours in the lobbies of the Cabinet to obtain a hearing.—This weapon is finally to be transferred to the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. Hay's room contains some valuable parchment and several elegant pieces of waxwork. The bas reliefs on the mantle and the engravings upon the wall, exhibit a taste for the beautiful and artistic. There is also an extensive law library in this room, which the Secretary has frequent occasion to explore, especially with reference to our international affairs. So much for the White House and its new decorations.

TEACHING WOMEN TO SAVE.

There's the secret! A saving woman at the head of a family is the very best savings bank ever yet invented—one that receives deposites daily and hourly, with no costly machinery to manage it. The idea of saving is a pleasant one, and if the women would imbibe it at once, they would cultivate and adhere to it, and thus, when they were not aware of it, would be laying the foundation of a competent security in a stormy time, and shelter in a rainy day. The woman who sees to her own house, has a large field to save in. The best way to make her comprehend it, is for her to keep an account of current expenses. Probably not one wife in ten has an idea how much are the expenditures of heself and family. When from one thousand to two thousand dollars are expended annually, there is a chance to save something if the attempt is only made. Let the housewife take the idea, ponder upon it, and strive over it, and she will save many dollars—perhaps hundreds—where before she thought it impossible. This is a duty—not a prompting of avarice—a moral obligation that rests upon "the woman," as well as the man; but it is a duty, we are sorry to say, that is cultivated very little, even among those who preach the most, and regard themselves as examples in most matters. "Teach the women to save," is a maxim good enough to be inserted in the next edition of "Poor Richard's Almanac."

FARMERS SHOULD RAISE WOOL.—Comparatively few realize the fact that the northern States are now wholly deprived of their usual supplies of cotton, and so make calculations accordingly. A correspondent at Washington very properly remarks that as the Congress of the Confederate States has formally recommended to the people of the South to devote less breadths of land to the culture of cotton than usual, and more to grains and grasses, so the necessities of the North, springing from the want of "cotton wool," suggest the pretermitting at this time of the usual slaughter of sheep and lambs, to the end that in future the wool crop may be made as large as possible.

THE stories which come from the Pacific respecting the new mineral discoveries seem almost fabulous. The latest one staggers even the Californians. The Silver Age, a paper published in Nevada Territory, says that $3,000,000 of bullion are taken monthly from the new mines of that new colony. The total export of gold from San Francisco this year will average only $3,500,000 per month.

WHAT IT COST.—The correspondent of the New York Tribune estimates that the shelling of the rebel forts cost $28,000, and that the whole expedition, the use of the vessels, the pay of the soldiers, the value of their food and clothing, the loss of transports, and all other expenses, will make this single expedition cost the country about five million dollars.

☞ Sheridan gives the following humorous definition: Irishman—an ingenious machine for converting potatoes into human nature.

☞ The snuff-taker is irreverent; he looks upon God's beautiful world merely as something to be sneezed at.

☞ Tupper says 'tis the horse and not the wagon that wearies. But we are very certain that we have seen a wagon tire.

A VOICE FROM IRELAND.—The Dublin Nation in discussing the probabilities of a war between the United States and England, indulges in the following significant language:

War! *That* war! What does it mean—what does it mean for Ireland? The Irish nation, too, has its instincts, and these have told it something that fires the eyes and stirs the blood of youth and sires all over the land. Never, since the shouts of American Independence woke an echo in the Church of Dungannan, has news so momentous startled Ireland. No prophet's voice is needed to fortell what all foresee. Yes, it may be that God has heeded our long-suffering, and heard our fervent prayers. It may be that at last the day is dawning "our fathers' eyes were too hot to see." War between England and America!—between England and the Irish abroad; between England and millions of our nearest and dearest kindred—our own very flesh and blood.

There are 100,000 armed and disciplined Irish soldiers in America—they are the banished Celts whom the Times proclaimed were "gone with a vengence." Not "on the slopes of St. Antoine" did "the Irish troops" of King Louis leap more wildly with excitement than would those vengeful Celts across the Western ocean, on the news that England drew the sword against America. In that hour the bitter memories of a lifetime—memories the most terrible that ever exiles bore—would find vent in the cry for vengeance on their heartless exterminator—the exterminator that exulted over their expatriation, laughed at their sorrows, and mocked at their distress. Yes, if England has cause to start in high excitement at the news we chronicle today, Ireland has cause deeper still. The crash of arms in America brought her freedom once before. She needs but the same firmness, unanimity, patriotism now, to grasp it once more.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.—The Richmond correspondent of the Nashville Union and American affords the following insight into the state of affairs at Richmond:

"People complain mightily of the high price of everything to eat, to drink, or wear, and the order of boarding-house butter grows daily more and more unavoidable. I have heard of butter that was strong enough to pull in shafts. Houses for rent or sale are in great demand. The corporation is swollen like that of an Alderman after a big dinner—it would split its waistcoat if it had one. We have had recently a number of remarkable matrimonial alliances. Last week the most beautiful girl in town married a widower with eight children, some of them grown.

On the day this wedding took place, a man of eighty carried to the altar a miss of seventeen summers. 'Mr. "Black Diamonds" Polard, one of the editors of the Examiner, is among the list of hymenial victims. Some of these marriages took place in a church, and were attended with very noisy and very ludicrous demonstrations. It is said that when the old man, mentioned above, saluted his bride, the whole congregation shouted, and the boys poured a perfect hailstorm of peanut hulls on the bald sconce of the aged groom. Richmond is evidently rottening rapidly."

HOW OUR GRANDMOTHERS DID PATRIOTIC WORK.—During the war, after divine service, on a Sunday, or on Thanksgiving day, contributions were taken for the benefit of the continental army. Cash, finger-rings, ear-rings, and other jewelry—coats, jackets, breeches, shirts, stockings, hats, shoes—every article, in fact, of male attire—besides groceries in great variety—were frequently thus collected—in New England, particularly, in large quantities. Upon one such occasion in Lebanon meeting house, Connecticut, after notice given that a collection would be taken for the soldiers, Madam Faith Trumbull rose from her seat, near her husband, threw off from her shoulders a magnificent scarlet cloak—a present to her, we hear, on good authority, from the commander in chief of the French allied army, Count Rochambeau himself—and, advancing near the pulpit, laid it on the altar as her offering to those who, in the midst of every want and suffering, were fighting gallantly the great battle of freedom. The cloak was afterwards taken, cut into narrow stripes, and employed as red trimming, to stripe the dress of American soldiers.—*Stuart's Life of Jonathan Trumbull.*

☞Telegraphic blunders are sometimes as funny as they are serious. Thus, one Mr. Brown, a prominent gentleman, being ill at Toronto, it was telegraphed to his family that "Mr. Brown is no worse." The family got it, "is no more," and sent up a special train for the remains. A young lady was taken sick while visiting in Cleveland, and the good folks were dumbfounded with the report that "she has had a child." It should have been "has had a chill."

"NEVER MADE HIS MOTHER SMILE."—What a unique and meaning expression was that of a young Irish girl on giving testimony in a court of justice, a short time since. "Arrah, sir," said she, "I'm sure he never made his mother smile." There is a biography of unkindness in this short and simple sentence.

☞Somebody says that a young lady should always ask four questions before accepting the hand of any young man, as follows: Is he honorable? Is he kind of heart? Can he support me comfortably? Does he take a paper?

☞ Poetry is said to be the flower of literature; prose is the corn, potatoes and meat; satire is the aqua fortis; wit is the spice and pepper; love-letters are the honey and sugar; letters containing remittances are the apple-dumplins.

☞"The blackbird whistles for his dinner jist like mesilf," said an Irishman to his companion. "How is that, Paddy, my darlint?" "Why, you spalpeen, don't you see that when he whistles, he's calling for his *mate*."

☞"Is anybody waiting on you?" said a polite dry goods clerk to a girl from the country. "Yes, sir," said the blushing damsel, "that's my feller outside. He wouldn't come in."

A SOUTHERN CURIOSITY.—The skin of John Brown's son has been tanned and handed round at the South as a valuable memento of Southern valor!—*Exchange*

We should utterly discredit this sickening statement, were it not that some of the Southern papers are advertising the ghostly relic. A gentleman writing from Virginia, sends what he vouches for as a piece of the skin of the thigh of young Brown, tanned to order by the chivalry of the "Old Dominion," and exhibited to gaping crowds at hotels and evening parties! Pieces of it have been distributed through the Confederate army for the purpose we presume, of inspiring the valiant sons of Secessia with becoming frenzy against the "Vandal hordes" of the North.

The same gentleman advises us that it was the intention to honor the remains of the venerable hero of Harper's Ferry in a similar distinguished way, by having them thrown from the cars before reaching Baltimore, and substituting a false coffin; but the scheme failed of execution through the timidity of the conductor.

The young lady who prayed her lover to favor her with "Linken's scalp," and the old lady who begged for a sufficient number of the same gory keepsakes to make a counterpane for her bed, have evidently a large number of "admiring friends" down in Dixie.—*Albany Journal.*

TO THE DOWN-HEARTED.—Says Gray of the Newburgh Daily News: "Come, now be cheerful; if you cannot pay your debts immediately, do the best you can, and pay them as you are able. 'Care killed a cat.' If you have not fifty cents to luxuriate upon the delicacies of the season, appropriate half the amount for something more substantial and wholesome. Kiss your wife, if you have one; if you have not, kiss some pretty girl and marry her immediately—for acts of desperation frequently result happily and beneficially in their effects. If you have any children, romp with them; if you have not, romp with your neighbor's. Look upon the bright side of everything—put on a cheerful countenance, keep your mind in right trim, and if you find your native town will not support you, pack up and volunteer for the war. At all events, be cheerful."

STING OF THE "B."—During the war, bad luck has attended all our efforts in places the names of which begin with B. Had we not, in the beginning, *B*ig *B*ethel, then *B*ull Run, *B*all's *B*luff, and last of all, *B*elmont? Our naval expedition is now bombarding *B*eaufort, on *B*road River, in *B*eaufort county, South Carolina. Should we be badly beaten, and our barks, brigs and big brigantines be broken and battered at that bull baiting, we shall beg that the letter B be branded *secesh* and footed out of the alphabet. *B*rigadier *B*eauregard, the braggart, is at *B*eaufort, where he will batter the bombarders as badly as they were bruised at the Balize. But our brave boys, being not boastful, can bang back. Let the B sting!

THE IRON DUKE IN BATTLE.—The Duke of Wellington was remarkable for the coolness with which he gave his directions. Even in the heat of an engagement he has been known to give a humorous observation, especially when it seemed likely to raise the spirits of his men. Thus, when the British were storming Badajoz, his grace rode up whilst the balls were falling around, and observing an artilleryman particularly active, inquired the man's name. He was answered "Taylor." "A very good name, too," said Wellington. "Cheer up, my men, our Taylor will soon make a pair of breaches—in the walls." At this sally the men forgot the danger of their situation, a burst of laughter broke from them, and the next charge carried the fortress.

☞A lady of our town was traveling a short time since with a Southerner, who pressed his acquaintance upon her, and used up the time of conversation in lauding the rebels and decrying the Northerners. He mentioned, among other things, that the blood of Yankees would be a good fertilizer for Southern fields. When the end of the journey was reached, he undertook to hand the lady from the cars, who, instead of taking his extended hand, very coolly spit upon it, and found her carriage without further molestation. It was a rude, but merited rebuke.—*Nantucket Enquirer.*

THE FOLLY OF IT.—A small lad asked permission of his mother to go to a ball. She told him it was a bad place for little boys. "Why, mother, didn't you and father used to go to balls when you were young?" "Yes, but we have seen the folly of it," answered the mother. "Well, mother," exclaimed the son, "I want to see the folly of it, too."

☞The latest dog story is of two dogs who fell to fighting in a saw-mill. In the course of the tussle one of the dogs went plump against a saw in rapid motion, which cut him in two instanter. The hind legs ran away, but the fore legs continued the fight and whipped the other dog.

☞Life is like a theatre in this respect: that although during the performance we hold higher and lower place, we all mix in one common stream when the play is over and we go home.

☞ When are you authorized in judging that a man cannot keep his head above water? When he has sunken cheeks, of course.

☞ A schoolmaster asked one of his fair pupils, "can you decline a kiss?" Dropping a perplexed courtesy, she modestly replied, "Yes, sir; but don't like to."

☞"Tommy, what did the Israelites do after crossing the Red Sea?"
"I don't know, ma'am, but I guess they dried themselves."

☞ It is but a step from cunning to knavery; lying is the whole difference—add that to cunning, and it is knavery.

☞ There is no situation, however humble, the which to fill to perfection does not argue superiority of character.

THE SECRET OF HAPPINESS.—The most common error of men and women is that of looking for happiness somewhere outside of useful work. It has never yet been found, when thus sought, and never will be, while the world stands; and the sooner this truth is learned, the better for every one. If you doubt the proposition, glance around among your friends and acquaintances, and select those who appear to have the most enjoyment in life. Are they the idlers and pleasure seekers, or the earnest workers? We know what your answer will be.

Of all the miserable human beings it has been our fortune, or misfortune, to meet, they were the most wretched who had retired from useful employments, in order to enjoy themselves. Why, the slave, at his enforced labor, or the hungry toiler for bread, were supremely happy in comparison.

Earnestly would we press upon your minds the truth we have stated. It lies at the foundation of all well-doing and well-being. It gives tranquility and pleasure to the youth just stepping across the threshold of rational life, as well as to the man whose years are beginning to rest upon his stoop shoulders.—Be ever engaged in useful work, if you would be happy. This is the great secret.—*Arthur's Magazine.*

JOLLY ENEMIES.—When the war broke between Denmark and Sweeden, as it invariably did some fifty times in the course of each century, Peter demanded permission to enter the royal navy, and was at once appointed to the command of a vessel called the Worm, bearing four guns. Endless are the anecdotes related of his daring. On one occasion he met with an English privateer. "If that frigate were Sweedish," he exclaimed, "I should take it; but the English have too much practice, and fight too well for me to hope for an easy conquest." The vessels engaged, and a hard-fought battle ensued, such as always takes place, and will take place when Danes and English meet in warfare. "I have no more powder," cried Torkenskiold; so he sends a flag of truce on board, requesting the English captain to lend him some that he might continue the battle, or, if he would not, begging him to come on board and receive the respect due to so gallant an enemy. The Englishman declined, so they drank to each other from their respective vessels, and cheers rose from the Danes as the captains raised their glasses, vociferously returned by the delighted British sailors.

GOOD NIGHT.—'Tis night! The city's din has subsided into a confused rumble; the lamps are lighted in the streets.

I hear the hurrying tread of the mechanic, and laborer, who, thankful the toils and trials of the day are over, and seeking their homes, and the pleasant companionship that awaits them there. It may be but an indifferent home after all compared with many others, but if the heart is only right "there is no place like home, be it ever so homely."

God watches over a sleeping world; and night and rest are sweet to the weary.

To those who work mishief, who love darkness better than light, because their deeds are evil, the night is only a screen to hide their wickedness from the eyes of men. They fear the laws that men have made, more than those that bear the seal of divinity, when those who have finished their work on earth, and weary with the burden and heat of the day, lie down in their peaceful graves. We may turn our eyes from the flower whose perfume is wafted to heaven, and whisper—Good night! God have thee in his keeping.

COST OF BEAUTY.—The Gardnener's Monthly very properly remarks: There are persons who think that a home cannot be beautiful without a considerable outlay of money. Such people are in error. It costs little to have a neat flower-garden, and to surround your dwelling with those simple beauties which delight the eye far more than expensive objects. Nature delights in beauty. She loves to brighten the landscape and make it agreeable.

☞A life well spent, a character uprightly sustained, is no slight legacy to leave to one's children, and to the world; for it is the most eloquent lesson of virtue, and severest reproof of vice, while it continues an enduring source of the best kind of riches. Well for those who can say as Pope did, in rejoinder to the sarcasms of Lord Hervey—"I think it enough that my parents, such as they were, never cost me a blush, and that their son, such as he is, never cost them a tear."

IMPERIAL VISIT.—Napoleon III. proposes making a visit to Victoria next year, but who shall say what a year may bring forth? Perhaps he means to go to England at the head of his army. The squalls that are brewing over the old world do not admit of any counting upon what shall be done there in the summer of 1862.

HIGHER.—Rice is on the rise in South Carolina, but it goes up to the clouds, through the medium of smoke, and not in the market. The planters are burning it, a palpable admission that they can't defend their property. It is fortunate for them that we continue our fetiche worship, or even their slaves would not be safe.

THE SOUTHERN ARMY.—They talk of raising an army 500,000 at the South, by conscription, which points to volunteering there being overdone. In the North we have not got to the point of forcing our volunteers into the military service. Our Government could put its army up to a million, were it necessary, without resorting to conscription.

THE NEW CAPITAL OF CANADA.—The debt-burdened province of Canada is alarmed at the expenses of the new Capitol buildings at Ottawa. Only one building is half done, at a cost of $900,000, and to complete the work according to the plans will require $3,000,000 more, or double the amount estimated when the work was begun.

WELL DONE.—The State of Illinois has now in the field in active service forty regiments of infantry, seven of cavalry, and artillery companies which comprise 3500 men—the total force being 60,540. With the regiments in camp and ready to be sent to the seat of war, the contribution of Illinois to the volunteer army will be 80,484 men.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, DEC. 28, 1861.

Shall We Take the Bull by the Horns?

John Bull has been put in a rage against our Government on account of the seizure of Mason and Slidell, and according to the latest advices he isn't inclined to cool off without a fight. He talks big, and really sends off his troops by battallions and regiments to Canada and the colonial provinces. He commences fitting up ships and despatching his navy to American waters. No braggart or bully ever menaced his enemy more ferociously than this same John Bull now threatens the United States. And for what? Because Capt. Wilkes seized two rebel envoys from the Southern Confederacy on an English vessel. The right of search and seizure, which John Bull has ever contended for, is now repudiated because he does not happen to be the seizing party.—He talks and acts war, though he has all along contended that he meant peace. He is said to demand the release of the rebels or he will fight. Now, shall we take this bull by the horns and run the risk of being gored, or yield the rebel commissioners to the demand? It is easy to talk fight, but not so easy to fight an antagonist like John Bull, when we have on our hands such a stupendous rebellion as we are now contending with. We believe, rather than engage in a war with England at this time, the Cabinet at Washington will deliver up the rebels, and hold John Bull responsible for the precedent.

But will such a course appease the warlike feeling of the English towards the United States? We think not. Since the breaking out of the Southern rebellion, though the British Government has professed neutrality, it has furnished constant encouragement to those in arms against our Government. No such encouragement has been furnished to us; but on the contrary the loyal States have been treated as the agressors. We had reason to expect better things of John Bull. His previous detestation of the Slave Power led us to hope he would not defend it now. In this we were mistaken. He seizes upon the first opportunity to threaten war against the United States. He waits not for negotiation, before preparing his armies and fitting his navy. If our Government should remove the cause of complaint by surrendering the rebels, it will not be long before another pretext will be found. The want of cotton presses the manufacturers of Birmigham and Manchester to the wall, and the cry for cotton comes up from thousands of operatives in the manufacturing districts.

There is still another reason why John Bull desires to make war upon the United States. The idea of self-government, which is cherished here, is repugnant to all notions of royal power. Ireland has imbibed our ideas, and the British possessions bordering upon the United States are almost ready to adopt the same. To divide and distract a nation which nurses such ideas is clearly the policy of the English Government. It no doubt considers its own safety depending upon the failure of our free institutions. If it were otherwise, why would it not throw its influence into the scale of right, justice and humanity, instead of manifesting an ostensible neutrality, while it covertly countenances an unholy rebellion?

The Old and the New.

Father Time, old and grey, his beard white, and frosty with winter snows, stands upon the battlements of the world, ready to step from the Old Year into the New. Back through the dim Past he traces the path which his scythe hath mown through nations, peoples and kindred. Beneath his feet monuments have crumbled, in his track cities have smouldered, while rebellion, war and the distress of millions have sprung into being as he passed.—The Old Year, dying, leaves a fearful record upon the page of history—a record of our nation's trial and tribulation such as it never before experienced. Even now, its fate trembles in the scale, and the world looks on, anxious for the result.

In the smoke of battle, the fiery charge of battallions, the thunder of artillery and the carnage of war, the Old Year dies. With it pass away many fond hopes, many high aspirations, many a noble youth, who lays down his life that his country may live. The year 1861 has been an eventful one, but the last page of its record is being written and it will soon become a portion of the Past.

The New Year, upon which we soon shall enter, is full of mystery. That it contains events momentous in character, none can doubt. We gaze into its unfathomable darkness, hoping, trusting, and striving to find a ray of light to dispel the doubt, the suspense which hangs over it. Besides the uncertainty which it veils concerning each personal history, the life or death, the greatness or disgrace, the permanency or dissolution of the nation is embraced within its folds. We would not lift the curtain which conceals the future if it were possible. The wisdom which designed that time alone should reveal events as we meet them, also constituted us to wait their unfolding, and to bear and suffer if necessary their consequences. Whatever of joy may be in store for us in the New Year let us receive with gratitude to the Giver of all good, and whatever of sorrow, affliction or disaster may be meted out, let us receive it in a becoming spirit, and with a resolution to bear the burdens of life cheerfully and hopefully, and go on our way in the discharge of duty, trusting in Omnipotent power to order all things for the best.

An Earthly Paradise.—The town of Boxford, Mass., contains no lawyer, doctor or rum shop. It is said to be the quietest town in the Commonwealth. Let us all move there.

☞ The produce movement from the West continues heavy, and the shipments from New York for the week ending December 18th, amounted to nearly $4,000,000.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

A splendid victory, for a small one, occured at Dranesville, on Friday last week. A portion of Gen. McCall's division were sent out for forage, when they encountered a body of rebels, and a sharp skirmish ensued, artillery and infantry being brought into action. After killing a hundred of the enemy and severely wounding twenty or thirty, they fled to Centreville, leaving everything in their flight, Col. Tom. Taylor of the Kentucky (rebel) rifles and Gen. Stewart were among the killed. Our loss was small.

The army of the Potomac celebrated Christmas day very generally. No duties were required of the men except dress parades, and private dinners, speeches and music were the order of the day in many of regiments.

A skirmish at Newport News, on the 23d, was a brisk affair, considering that the Twentieth New York regiment, engaged on our side, had only two companies in the field, and were suddenly surrounded at Newmarket Bridge by a force of 700 rebel cavalry and infantry, but succeeded in cutting their way through them without losing a man. Six of the Twentieth, however, were slightly wounded.

Government has intelligence from Manassas that still more troops have arrived there within a few days from the South. Jeff. Davis, anticipating an attack, is adding every available man to the army of Johnson and Beauregard.

A letter dated Cairo, Dec. 14, states that all the gunboats built at St. Louis have arrived at that place; six mortar boats have also arrived. Capt. Winslow, who succeeded Commodore Foote in command (the latter having been telegraphed for), was severely hurt by a broken link of a chain which snapped under severe tension, the link passing through the arm, tearing out the muscle in its passage.—Capt. Winslow belongs in Massachusetts.

Two rebel villages in Missouri, Papersville and Butler, in Bates county, have been burnt.

The main ship channel in Charleston harbor is now effectually blockaded by our stone fleet. The work of sinking the whalers commenced on the 19th inst., and on the night of the 20th fifteen of them had gone down to their watery graves, thus completely stopping all egress and ingress to Charleston by that channel. The fleet was towed over the bar by the vessels of our blockading squadron from Port Royal, and as each old hulk reached its destination the plug was withdrawn, and she quietly settled down.

The rebel armies are once more pretty well driven out of Missouri, and Gen. Halleck and his able subordinate generals are doing their work thoroughly. We may expect soon to hear that the Union Missouri forces, to the extent of twenty or thirty thousand men, have reached a point or two within striking distance of Cairo; and then, if not before, we shall be very much disappointed if the country is not electrified with a death blow to this rebellion in the West. And then, looking to the East, and along the Southern seaboard, down to the delta of the Mississippi and Ship Island, our fleets and armies are just in the position and condition to give a succession of such telling blows, right and left, upon the front and flank of the rebels, as will leave very little to be done at the end of this winter in the great work of the restoration of the Union.

The Indians near Fort Smith are said to be deserting the rebels in large bodies, and coming over to the Union army. An immense force of them are now concentrated within a mile or two of the rebel General Cooper's small command, and a battle was daily expected.

Massachusetts Legislature.

The legislature meets next Wednesday, according to its usual custom. A session of two months at the longest ought to conclude its business and find the members again at home. There are few things of importance to act upon, and these should be dispatched as soon as possible. At a time like this, when business is partially paralyzed by war, and a national tax is hanging over the people, economy should be practiced in every branch of the Government. The finances of the State, and a thorough investigation into military expenses will receive, as they ought, early attention; then will come the Hoosac Tunnel, and probably the Sudbury meadows, to consume time and money. A proposition will be made to reduce the pay of members and the salaries of State officers. The latter, in some cases, ought to be done, but whether it would be good policy to change the pay of members is not so certain. The Governor will suggest several measures by which the expenses of the State may be abridged, and if he should be seconded by the legislature, people will have no reason to complain of prodigality.

It is conceded that ex-Gov. Clifford of New Bedford is to be president of the senate, and A. H. Bullock of Worcester speaker of the House. There is no opposition to Mr. Gifford of Duxbury for clerk of the senate, but there are three candidates for clerk of the other branch. They are Wm. S. Robinson of Malden, Peter L. Cox of Lynn and Wm. C. Crafts of Roxbury. The race appears to be between Robinson and Crafts, and if we mistake not the temper of the members Mr. Robinson will be the successful candidate. Wm. Morissey, sergeant-at-arms, will have two competitors for the position this year—Mr. Stevens, the ancient bearer of the mace, and a Mr. Graves of Essex, a new candidate. Mr. Morissey has got fairly initiated in the business and makes an acceptable sergeant-at-arms. Indeed, we hear no word of fault found, and the only plea for a new candidate is that Mr. Graves is a "good fellow" and ought to have something, and Mr. Stevens is also a "good fellow" and made a popular officer for about twenty-five years. This plea of "good fellow" does not amount to much. As the drunken citizen captured at Beaufort says, through Vanity Fair, "we are all good fellahs," and consequently ought to have something. Mr. Stevens was elected a member of the House, and his fellow members will no doubt have the good sense to let him remain there, while Mr. Graves, not so fortunately provided for, must bide his time.

The Great Powers Against Us.—The Paris Patrie says that all the great Powers of Europe have been consulted by Great Britain on the arrest of Mason and Slidell, and that all concur in declaring the conduct of Captain Wilkes to be a violation of the rights of neutrals.

☞ The Apache Indians are wide awake in Texas, where they are acting as cruelly as if they were secessionists. They'll soon be admitted into the Confederacy.

LETTER FROM THE 27th REGIMENT.

Camp Springfield,
Annapolis, Md., Dec. 20.

Dear Sir:—The weather here is fine in the extreme. Who ever saw the month of May in the lap of December? The evenings are clear and moonlight and well enjoyed on our tented fields, but we may look for winter soon, though with less severity than in New England. Yesterday morning we had a grand review of twelve regiments. The weather was warm and pleasant, and the sunlight, flashing upon the burnished arms of these many moving columns, was to me a most imposing sight.—Burnside was unexpectedly absent and Gen. Foster supplied his place. Quite a delegation from the Maryland legislature followed the General in review. The exercises passed off to the satisfaction of all present. Col. Lee returned from his visit to Springfield last Tuesday. Capt. Thayer of the Westfield company, has been called suddenly home on account of sickness in his family. The regiment is not as much afflicted with colds as it has been, but the measles have broken out and more or less from every company are sick with them.—Company I. has six down with the measles.—There are several cases of typhoid fever in the regiment. We received the "fixins" your correspondent "sighed for" three or four days after they were sent. They arrived in good condition, save some of the pies, which had evidently caught the St. Vitus dance or some other dance, which had produced a deplorable amalgamation of pie crust and mince meat; but the market for domestic consumption was so very great that nothing was left or lost, although, by the way, we were repeatedly reminded, about the waist-bands, that something had better been left or lost for personal comfort if not safety. We appropriated one forenoon to discuss the "fixins." We arranged a table through our company street and loaded it down with the various good things, when our boys, one and all, sat down upon their knapsacks, arranged in rows on both sides, and came in for an equal share of the spoils.—We sent one nice loaf of cake over to the Col. The Col. returned his respects to the girl who made it. I assure you the boys never enjoyed a home Thanksgiving better, and a thousand thanks arose from their grateful hearts for this kind and generous remembrance. A box of food and clothing came a day or two afterwards from the good people of Chicopee for their friends in Co. I. A similar box arrived last Sunday from the patriotic people of Brimfield, and another larger box we are informed is on the way. Twenty Brimfield boys are in Co. I., and fine boys too. Brimfield may well remember them, for in integrity and patriotism they will remember her.

We were paid off last week from Sept. 20th to Nov. 1st, and have now most two months pay in arears, which we shall get the first of next month. We did not forget our friends at home, but sent them a large share of our first pay. Of course we kept a trifle for domestic consumption, as we occasionally want a short six or a bit of French twist or Cavendish. If our friends who indulge will send us the above articles, however, for a preventive against contagious diseases, we will think of sending home all our earnings. Various rumors are afloat concerning our destination. Some think we shall go into winter quarters here, others that we shall go to Norfolk or join the army on the Potomac, while the more sensible think we shall go on our intended expedition, and that very soon; but as for myself, I confess I think little about it, to avoid disappointment in any disposal of our regiment. The fact that boats are shipping from New York for Annapolis and many transports are anchored in neighboring waters, is evidence we are to take up line of march before long.

A court martial, in session here for some weeks, has just adjourned. None of our regiment have been arraigned before it, though some have been arraigned before a less formal tribunal and been doomed to the pedestrian feat of standing eight or ten consecutive hours on a barrel, or to some other curious and funny punishment. We occasionally have a little fun through the doctor, or rather our hospital steward from Palmer, who has found an infallible sodorific in "four grains of antimony," for every disease to which humanity is subject. The fact is, the boys, to shirk drill, feign sickness, but they never try it but once, as the sagacious steward, by his infallible sodorific, cures the disease and the disposition too.

The excitement in England on account of the arrest of the arch traitors, Mason and Slidell, furnishes an absorbing theme for all our boys. They grow over patriotic at the idea of John Bull's pitching in when we have so many irons in the fire, and would only have her, whose sensitive pride has been so basely wounded, wait until the present conflict is over, when they would re-enlist for three years to abase the imperial head of old John Bull. If England, in violation of that international law she has practiced in her own navy, provokes hostilities with us she will find Uncle Sam has mighty latent resources that will cheerfully flow forth to defend law and honor, and hold the arch traitors, if need be, until dooms day. The fathers, who have as yet only sent forth their sons, are ready, in that emergency, to take down their trusty old muskets, that taught England a lesson in '76 and 1812, and crush out a foreign foe while their sons crush out a domestic foe. England has professed to be an abolition people. She has lionized Fred Douglas and given imperial audience to Dr. Cheevers, and only a few years ago she freed all her slaves while she has always opened the gates of Canada to receive runaway slaves. Now she turns against her professed sentiment—in violation to law she has authorized—to succor American slavery and with jealous pride pull down the already tottering pillars of our Republican government. If she determines upon war she proves that she is ruled by cotton—that her boasted honor is a mere name, and that her love of universal liberty is vile hypocracy. Whatever be the result of this prospective collision, let us stand firm by the flag, and if war be the consequence let us cheerfully pour out all our blood and treasures rather than become the prey of two cut-throat nations. H. A. H.

A Bold Female Dragoon.—For some time past, a horseman, clad in a sort of cavalry costume, with a heavy overcoat and slouched hat, had been noticed dashing about Washington in rather a suspicious manner, smoking the best cigars, and drinking the best quality of brandy, until the authorities, not being able to find out where he belonged, arrested him for a spy. After being carried off to prison, the investigation proved not only that the prisoner was a spy, in the possession of certain important papers, but that the dashing cavalier was a woman.

Sent Home.—The wife of the Chicago merchant who found a military officer in her bedroom, resulting in an exchange of pistol shots between the merchant and officer, has been sent home to her friends in Hartford. It was pretty clear that she knew more of the officer than she was willing to tell.

☞ Mrs. Marks, who was accused of conspiring to murder the diamond Jew, Fellner, and was acquitted, is a raving lunatic, and was picked up in the streets of New York last week, destitute and incoherent.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 18th, 1861.

Mr. Editor:—In my last (which is published on the outside) I wrote you of two days spent within our lines in Virginia. If one had the time, a week could be used in visiting the different encampments and seeing the reviews. The largest review that we met with was 10,000. This number is of almost daily occurrence, but it is not easy to know where it is to be, unless through military friends—Wherever we went we found our soldiers ready, and many complaining of inaction.—Troops are still pouring in. Not less than 10,000 are reported to arrive this week. They are well cared for. Their food is of good quality, and so far as I have seen, it is well cooked. I would advise every one to look in upon the bakery in the basement of the Capitol and see the excellent quality of the bread furnished the soldiers, where they make 50,000 loaves daily, using 245 barrels flour.

Washington has now the appearance of a Northern city—a great change since my former visits here. Formerly Southern men and their peculiar boasting gave tone to everything here, and Northern men were looked upon as an inferior race. This is changed now. Men from the North are establishing themselves in business, rents and real estate have largely advanced, and many new buildings are going up.

The first levee of President Lincoln was on Tuesday eve, and of course I attended. There was a great jam, the military being largely represented. I thought Gen. McClellan and his lady attracted more attention than the President. There certainly was a great buzzing when they made their appearance, and every one wanted to see and shake the hand of the man whose name is already a household word, and who is at the head of the largest army ever known.

Yesterday I went to Annapolis, expecting to meet the 11th Conn. Regiment upon their arrival, and give the Stafford boys a surprise, but was disappointed. They will have good quarters, but I imagine they will not be there long, but will find themselves very soon at Yorktown, looking towards Richmond.

While at Annapolis I looked in upon the Maryland Legislature. They have a strong Union majority, and were discussing resolutions of approval of President Lincoln and his policy for conducting the war, which were passed by a strong vote. But the moment our policy is changed, as some want it, and it becomes a war of emancipation, then goes Maryland and also Kentucky. Why will not the abolitionist stop *now*, when we are struggling for national existence? Emancipation will come fast enough if left entirely alone.

Yours &c.,

War Preparations in Canada.—There seems to be a most remarkable fit of loyalty in Canada at the present time. All classes are forming volunteer companies, and the Montreal Witness asserts that even the colored men have offered their services to the Executive. The new Governor General, Lord Monck, makes it a practice to attend the drill parades of the Quebec Volunteers. Commenting upon the origin of the war feeling, the Montreal Witness says: "The giving up of the Confederate Commissioners might quiet for a time, but could hardly do away with the war feeling already roused."

Gen. Scott Returning.—When Gen. Scott left this country, it was his intention to spend several months abroad, but we learn by recent arrivals from Europe that he has taken passage for home. Before leaving Paris he had a long interview with Prince Napoleon, and his sudden return excites suspicion that he will bring infomation of importance to the Government. He may be in the possession of the intentions of France in regard to the English question, and it is not improbable that the Emperor has indicated his disposition to aid us in the event of a war with Great Britain.

P. S.—Gen. Scott arrived at New York by the Arago on Thursday afternoon.

Easily Ransomed.—The captain of ship Montmorenci, of Bath, Me., which was overhauled by the Sumter, ransomed his vessel by giving a bond for $20,000 "payable to the President of the Southern Confederacy, thirty days after peace is declared." It reminds us of the traveller, stooped by a highwayman, who told the thief he had no money, but he would give his note for thirty days.

The Campaign in Kentucky.—The tidings from Kentucky are such as to lead us to expect a glorious victory there at once, and it is rumored that Gen. Burnside, leaving to others the work of opening the blockade of the Potomac, may land lower down the coast, and effect such a juncture with Gen. Buell as will shut the Confederate forces before the capital in a trap, from which they cannot escape, and thus force them to choose between surrender and starvation.

Ingratitude.—In 1848, after the failure of the grand Chartist movement, the British press teemed with eulogies upon the conduct of the United States when the governmental fabric of great Britain was in peril. Our earnest sympathies in the cause of law and order were given to that nation which now treats our rebels with as marked deference and consideration as it extends to the loyal men of the Union.

A Shame to Humanity.—the wife and child of a volunteer have just famished to death in New York. While the Common Council was engaged in bandying about, from Board to Board, the resolution appropriating some more money to sustain the families of volunteers now in the service of our country, this poor, neglected, friendless creature, with her little babe, laid herself down to die of hunger.

Escape of Col. Corcoran.—The jail of Charleston was burned in the recent destructive fire in that city, and the prisoners were obliged to leap from the windows. No attempt was made to secure them, and most of them escaped. Col. Corcoran, held as a hostage for the fate of the Southern pirates, had not been captured at last accounts.

A Report.—A report that the British fleet was coming to Boston to demand Mason and Slidell, obtained currency a few days ago, having originated at Baltimore. It is probably one of the sensation items which abound now a days.

Fire at Washington.—On Thursday evening a fire broke out in the Government stables at Washington, burning the building and about 200 horses.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

Thorndike.—Two boxes of hospital supplies and camp luxuries have been forwarded by the ladies of Thorndike to the Tenth regiment at Washington.

Cold Weather.—We have not had any very cold weather yet. On Thursday morning mercury was down to 3° below zero, indicating the coldest weather of the season.

Sleighing has been excellent hereabouts since Christmas, and everybody, with their wives, sweethearts and children, have been enjoying it.

Monson—Accident.—Dennis Donahue, employed at Flynt's stone quarry, had one of his legs broken a few days since by the breaking of a derrick rope while lifting stone. Dr. Smith has the limb under his charge.

Three Rivers—Donation.—The society and friends of Rev. E. H. Watrous, of the Baptist society at Three Rivers, will give him a donation on Wednesday afternoon and evening, Jan. 1.

Donge, as usual, drew a full house last Tuesday evening, and furnished fun enough to burst numerous hooks from dresses and buttons from waistcoats. Mr. Hayward, who accompanies him, is a splendid singer.

The Ball at the Palmer House, on Christmas Eve, was a brilliant success. The attendance was large, comprising the elite of our village and the neighboring towns, and everything passed off to the satisfaction of the participants. Messrs. Davis & Fuller's quadrille band, of Springfield, discoursed admirably.

Ladies' Levee.—The ladies of the Baptist society in this village held a levee at their church vestry on Wednesday evening. A Christmas tree, hung with a variety of nick-nacks for the children, and tables spread with substantial eatables occupied the attention of those who attended. Social feelings were cultivated in addition, and the evening passed away pleasantly to visitors and profitably to the society.

Going to be Removed.—Our postmaster has bought out the news and bookstore of J. W. Hopkins, and will remove the post-office to the Nassowanno block in a few days. The office has been kept for several years in Palmer House block, and though the new location will not be very objectionable, the room is not so commodious or convenient. People are quite satisfied where it is. When it gets to moving there is no knowing where it will stop.

Narrow Escape.—A lady from Southbridge, being a little slow in getting aboard the morning accommodation train for Springfield on Thursday, fell between the cars, but hung to the iron railing and was drawn several rods before being rescued. Several such hair-breadth escapes occur at the depot here every year, and unless passengers learn to get into the cars before the train starts somebody will pay the penalty with the loss of life.

Accident.—On Tuesday morning, last week, Mr. Daniel Dunbar, who was in the employ of Mr. Samuel Morse of Ware, went to the barn to do some work, and stepped upon a plank that was unsupported at one end, which tipped, and he fell so as to be caught by the plank, breaking three of his ribs. This, together with a similar accident some time previous, so affected him that he died on Thursday.

Sudden Death.—C. L. Bugbee, of the firm of Bugbee & Thomas, hanging paper manufacturers at Bondville, was seized with a fit of apoplexy at the United States Hotel in Boston, on Thursday, last week, and died at an early hour on Monday morning. He had experienced two similar fits before. Mr. Bugbee had an extensive business acquaintance and a large share of his life had been spent in this vicinity. Genial and social in his nature, he was always companionable, and ready with a kind word or act to aid his fellow man. His funeral was attended at the Congregational church in Thorndike, on Tuesday.

A Horse on the Track.—Last Thursday Chas. E. Blood and his wife, of Ware, came to Palmer, and while passing the grave yard above the village their horse took fright, turned them out of the sleigh, and came into the village upon a full run. Turning in back of the depot, he took the railroad track towards Warren, leaping culverts and cattle guards like a greyhound. About two miles east he met the express train from Boston, but by keeping the right hand track a collision was avoided.—He was stopped near Power's Depot, but the sleigh was used up before reaching that place. Mr. Blood was slightly bruised by being thrown out, and so was the horse in his adventure on the track.

Mr. Editor:—Yesterday was a busy day among our Irish boys and girls. If the other towns in Hampden county contributed as largely to swell the visitors in Springfield as did this little village, Springfield must have been filled with merry Christmas visitors. I hear of no accidents and presume all feel much refreshed, after a good sleigh ride and wishing each other a merry Christmas. Lieutenant Chaffee, alias Sheriff Chaffee, is still making efforts to go into camp soon, but whether it will be in Pittsfield or South Wilbraham remains to be seen—probably in the latter place. The little *pleasant* matter between Gov. Andrew and Gen. Butler has something to do in his finding volunteers, as all wish to obtain the State aid, and since the circular from the State Department quite a damper has been thrown about those who have enlisted and those who talk of enlisting. Perhaps the legislature will put this little matter right when they come together next week. Darrer.

South Wilbraham, Dec. 26.

For the Soldiers.—Last Monday a good sized box was forwarded from Ware to their friends in the 2d Regiment. The box was well filled with articles of comfort and convenience, as well as some luxuries, bestowed by loving hearts. It was expected it might reach its destination at Frederick, Md., in season for Christmas supper.

A box for the hospital at St. Louis, contained many valuable articles for the sick and wounded. The articles are not of themselves of great worth here but will be of great benefit to those to whom they are sent. Mrs. Witherll of Ware is one of the nurses in that hospital, and by letters from her, there is no reason to fear that anything entrusted to her care will be misused or lost, but will be put to the most practical use. We are glad to find the patriotism of the citizens increasing as the war progresses.

Police—Two Drunken Women.—Johannah Cofflin of Monson was before Justice Allen the other day for drunkenness, which was pretty conclusively proved, and she was sent to the House of Correction for sixty days.

Frances Hurley of Palmer was arraigned for the same offence, having been a hard case for some time. The justice was about sentencing her to prison when she appealed to his clemency with tears in her eyes, stating that she was in a delicate condition and soon to become a mother. "It would be cruel indade," said she, "to send a poor woman to the cold cells of a prison, for taking a drap too much before she had found the strength of the liquor. But not that alone, yer honor, makes me fale so bad. If ye are a father and yer wife has children for ye, you will pity my condition, an' may the Lord help ye." Here she closed, throwing back her shawl, exposing the full proportions of her—dress, and wiped her swimming eyes. The justice was deeply affected and the pen, wet with ink, ready to write sentence, was laid in its rack. Her argument had prevailed, and the case was continued till another time, when it may be more convenient to go to jail.

New Tax on Tea, Coffee and Sugar.—Congress has passed an act increasing the duties on tea, coffee and sugar. A year since there was no duty on tea and coffee. In July 15 cents was placed upon tea, and the new duty raises it to 20 cents. The inequality in this is that a pound of tea worth a dollar is taxed no more than a pound worth 50 cents. The first duty placed on coffee was 3½ cents; the present duty is 5 cents. The duty on clayed sugar was first raised from ¾ of a cent to 2 cents, now to 3 cents; on brown sugar from ¾ of a cent to 2 cents, now to 2½ cents; on higher qualities and candies to 5 and 8 cents; and on molasses to 6 cents per gallon.

People should not curtail their grocery expenses on account of the new duty. They must pay the tax which the war inflicts in one way or another, and they may do it by paying a little more for their tea, coffee and sugar, as well as to pay a direct money tax. We shall now see how the patriotism of the people is manifested in sustaining the Government in a way that contributes comfort while it slightly affects the pocket.

Death of Prince Albert.—Prince Albert, husband of the Queen of England, died quite suddenly on the 11th inst., of gastric fever.—He was not a great man for the husband of a Queen, and will not be missed in public affairs. What the drone is in a bee-hive Prince Albert has been in the Queen's palace, and his progeny is about as numerous as the drone's. He was born on August 26, 1819, and after receiving a thorough preparatory education under private tutors, he was sent in 1837 to the University of Bonn. He devoted himself with ardor to his studies, giving to them ten hours every day. In July, 1838, he accompanied his father to England, to attend the coronation of the Queen. This was the occasion of an acquaintance with the latter, which in February, 1840, resulted in marriage.

Christmas came in on runners, an old-fashioned New England snow storm having prepared the way by a firm coating of ice and snow. There was a general stir among the curiosity and toy shops, and the stockings of the little ones were filled by Old Santa Claus according to an ancient custom. The holidays will not be over for some time, so we may continue to gladden the hearts of our friends with well wishes and substantial mementoes of friendship while the season lasts.

Fire in Springfield.—Early Sunday morning the building occupied by D. H. Brigham for a clothing store, a dwelling house in the rear, and a building occupied by C. R. Chaffee and John During were destroyed by fire. The entire loss was over $30,000; insured for about $24,000. The fire has removed a number of wooden shells, which will make room for more substantial structures.

Foolish Miss.—Alice B. Higgings, young and pretty, took strychnine and gave up the ghost, at Auburn, N. Y., a few days ago, just because Edward M. Fitch had promised to marry her, and wouldn't. She should have remembered the adage that "there are just as good fish in the sea as ever were caught," and baited her hook again.

Breadstuffs on Hand.—There is at present more wheat and flour in Rochester, N. Y., than ever before at any one time. Every available place of storage is filled, and all the mills, with one or two exceptions, are running night and day. Two firms in Boston have shipped 170,000 barrels of apples from Rochester during the season.

Mightily Pleased.—The Southern papers are mightily pleased with the prospect of a war between England and the United States. They consider it providential that Mason and Slidell have fallen into our hands, in order to bring about their independence. Perhaps they are crowing a little too soon.

Sooner than They Expected.—The people of Charleston threatened to burn their city rather than allow it to fall into the hands of the federal troops, but fire did not wait to be set by rebel hands. It burst out and swept down a large portion of the city in spite of all their efforts to prevent it.

☞ The English are so friendly to us that not only will they not "give us brimstone," but they will not even allow us to purchase it in their dominions.

The Bell Ringers have Come!—They are fast horses attached to fine sleighs, which contain other belles and their ring-ers.

Church Burnt.—St. George's (Episcopal) of Lee, was destroyed by fire Monday night about twelve o'clock. Insured for $4000.

About So.—The Lewiston, Me., Journal says that "nothing is stronger evidence of the just hatred of Irishmen toward the English Government than the manner in which the late English news affects them. We heard an Irishman yesterday rejoicing in the hope of a war with England. "And sure," added he, "there'll not be a hundred Irishmen in the country but will jump at a chance to fight John Bull!"—and it's about so."

Singular Occurence.—As the transport New Brunswick, with the Connecticut troops, was passing down New York harbor, Tuesday evening, the revenue cutter fired a shot to bring her to. Not heeding the warning, the pilot of the transport kept on his course, when the cutter sent up rockets, and Fort Hamilton opened fire on the transport. One shot passed into one of the state rooms, but caused no personal damage.

Slave Insurrection.—Some account for the troubles at New Orleans (which have unquestionably drawn away several regiments of troops from the Mississippi, above that city) by saying that an extended slave insurrection had broken out, and that all the force that could be mustered was found necessary to quell it.

Eclipse.—A partial eclipse of the sun will occur about fifteen minutes to eight o'clock next Tuesday morning. At Key West it will be nearly total, and at the island of Margarita, near Tripoli, it will be quite so. The next total eclipse of the sun, visible in the United States, will not occur till August 7, 1869.

Sad Bereavements.—Samuel Whitehouse of Parkman, Me., has lost his whole family of children—five in number—by diptheria, this season; and Isaac Burns of Embden, also lost four children by the same dreadful disease in eleven days.

Tricks of the Enemy.—An intelligent deserter from Pensacola says that many of Bragg's batteries are mounted with "quakers," or wooden guns—very formidable in appearance, but not of any particular service in action!

☞ "In time of peace prepare for war." In time of health prepare for sickness. Get a case of Dr. Gifford's Curatives, by the timely use of his prescriptions many slight complaints will be arrested from terminating in severe sickness.—Sold by Dr. Shaw, agent. Philip Lee, proprietor, 136 William st., New York.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—In a multitude of Counsellors there is wisdom—is rather a questionable axiom in the treatment of diptheria, sore throat, &c. A drowning man will catch at a straw, and a suffering man will swallow the first remedy he thinks will relieve him—the chances are, however, that both will perish.—Opinions among medical men differ as to the nature and remedy for this inflammatory affection of the throat—fulfilling the maxim touching culinary manipulations. While doctors are torturing their victims, Holloway's remedies go straight to the disease; the Ointment checks the inflammation of the throat, and the Pills cool the blood and allay the fever. In all diseases of the throat these medicines are equally safe and rapid.

☞ "Why, Mrs. B., how do you manage to have such light bread and biscuit?" "Because I use Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus. I like it much better to use with cream tartar than I do soda. I shall never use any other. If you will try one paper, Mrs. W., you will say the same. It has almost cured my dyspepsia." Most all the Grocers keep it. Sold by P. D. Willis in Ware.

A Card to the Ladies.

Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills for Females.

Infallible in Correcting, Regulating, and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, and always successful as a Preventive.

The combination of ingredients in Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills for females are perfectly harmless. They have been used in the private practice of old Dr. Duponco for over thirty years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their great and never failing success, in almost every case, in correcting irregularities, relieving painful and distressing menstruation, particularly at the change of life. From five to ten pills will cure that common yet dreadful complaint, the whites. Nearly every female in the land suffers from this complaint.

The above Pill has permanently cured thousands, and they will cure you if you use them. They cannot harm you; on the contrary, they remove all obstructions, restore nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the whole system. Ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family will find these Pills a successful preventive. Pregnant females, o those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these Pills while in that condition, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. After this admonition, the proprietors assume no responsibility, although "their mildness" will prevent any injury to health. Price $1 per box. Sold by Dr Wm. Holbrook, druggist, sole agent for Palmer, Mass. Ladies, by sending him $1 to the Palmer post office, can have these pill sent (confidentially) and free of postage, by mail, to any part of the country. Beware of counterfeits. Buy nothing called "Duponco's Golden Pills," hereafter, unless the box is signed S. D. Howe. All others are base impositions and unsafe; therefore as you value your lives and health, to say nothing of being humbugged out of your money, if any one offers you the pills for less than $1 per box, look out there is something wrong.

The ingredients composing the above pills are made known to every agent, and they will tell you they are safe, and will perform all claimed for them. Sold also by A. & S. E. Blair, Warren; C. Deuel, Amherst, and by one druggist in every village and city in the U. S.

33 1y S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

☞ A wonderful little microscope, magnifying small objects 500 times, will be sent to any applicant on receipt of twenty-five cents in silver and one pink stamp. Five of different powers for $1 Address Mrs. S. M. Woodward, Box 1853, Philadelphia, Pa. dec21 3m

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS!

The health and life of woman is continually in peril if she is mad enough to neglect or maltreat those sexual irregularities to which two-thirds of her sex are more or less subject.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills, prepared from the same formula which the inventor, Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D., of New York, has for twenty years used successfully in an extended private practice—immediately relieve without pain, all disturbances of the period—cal discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for flushes, sick headache, pains in the loins, back and side, palpitation of the heart, nervous tremors, hysterics, broken sleep, spasms and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of fluor albus or whites, they effect a speedy cure to

WIVES AND MATRONS.

Dr. Cheeseman's pills are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but

LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND

There is one condition of the female system in which the pills cannot be taken without producing a peculiar result. The condition referred to is pregnancy—the result, miscarriage. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. Explicit directions stating when, and when they should not be used, accompany each box—the price $1 each box, containing 50 pills.

A valuable pamphlet, to be had free of the agents. Pills sent by mail promptly by enclosing price to any agent. R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, 20 Cedar street, New York.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, and by agts. everywhere. 1y2

Historical or Remarkable Events.—Among the most remarkable events recorded in history are the feeding of the Israelites with manna—the prophet Elijah fed by ravens—and the nursing of Romulus by a she-wolf—to which may be added the discovery of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills. Their fame will be handed down in future generations, as one of the remarkable events of the 19th century. Family boxes, 25 cents. See advertisement on third page.

Hid in a Cave.—The proprietor of the Mammoth Cave Hotel, who has just arrived at Frankfort, having been driven away by the secessionists, reports a prominent Unionist secreted in the cave. The rebels used every means, even to physical torture, to induce a revelation of his whereabouts, but the faithful old man refused to tell. The refugee had six weeks provisions on hand.

How Particular.—Capt. Henry T. Lawson of Newton, commanding Company I, 16th Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Wyman, now at Fortress Monroe, has been cashiered for violation of rules and articles of war, in mustering into the service a colored man.

A Heroine in England.—Miss Slidell is reported as being made quite a heroine of in Enland from the ridiculous stories of her attempt to defend her father from arrest. The Britons want her to "bare her breast" again, to see—how 'twas done!

Attempt to Drive the Blockading Fleet from Galveston.—A letter from on board the steam frigate Niagara, dated Dec. 3d, says the frigate Santee has destroyed a fortification that was nearly completed at Bolivar Point, and intended to have driven our ships from Galveston.

Floating Batteries.—Government has now five floating batteries nearly completed, including that of Mr. Stevens, and it is stated that specifications are ready and contracts will soon be given out for twenty more.

Sensible Indians.—Some Indian chiefs, who had been examining our army on the Potomac, said to Gen. McClellan, "Big army; big guns. Why no fight."

Our Army on the Potomac.—Notwithstanding the drain upon our forces near Washington to supply the expeditions, there are yet over two hundred and fifty thousand men on the Potomac.

One Word to the Ladies.—Why will you suffer, "year after year," and drag out a "miserable existence," when a safe and reliable remedy is at hand that will certainly and speedily alleviate and cure all of those thousand and one little complaints to which your sex are subject? The remedy may be found in "Duponco's Golden Pills. (Be careful to get the genuine article, with the signature of S. D. Howe on the box; all others are dangerous.)

BORN.

In Ware, 21st, a son to Henry Stebbins.
In Monson, 16th, a daughter to T. Gallivan.
At South Wilbraham, 12th, a daughter to H. M. Sessions.

MARRIED.

At Stafford, 25th, by Rev. Thos. Borden, Edwin Pinney and Esther S., daughter of Moses B. Harvey, of Stafford.

DIED.

In Ware, 21st, Daniel Dunbar, 58; 21st, an infant daughter of Geo. Robinson; 23d, an infant son of Henry Stebbins.

In Monson, 17th, Caroline W., 15 months, only daughter of Sherman Converse.

At West Stafford, after a short illness of diptheria, Ellen M. Fuller, 18.

In Westboro, 17th, Charles Church, 61, formerly of Holland.

NOTICE.—Whereas, John McLaughlin has left his bed and board without provocation, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no more bills of his contracting. THOMAS B. SMITH.
Palmer, Dec. 25, 1861.—3w*

A FINE TONED, five octave, piano style MELODEON for sale. Will be sold very cheap. Inquire at this office.

NOW OFFERING AT

W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

WINTER GOODS!

Especially adapted to the present demand,
New Styles
DRESS GOODS,
DeLAINES,
PRINTS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
etc. etc. etc.
Linens, Housekeeping Goods, White Goods, Hosiery, Blankets, Flannels. Also, a large variety of

AMERICAN DOMESTIC GOODS.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a Valuable Farm located in the north part of Stafford, consisting of One Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land, thirty acres in heavy Wood, some excellent Timber, near the railroad, two Dwelling Houses, two Barns and other buildings necessary. Good Mowing and Ploughing—well watered. No objections to exchange for a small place. Terms easy.
Dec. 21.—3w JOHN ORCUTT, 2d.

LADIES' AND MISSES' BALMORALS, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.
Palmer, April 1, 1861.

NOTICE—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note held by Dexter Capen against me for $100, as the face of the note has been paid. N. ALDEN.
Belchertown. Dec. 7, 1861.—3w

JUST RECEIVED, a large quantity of Golden Salve, selling at 17 cents per box.

Vanilla and Lemon Extracts cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

Also, a lot of Dr. Ham's Invigorating Spirit, and Costar's Bed Bug and Rat Extermiuator, at the usual prices.
Palmer, Nov. 16. HIGGINS & ALLEN.

CROCKERY, GLASS WARE,
PAPER HANGINGS,
BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS,
Trunks, Feathers, &c. &c.
☞ A Full Stock at Low Prices.

THE Student and Schoolmate for 1862.—

WM. T. ADAMS, (Oliver Optic,) Editor.

Club Price only Fifty Cents!!!

The publishers of the Student and Schoolmate, finding it difficult to employ agents, owing to the derangement in business, resulting from the Great Rebellion, have determined to offer Clubs an Extraordinary Reduction in price, so that many who otherwise might feel unable to subscribe, may thus have the privilege of reading the *cheapest and best illustrated juvenile magazine in the country*. The matter will be of the highest order, from the pens of first-class writers, and each number, as heretofore will contain

A Speech, a Dialogue, and a Piece of Music, making the magazine just what is wanted in any public and private school in the land.

Extraordinary Club Rates.

2 Copies 1 year,	$1.75	10 Copies 1 year,	$6.00
4 " "	3.00	20 " "	11.00
6 " "	4.00	50 " "	25.00

GALEN JAMES & Co., Publishers,
Dec. 28.—3w No. 15 Cornhill, Boston.

STAFFORD SPRINGS
RUBBER EMPORIUM.
ELIJAH PUFFER, Over Crane's Store.
VULCANIZED RUBBER SOLES!
☞ All kinds of BOOTS & SHOES soled with Rubber at short notice.
Particular attention paid to repairing Rubbers.
Boots and Shoes Made and Repaired.
Dec. 28.—3w E. PUFFER.

THE HEROES OF PEACE AND THE HEROES OF WAR.

E. Anthony, No. 501 Broadway, New York, is now publishing in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as

Brady's National Photographic Portrait Gallery,

In which is included Portraits of nearly all the Prominent Men of America, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits, $3 per doz. Can be sent by mail.

Scenes of the War for the Union,

Are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form.

ALSO,

Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; and in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., ad infinitum.

Our Instantaneous Stereoscopic Views, Are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of vehicles, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $3 per dozen. We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and

Photographic Materials

In the United States, and perhaps in the world. Catalogues, containing lists of all our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., will be sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp.

E. ANTHONY,
Near St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR
AND
LIFE BITTERS.

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all billious disorders of the human system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations, equalize the circulation and purify the blood. Thus all bilious complaints—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controlled and cured by those remedies.

Darling's Liver Regulator removes the morbid and bilious deposits from the stomach and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction, restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior

FAMILY MEDICINE,

Much better than pills and much easier to take.

Darling's Life Bitters is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in case of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities pain, in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

Read the following testimony: James L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street, N. Y., writes August 18, 1869: "I have been afflicted with piles accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; used Darling's Liver Regulator and Life Bitters, and now consider myself entirely cured."

Hon. John A. Cross writes: "Brooklyn, March 18, 1869. In the spring of 1859, I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of Darling's Liver Regulator. It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months: I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 128 East 28th street, N. Y., writes: "August 13, 1860. I had a difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR
AND
LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Tebow, 11 Christopher street, N. Y., writes: Feb. 20th, 1860—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to Darling's Liver Regulator in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Bilious remedy.

Mrs. Young of Brooklyn writes, "February 28, 1869.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of Darling's Life Bitters and was entirely cured. I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South Fifth, near 8th street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: "August 5, 1869.—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try Darling's Liver Regulator. I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a Family Medicine.—When our children are out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

Reader, if you need either or both of these most excellent remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, take no other, but inclose one dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or Remedies will be sent according to your directions, by mail or express, post paid. Address

DANIEL S. DARLING,
192 Nassau st., New York.

Put up in 50 cents and $1 bottles each.

For sale by Higgins & Allen, Palmer; D. Holden, Ware. dec13 6m

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
IN ALL KINDS OF GOODS,
At W. W. CROSS & Co.

GENTS' HALF DOUBLE AND TAP'D SOLE BOOTS, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

GREAT REDUCTION in the Prices of
OF
Singer & Co.'s Standard Machines!!

Well known to be the best for Manufacturing purposes:

No. 1, Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at $90, Reduced to $70.

No. 2, Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at $100, Reduced to $75.

SINGER'S LETTER A MACHINE,

Is the best machine in the World for Family Sewing and Light Manufacturing Purposes.

Price, [with Hemmer, and beautifully ornamented,] $50.

We would ask for our letter A Machine, the special attention of Vest Makers, and all those who want Machines for light manufacturing purposes. They embody the principles of the Manufacturing Machines, making, like them, the interlocked stitch, and are destined to be as celebrated for Family Sewing and light manufacturing purposes as our Manufacturing Machines are for manufacturing purposes in general.

Family Sewing Machines are valuable in proportion to the number of things they can do well. See what ours can do before making a purchase.

There is no doubt as to the value of our Machines for manufacturing purposes, but it is only of late that the public began to learn *that the essential elements of a machine best adapted to the heaviest work, would also be the elements to be embodied in a Family Machine.* It is now well understood that our Letter A Machine is the only Family Machine yet offered to the public which has simplicity, *rapidity, durability and certainty of correct action.* While as a general thing, the sewing-machine people are candid enough to acknowledge that our machines are unequaled for *manufacturing purposss*, they are almost sure to assert, in the same breath, that Singer's letter A, or Family Machine, *are not as good as theirs!*—This is a mere trick of the trade, and we confidently invite those interested in the subject to examine for themselves, and see what our Letter A Machines, with all the recent improvements, are capable of doing. While they sew the most delicate material to perfection, as already stated, they are also adapted to *light manufacturing purposes*, and this, be it remembered, can not be said of any other Family Machine yet offered to the public.

The Nos. 1 and 2 Machines are of great capacity and application for manufacturing purposes.

Our No. 3 Machines are especially adapted to all kinds of light and heavy Leather Work, in Carriage Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, Harness Making, etc. etc. They are of extra size, with an arm long enough to take under it and stitch the largest size dashes. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stitching that cannot be done with them than by hand; so, too, the saving of time and labor is very great. The table of these machines is 24 inches long, and the shuttle will hold six times as much thread as the shuttle of those used for tailoring purposes. The large machines work as fast as small ones.

We have always on hand, Hemming Gauges, Silk Twist, Linen and Cotton Thread on Spools, Best Machine Oil in Bottles, etc. etc.

We manufacture our own Needles, and would warn all persons using our machines not to buy any others. We know that there are needles sold *of the most inferior quality*, at higher prices than we charge for the *best*. The needles sold by us are manufactured especially for our machines.—*A bad needle may render the working of the best machine almost useless.*

Our customers may rest assured that all our Branch Offices are furnished with the "genuine article."

In case of small purchases, the money may be sent in postage stamps, or bank notes.

☞ Correspondents will please write their names distinctly. It is all important that we should, in each case, know the post-office, county and state.

☞ All persons requiring information about Sewing Machines, their sizes, prices, working capacities, and the best methods of purchasing, can obtain it by sending to us, or any of our Branch Offices for a copy of

"I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette,"

Which is a beautiful Pictorial Paper entirely devoted to the subject.—It will be sent gratis.

We have made the above Reduction in Prices with the two-fold view of benefitting the public and ourselves. The public have been swindled by spurious machines made in imitation of ours. The metal in them, from the iron casting to the smallest piece, is of poor quality. The makers have not the means to do their work well. They are hid away in secret places, where it would be impossible to have at their command the proper mechanical appliances. It is only by doing a great business, and having extensive manufacturing establishments, that good machines can be made at moderate prices. The best designed machines, badly made, are always liable to get out of order, and are sure to cost considerable trouble and money to keep them in repair.

The qualities to be looked for in a Machine, are: *certainty of correct action at all rates of speed, simplicity of construction, great durability, and rapidity of operation with the least labor.* Machines to combine these essential qualities, must be made of the best metal and finished to perfection. We have the ways and means, on a grand scale, to do this.

The purchasers of machines, whose daily bread it may concern, will find that those having the above qualities not only work well at rapid as well as slow rates of speed, but last long in the finest possible working order. Our machines, as made by us, will earn more money with less labor than any others, whether in imitation of ours or not. In fact, they are cheaper than any other Machines as a gift.

☞ Local Agents wanted.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
458 Broadway, New York.

Boston Office, . . . 69 Hanover street.
Providence Office, 141 Westminster street.
Hartford Office, ... 9 Central Row.

☞ Either of the machines advertised above can be obtained at this office.
Palmer, Dec. 28.—2m

CLOAKS!
LADIES WILL
FIND A LARGE ASSORTMENT
of all the
LATEST PATTERNS,
At W. W. CROSS & Co.'s

NEW
FALL GOODS!

P. P. KELLOGG,
—AT—
PALMER DEPOT,

Is now receiving from New York and Boston a

VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT

of New Fall Goods, consisting of everything new and beautiful in the way of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, TALMAS, SHAWLS, &c.,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CARPETING,

PAPER HANGINGS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS.

Also constantly on hand a good assortment of

GROCERIES,

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.,

All of which are offered at the Lowest Possible Price.

Sept. 14.

M. FOX, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,
Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables, Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in Eastern Hampden for
Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.
Store removed to
BASEMENT OF COMMERCIAL BLOCK.
Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf.

THE GREAT AMBASSADOR OF HEALTH!
Take them and live! Neglect them and die!
A WONDERFUL REMEDY
For a wonderful age!

PRIZE POETRY.

Let Chieftains boast of deeds in war,
And Minstrels tune their sweet guitar,
A nobler theme my heart it fills—
In praise of Herrick's matchless Pills.
Their cures are found in every land—
Amid Russia's snows—and Afric's sand:
Their wondrous works—the papers fill—
Produced by Herrick's matchless Pills.
Does disease afflict you?—do not doubt,
This charming compound will search it out,
And health again your system fill,
If you fly at once to Herrick's Pills.
They're safe for all—both old and young—
Their praises are on every tongue;
Disease, disarmed—no longer kills,
Since we are blessed with Herrick's Pills.

☞ Herrick's matchless Vegetable Pills have inundated the world with their popularity. Over five million of boxes are used annually, giving employment to eighty-five men and women to put them up. Their cures are numbered by thousands—their praises on the tongues of all. Citizens of Palmer and elsewhere, have you ever used them? Put up in English, Spanish, German and French directions. Large family boxes, 25 cents! Sold everywhere. DR. L. R. HERRICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.
4 6 1y
Agents—Wm. Holbrook, Higgins & Allen, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all dealers in medicine.

BROWN & BROTHER'S
LIQUID BLACKING
IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.—It has been used for the last Fifteen Years in many of the first hotels in this country, and in private families, where it has given the most
UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.
It has received Silver and Bronze Medals and Diplomas from various Fairs in this and other States.
We have certificates from the best hotels in

Boston,	Portland,	Charleston,
Lowell,	New York,	Chicago,
Worcester,	Philadelphia,	Saratoga Sp'gs.
Springfield,	Washington,	Cincinnati, &c,

For sale by country dealers everywhere, and in Boston at wholesale by the Grocers, Druggists, Boot and Shoe and Hardware Dealers.
B. F. BROWN & Co., General Agts.,
May 25.—6m 135 Milk street, Boston.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have been duly appointed executors of the will of Aaron King, late of Palmer, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and have taken upon themselves that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to
EVELINA KING } Executors.
ISAAC KING, }
Dec. 7, 1861. dec14 3w

FRENCH'S Conical Washing Machines.—The most simple, durable, convenient and economical article ever invented for the purpose.

Will do the washing of an ordinary family before breakfast, not only saving time but clothes.

By strictly following the printed directions, which are simple and easy, it will wash at one time, six shirts, or two dozen small articles, in six or seven minutes, or their equivalent.

By all the ordinary methods of cleaning fine fabrics, such as laces, &c., the greatest care is required, while with this machine the most delicate articles can be washed without the possibility of damage.

These results are produced by the constant reaction of the suds while the machine is in motion.

Families, laundries, boarding-houses, hospitals, asylums, boarding-schools, on ships and steamers, and in the army, who have these machines in use, have sent in their testimony voluntarily, and the encomiums of the press are very numerous, some of which I have published in a neat pamphlet form.

All I ask of the public is a careful examination of this machine before purchasing of others.

General depot 419 Broadway, cor. Canal st. N.Y.
PRICE ONLY TEN DOLLARS.

N. B. A liberal discount to the trade. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. Address box 2893, N.Y. City p. o. Philip French, Proprietor.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!

The Original Medicine, Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name Bryan being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
RYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

BRONCHITIS.

Many Public Speakers, Ministers and Singers, are prevented by an attack of this troublesome disease from performing their necessary duties.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers remove all irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils, by a few hours' perseverance, and at the same time improve the tone and compass of the voice; consequently are very much used by those who have occasion, and always with success.

For sale by all Druggists. jan 19 1y is.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED
FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

Caution.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canadas,
JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps, enclosed to any authorised agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

Sold by Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, G. B. Hitchcock, Ware, and L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs.

H. T. SMALL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Gloves, &c., Boots and Shoes, large assortment of Yankee Notions,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES, POTASH, OILS,
Sal Soda, Dye Stuffs, Castor Oil by the gallon.
Also, all the Popular Medicines of the day.
☞ Rigg's Patent Truss.

☞ Agency for the Stafford News Letter at the Post Office. Subscriptions and communications received by H. T. Small. All kinds of Job Printing executed with dispatch.
H. T. Small, Agent.

TO SOLDIERS and their FAMILIES.—Having completed an arrangement with a gentleman of legal ability and experience in Washington, D. C., I am prepared to prosecute claims for Arrears of Pay,

Bounties, Pensions, Bounty Land Claims,

And any claims growing out of the present, or any previous war since 1790, where, the service rendered was fourteen days or more; or if engaged in any battle. Wounded or missing soldiers can have their claims properly attended to, as well as the families of those killed, for that die of disease. Persons interested in any of these claims are invited to call, or communicate the facts by letter (enclosing a stamp) and the subject will be promptly attended to. The compensation will be in proportion to the amount obtained, and nothing charged if unsuccessful.
Ware, Nov., 1861. F. DeWITT.

BOOTS AND SHOES
OF
ALL KINDS,
for sale at
J. T. ROBINSON'S & CO.'S,
Nassowanno Block.
Palmer, Nov. 16, 1861.—tf

100 BALMORAL SKIRTS
Received this day
And to be sold very cheap at
W. W. CROSS & Co.

GEO. L. BRAKENRIDGE,
AMBROTYPE ARTIST,
At the Rooms of J. W. STACY, is prepared to execute work
IN AS GOOD STYLE,
And on as reasonable terms as any shop in this vicinity.
Ware, Nov. 1, 1861.—3m

MENS' and YOUTH'S RUBBER BOOTS, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

Now is the time to Buy
MILLINERY
—AT—
W. W. CROSS & CO.'S
MILLINERY ROOMS,
Palmer Depot, Mass.
A SPLENDID STOCK
Of all kinds of
MILLINERY GOODS,

LADIES' SKATING SHOES, Just received at ROBINSON'S.

Shortness of Time.

Swift the moments fly away—
First the hour and then the day,
Next the week, the month, the year,
Steal away and disappear.

Time is ever on the wing,
While I speak, or think, or sing!
Whether working or at play,
Time is rolling fast away!

GROWING EARS.—A Connecticut soldier writes home that the commissary at Annapolis has given the boys so much mule meat, that the ears of the whole regiment have grown 3 1-2 inches since their arrival at the Maryland capital.

WAR INVENTIONS.—Between the 19th of April last and the 3d of the present month, no less than 174 patents have been granted for inventions of a military character.

IRON VESSELS.—It is interesting to observe that while we now have three iron-clad vessels in progress, the Secretary of the Navy includes in his estimate the cost of building a fleet of twenty of these invincible monsters.

SLAVES IN CUBA—Slaves continue to be landed in Cuba, and the Captain-General of the faithful Island continues to pocket doubloons for allowing them to be landed. In this way he more than doubles his salary.

LEAD STEALERS.—On Tuesday night, the entire lead on the roof of the High School House in Lowell, about five hundred pounds, valued at over $100, was stripped off and carried away clear. A portion of the lead on the house of Mrs. B. French was also taken off.

TEXAS COTTON IN MEXICO.—The Mexican cotton manufacturers are getting their cotton from Texas at the low rate of nine cents per pound.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

LARGE PREMIUMS.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Hitherto we have never offered any one a premium for helping to extend the circulation of the Tribune. We have printed the cheapest newspaper, considering the outlay by which it is produced, that was ever issued in any country, selling it for little more than the cost of the white paper; have employed no agents to canvass for subscribers, and have allowed no compensation (beyond a copy of our paper) to any one of the thousands of generous friends who have annually taken care that the number of copies of our several issues circulated in their respective neighborhoods should be at least maintained and if possible increased. We have been sparing even of verbal thanks to these friends, but have none the less realized the fullness of our obligation for their earnest, unselfish, painstaking, persistent efforts.

We propose for the present season only—in view of the hardness of the times, and the fact that we are enabled to buy white paper somewhat cheaper than we have hitherto done, or can hope to do after the close of the war—to make some small acknowledgement—not so much a recompense as a slight testimonial—to those friends who shall see fit to exert themselves to obtain subscriptions (whether original or renewals) to our weekly and semi-weekly editions. We do not know that we could offer anything of similar value more acceptable and useful than a Gold Pen of the best quality and finish. We propose therefore, to forward to each person who, during the two months ensuing, shall send us subscriptions and payments for the Tribune, as follows:

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

For $12, Eleven copies Weekly Tribune, addressed to each subscriber, and Pens or Pens and cases to value $1 00
For $10, Eleven copies Weekly Tribune, to one address, and pens or pens and cases to value of 1 00
For $20, Twenty-one copies Weekly Tribune to one address, and pens or pens and cases to value of 3 00
For $40, Forty copies Weekly Tribune, to one address, and pens or pens and cases to value of 8 00
For $50, Fifty copies Weekly Tribune to one address, and pens or pens and cases to value of 10 00
For $80, Eighty copies Weekly Tribune, to one address, and pens or pens and cases to value of 18 00
For $100, One Hundred copies Weekly Tribune, to one address, and pens or pens and cases to value of 20 00

$1 20 each will be required in all cases where the paper is to be addressed to each subscriber.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

For $11 25, Five copies Semi-Weekly Tribune, and pens or pens and cases to value of $2 00
For $20 00, Eleven copies Semi-Weekly Tribune, to one address, and pens or pens and cases to value of 4 00
For $40 00, Twenty copies Semi-Weekly Tribune, to one address, and pens or pens and cases to value of 10 00
For $60 00, Thirty copies Semi-Weekly Tribune, to one address, and pens or pens and cases to value of 17 00
For $100 00, Fifty copies Semi-Weekly Tribune, to one address, and pens or pens and cases to value of 30 00

$2 25 each will be required in all cases where the paper is to be addressed to each subscriber.

The pens will be of the manufacture of A. Morton, whose make we are using, and we know them to be the best made. They will be furnished at the manufacturer's lowest prices. To choose as to the style and quality of pens or pens and cases wanted for premiums, our friends are referred to the manufacturer's price list. See "The pen is mightier than the Sword," and be particular and specify the number and quality of the pen or pens and cases preferred.

Specimen copies of the Tribune sent when requested.

When drafts can be obtained, it is much safer than to remit bank bills. The name of the Post Office and state should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.

Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau street, New York. dec21 3w

GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING.—

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1,50 will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly water proof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paints. For covering roofs, either new or old, we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers.

Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,
Nov. 16.—1y 23 Cedar St., New York.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

5000 YARDS, Just received and
FOR SALE LOW, by
Sept. 7. P. P. KELLOGG.

NEW CLOTHING

AND

GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

VERY LOW.

W. W. CROSS & Co.'s.

CLOTHS

FOR

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

OVER GARMENTS.

CASTOR BEAVER,

DOESKIN BEAVERS,

All Wool and Union Broadcloths,

Drab and Mixed Ladies' Cloths,

Water Proof Cloths,

Very low at W. W. CROSS & Co.

NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD.
NEW ARRANGEMENTS!
Commencing Wednesday, October 2, 1861.
Leave Palmer for New London:
7 55 A. M., connects with Hartford, New Haven, and Stonington Roads.
5 25 P. M., Steamboat train, connects with the new splendid steamers, City of New York and City of Boston at New London.

Passengers by this train can go on board of the boat immediately on arrival of cars. Returning from New York can remain on board of boat, and take the 7 15 A. M. train for the north.

Freight train leaves Palmer daily at 5 30 A. M., and New London at 12 30 P. M.

R. N. DOWD, Supt.
New London, Oct. 5, 1861.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED,

AND WILL BE OFFERE AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES;

Comprising

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CROCKERY,

PAPER HANGINGS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

FAMILY GROCERIES,

FLOUR, &c, &c.,

..... BY .....

M. W. FRENCH.

Amherst, Belchertown, & Palmer R. R.

On and after April 9, 1860, trains will run as follows: Leave Amherst for Palmer at 8,00 A.M. Leave Palmer for Amherst at 2,00 P. M., connecting at Palmer with trains to and from Boston, Springfield, Albany and New York.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, trains will be run between Amherst and Palmer, leaving Amherst at 4.00 p.m., arriving at Palmer in season to connect with evening trains from Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, and New York. Returning leave Palmer at 6.15.

Stage accommodation at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley and Sunderland. W. DIXEY, General Agent.
Amherst, April 9, 1860.

10 DOZ. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative Just received and selling at 50 cents per bottle (half-price) by HIGGINS & ALLEN.

TO THE PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES

In the month of December, 1858, the undersigned for the first time offered for sale to the public Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters, and in this short period they have given such universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them, that it is now an established article. The amount of bodily and mental misery arising simply from a neglect of small complaints is surprising, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that strict attendance to the least and most trifling bodily ailment should be had; for diseases of the body must invariably affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of

Dr. J. Bovee Dods'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

from all who have not used them. We challenge the world to produce their equal.

These Bitters for the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, and for purifying and enriching the Blood, are absolutely unsurpassed by any other remedy on earth. To be assured of this, it is only necessary to make the trial. The Wine itself is of a very superior quality, being about one-third stronger than other wines; warming and invigorating the whole system, from the head to the feet. As these Bitters are tonic and alterative in their character, so they strengthen and invigorate the whole system, and give it a fine tone and healthy action to all its parts, by equalizing the circulation, removing obstructions and producing a general warmth. They are also excellent for diseases and weakness peculiar to Females, where a Tonic is required to strengthen and brace the system. No lady, who is subject to lassitude and faintness, should be without them, as they are revivifying in their action.

These BITTERS will not only cure, but prevent disease, and in this respect are doubly valuable to the person who may use them. For Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a Tonic, Dr. Dods' Celebrated Wine Bitters are unsurpassed.

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, and for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilerating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to the use of excessive strong drink, and who wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated wines and liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only Cure, but Prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

In all Affections of the Head, Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, Dr. Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters will be found most Salutary and Efficacious.

FEMALES.—The many certificates which have been tendered us, and the letters which we are daily receiving, are conclusive proof that among the women these Bitters have given a satisfaction which no others have ever done before. No woman in the land should be without them, and those who once use them will not fail to keep a supply.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS are prepared by an eminent and skillful physician, who has used them successfully in his practice for the last twenty-five years. The proprietor, before purchasing the exclusive right to manufacture and sell Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Celebrated Imperial Wine Bitters, had them tested by two distinguished medical practitioners who pronounced them a valuable remedy for disease.

Although the medical men of the country, as a general thing disapprove of Patent Medicines, yet we do not believe that a respectable Physician can be found in the United States, acquainted with their medical properties, who will not highly approve Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters.

In all newly settled places, where there is always a large quantity of decaying timber, from which a poisonous miasma is created, these bitters should be used every morning before breakfast.

Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters are composed of a pure and unadulterated Wine, combined with Barberry, Solomon's Seal, Comfrey, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, Spikenard, Chamomile Flowers, and Gentian. They are manufactured by Dr. Dods himself, who is an experienced and successful Physician, and hence should not be classed among the quack nostrums which flood the country, and against which the Medical Profession are so justly prejudiced.

These truly valuable Bitters have been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community for almost every variety of disease incident to the human system, and they are now deemed indispensable as a Tonic, Medicine and a Beverage.

☞ Purchase one Bottle! It Costs but Little! ☜
Purify the Blood! Give Tone to the Stomach!
Renovate the System! and Prolong Life!

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, - - - - 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.

Prepared and Sold by
CHARLES WIDDEFIELD & CO.,
Sole Proprietors. 78 William st., New York.

For sale by druggists and grocers generally throughout the country. 11—1y.

Sold by Higgins & Allen, Palmer, and Dr. Holden, Ware.

PLASTER!

HALL & TRUMBLE,

HAVING connected with their Mills one expressly for the purpose of Grinding Plaster, would respectfully inform the farmers of Palmer and vicinity that they will have constantly on hand FRESH GROUND NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER, which they will sell in large or small quantities, to suit customers. Also,

GUANO, PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
And other Fertilizers,
GRASS SEEDS,
and a full assortment of
FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL, FEED & OIL MEAL
Calcined Plaster, Cement, Lime and Hair.
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF COAL,
Palmer, March 9, 1861. tf.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.

WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED
At short notice and in a workmanlike manner
☞ Call and see W. W. HAGAR.
Palmer, Aug. 18, 1860. 14tf.

J. M. COMINS, M. D.,

Having been extensively engaged in riding and infirmary practice for the last ten years, offers his professional services to the afflicted of Palmer and vicinity.

☞ Surgery in all its forms attended to in the most scientific manner. Office and residence on Thorndike street.
Palmer, Dec. 6, 1861.—tf

GENTS' ARMY SHOES, Just received
At ROBINSON'S.

COFFINS! COFFINS!—

The Subscriber has on hand at his Rooms a good supply of
Mahogany, Black Walnut, and
White Wood Coffins,
Of the Best Material and Finish, which I will trim at twenty minutes notice, in a manner not surpassed by the best undertakers in large cities.
Also, Grave Clothes of every variety furnished.
Palmer 1861. J. S. LOOMIS.

LADIES AND MISSES' RUBBER BOOTS,
Just received at ROBINSON'S.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE.

Patented Feb. 14, 1861.

Salesroom No. 510, Broadway, New York.

This machine is constructed on an entirely new principle of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be simplicity and perfection combined.

The following are the principal objections urged against Sewing Machines.

1. Excessive fatigue to the operator,
2. Liability to get out of order.
3. Expense, trouble and loss of time in repairing.
4. Incapacity to sew every kind of material,
5. Disagreeable noise while in operation.

☞ The Empire Sewing Machine is exempt from all these objections.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number.

Having neither cam nor cog wheel, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine!

It requires fifty per cent. less power to drive it than any other machine in market. A girl twelve years of age can work is steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and wonderful simplicity of construction render it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to call and examine this unrivalled machine.

But in a more special manner do we solicit the patronage of Merchant Tailors, Coach Makers, Hoopskirt Manufacturers, Shirt and Bosom Makers, Dress Makers, Corset Makers, Gaiter Fitters, Shoe Binders, Vest and Pantaloon Makers.

☞ Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with.

Prices of Machines, Complete: No. 1, or Family Machine, $45; No. 2, small sized manufacturing, $60; No. 3, large size manufacturing, $75.

Cabinets in every variety.

We want agents for all towns in the United States, where agencies are not already established, to whom a liberal discount will be given, but we make no consignments.

T. J. McARTHUR & Co.,
510 Broadway, N. Y.

MANHOOD.
How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, in a sealed envelope: A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions, inducing impotency, and Mental and Physical Debility.

By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines, or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, N. Y, Post office box 4,586. aply

COAL.

WE have just received a cargo of the celebrated

FRANKLIN COAL,

Said to be the best Coal in Market. Also, a Cargo of

CUMBERLAND,

And another of

LACKAWANNA.

We can furnish the above kinds and almost any other variety called for at short notice, and low prices. Purchasers of Coal will bear in mind that the price of Coal advances each month until the first of April. HALL & TRUMBLE.

FINKLE & LYON
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

No person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes, should fail to send for one of our circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail, free. We claim to have the

Best Sewing Machines in the World,

For either Family of Manufacturing Purposes, and all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following

IMPORTANT FACTS.

Fact No. 1—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigations.

Fact No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop stitch Machines.

Fact No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment whatever. Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

Fact No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, on a bias.

Fact No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these machines, wherever used, will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

Fact No. 6.—These Machines took the highest premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

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Fact No. 8.—These Machines took the highest Medal at the American Institute, in the city of New York, together with the highest premium for fine sewing machine work.

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Fact No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important fact of all.

Fact No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

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FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
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Fitch, American Sable and

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ARE YOU INSURED?

☞ Policies ISSUED REGISTERED, and losses adjusted and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

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☞ Medical advice given gratis by the acting surgeon. Valuable reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelope, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

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To Quality Civil Officers
J. G. ALLEN, } Palmer, Mass.
July20,'61.-tf. G. M. FISK, }

IMPORTANT IF TRUE!
AND EVERY WORD IS TRUE.

For upwards of three years past I have been engaged in a business which has yielded me at the rate of $3,000 per annum, but being desirous of going to Europe in the course of a few months, for the purpose of there introducing the business, I am willing to teach it to any one who will send me $1. The business is no humbug, but of a highly useful and general character, adapted both to cities and villages, and one that any person of ordinary capacity, young or old, male or female, can acquire with a few hours' practice, and by which they can secure a very handsome income. Several young ladies who have received instructions from me, both in New York and Pennsylvania, are earning upwards of $20 per week by it, and there is no reason why any one else cannot do the same. Invalids, even, can do well by it, as it is no peddling affair, but a business that is perfectly respectable. Gentlemen and ladies of leisure, who would like to learn the business for their own amusement or pleasure, will find the practice of it a pleasant pastime, and one that they will take great interest in. On receipt of $1, I will send printed instructions by which any person can readily acquire the art, and these instructions will also contain every particular relative to carrying it on so that it will be highly profitable. The purchaser of the "printed instructions" will also be authorized to teach it to others; and I have sometimes received as high as $200, for teaching it personally to a single individual. I would state further that $2 50 or $3 will buy everything that is necessary to commence the business with, and the articles can be got almost anywhere, in city or country, or if preferred, I can furnish them. Address o5 3m
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EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN!
HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS AND OINTMENT.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.—Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat, and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at once.

BILLIOUS DISORDERS.—In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by these searching, painless and irresistible Pills. Let the sick, whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful antibillious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Scrofula, Erysipelas, and Salt Rheum.—No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

DYSPEPSIA.—The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these anti-dyspeptic Pills, and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

Piles and Fistula, Bad Legs, Old Sores and Ulcers.—Cases of many years standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful Unguent.

SICKLY FEMALES should lose no time in trying a few doses of these regulating and renovating Pills, whatever may be their complaint, they can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations; their effect is all but miraculous.

☞ Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized world, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box. 14.

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Can be found the
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And all papers called for. Also,
Stationery, of all kinds.
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FOR SALE or to RENT at MODERATE PRICES by
CHARLES PHIPPS,
Bank Street, Ware.
☞ Payments made by installments if preferred.
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AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE,
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We offer to the country trade and consumers, a complete assortment of every variety of Liquors, Wines, &c., and would say that our experience of more than forty years as Importers is not only a sufficient guarantee for the Purity of our Goods but that it enables us to offer advantages to buyers that cannot be excelled by any house in Boston. Owing to the difficulty of procuring in many towns, a strictly pure and reliable article of Liquors and Wines for medicinal and other purposes, we have for many years given special attention to filling orders for Private Use, and consumers will find it greatly to their advantage to send their orders to us direct, as we employ no travelling or other agents whatever. Persons who require Pure Liquors and Wines, in large or small quantities, may rest assured that all orders will receive our best personal attention, and that every article sent from our house will be satisfactory in every respect. Communications by mail will receive prompt attention, with full and complete catalogue of goods, prices, &c.

I. D. RICHARDS & SONS,
87 and 89 State st., Boston.
Boston, April 29, 1861.—1y

AYER'S
CATHARTIC
PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some bit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed to health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purposes as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse the stomach and expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Episc. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains,* which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skillful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Dr. Holbrook, and Higgins & Allen Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; L. W. Crane, Stafford Springs, and by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

LADIES' AND MISSES SNOW SHOES,
Just received at ROBINSONS.